

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE HEWITT RESUMED

GEORGE HEWITT, having been previously sworn, resumed the stand for further examination and testified as follows:

MR. HOUSTON: You are George Hewitt, who was on the stand yesterday afternoon?

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir.

MR. HOUSTON: You were sworn at that time.

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir.

MR. HOUSTON: You were Educational Director of the Communist Party in the State of New York, for a period of years?

MR. HEWITT: I was, yes, sir.

MR. HOUSTON: Now I believe yesterday you had testified as to your membership in the Communist Party and had chronologically taken us through the work, and we had you—you had derived from the Russians.

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir.

MR. HOUSTON: Now is that where you wish to pick up this morning, or do you wish to—first, let's get it in the record this way. When did you leave the Communist Party?

MR. HEWITT: I left the Communist Party in the year of 1944. I publicly denounced the Party by articles that were published in the "New York World Telegram" and the negro weekly newspaper known as the "Pittsburgh Courier." I had twelve articles in the "Pittsburgh Courier," and more or less the comrades were caught sleeping, for they took some time to answer my accusations. They answered it with a two-inch article that I was dropped for some time. I was never expelled; it was for eighteen years one constant turmoil, they couldn't get the usual things on me like morality and such, and consequently it was a very embarrassed position for the leadership of the Party.

I wish to state, Mr. Houston, that in my teaching of the various thousands, rather, of members in Workers' schools, and secret schools, also in the schools that I taught in Russia, I always emphasized on orders from the leadership of the Communist International, Lenin's very clear premise, in which in Chapter six of this pamphlet, "Left-Wing Communism and Infantile Disorder," quoting Lenin as far back as 1920, he wrote that it was not only permissible, but necessary, for Party members to use any ruse, any cunning, unlawful method, evasion, concealment of truth, suitable to gain the Party ends sought; also, in the thesis of the fundamental tasks of the World Communist Party, adopted at the Second Congress of the Communist International, in July-August that same year, Lenin's precise instructions on permissible Party methods were recorded officially. That is for the benefit of the young members of the A.Y.D. here, and other youthful students who have been effectively roped into this fantasy of world conquest. I ask them to go and read this pamphlet of left-wing Communism for their own benefit.

In reading, then, the American reader should know and keep in mind that under the mere term illegal both Communists and Fascists include murder, assassination, theft, bombings, wrecking of industrial plants, machinery, and many other outrages, which under American standards of law and morals, are classified as crimes.

I further wish to emphasize in connection—this connection, that in my experiences in New York, I had the occasion to meet many prominent non-Communists. Most of them were professors. I list a couple of them, or a few of them. "Dokesy" Wilkinson, professor at Howard University; Dr. Bella Dodd, who was the chief instructor of school systems of New York, and who came here several times; Dr. Max Yeurgan, who was with the Y.M.C.A. in Africa; Alice Sikson, the secret wife of Isidora Begun; Gwendolyn Bennett, a negro school teacher; Morris Schappes, known as Alan Horton, whom I worked with for many years before the authorities knew that he was a member of the Communist Party; Dale Zysman, who wrote the book on American History, under the alias of Jack Hardy; Professor Selsam, of Brooklyn College, who wrote this Communist book on philosophy; Professor Klein, of Brooklyn College.

I can go on and on, but I mean to emphasize that these people for years challenged anyone to point them out or state that they were members of the Communist Party; yet for years before many of them admitted, I and many officials of the Communist Party, was meeting secretly with them and plotting and planning how we could poison the minds of the American youth, and the American people in this country.

Prof. "Dokesy" Wilkinson

I know the case of "Dokesy" Wilkinson. He was up there as a respected Howard professor, and it was not until I was asked to go to a secret meeting to dislodge A. Phillip Randolph, that I myself came in contact with the knowledge that Professor Wilkinson was a member of the Party; and that was at the time I arrived in Washington, D. C., and was asked to go in the back door of the auditorium where only Party members were meeting. That was, I believe, at the National Negro Congress sessions held in 1936, if I'm correct, and it wasn't until about 1940 that "Dokesy" Wilkinson came out and admitted that he was a professor—ah, a Communist.

Bella Dodd, the same thing. Bella Dodd did it at a Madison Square Garden meeting, after many years of evasion, of lies, and methods to conceal her Party membership. She did it in order to enhance the importance of the Party, because the Party had twisted and turned too much, and people were definitely losing respect for it. When Browder made his—when Duclos exposed Browder, so to speak, and Browder was demoted and expelled, Bella Dodd then came out in order to keep the intelligentsia with the Party, and admitted that she was a Party member for many years, but she never stated that the people who said so were correct.

Another case in point—I believe many of you heard of the case a few months back of a newspaper reporter from the "New York Times" who was exposed as being a spy for the United States, against Russia. I fully believe many of you read about it. This newspaper reporter of the "New York Times" was exposed by a girl known as Cecelia Nelson. They never told you that Cecelia Nelson was at one time a member of the Young Communist League back in 1927 and 1928. She is a Finnish girl, a most attractive girl whom they used for many devious purposes, spying, stool-pigeoning, informing upon the comrades that she was working with, so to speak. Miss Nelson, with her family, went to Soviet Korea about the year 1933 and ended up in Moscow and Leningrad, to this day.

They picked her out—I think it was a mistake for them to have mentioned her name, because we knew her back in Harlem quite well; and she was

used for the purpose of attempting to parallel the Korea Case, trying to show that America had spies in Russia. They picked some naïve newspaper reporter from the "New York Times" and had Cecelia Nelson do the job of informing.

I'd like to ask, where was the ethics and the moral code of these people? I say this for the benefit of the professors who have constantly talked of ethics and moral codes.

America Must Not Be Intimidated

Yes, my friends, I say emphatically that Americans must not be intimidated by these Communist tactics. These tactics come from the handbook of "Peters' Manual." "Peters' Manual," is a book on organization. It was so bad that even the Communist leaders demanded that it should be taken off the shelf—off Communist bookshelves. In this book Peters incited people to hold thoughts of feitious methods, how to persecute witnesses for the respective—government, how to haunt them, how to interfere with their families, how to—what store to use, and tell them to sell them inferior foods, to run them out of the neighborhood if ever they should represent the American government against the stooges of Stalin's slave state, which is known as the S.S.S. proletarian economy. Remember the initials, the S.S.S., Stalin's slave state.

"Peters' Manual" first appeared in 1930 and then was—then disappeared. It reappeared in 1935. It regards the United States lower than Al Capone's gangster outfit. It is a code of gangsterism. It attempts to mold the minds of people into the mentality of gangster thinking. That is why you hear people, and eminent professors come here, this august body, and attempt to tell you something about morals and ethics. The morals and ethics that they are expounding are morals and ethics of the gangster.

I, for one, resent the American Government being parallel to a gangster outfit. It is something bigger, my friends, I've realized that, due to my bitter experiences. I've realized, my friends, that America is the greatest body on the face of the earth. I've realized that in this America we were able to bring forward a people like Nat Sojourna Truth* or Crispus Atics*, who was the first American negro that fell dead in the struggle against tyranny. Although he was a slave, he fought for the preservation of American democracy; or we could mention Nat Sojourna Truth* and Harriet Tubman*, women who rode and walked miles to fight alongside of those decent Americans who fought to preserve our country. Yes, they were slaves. They were slaves, and could understand intelligently where their destiny remained. I, as a free man today, am on the side of American democracy. The American democracy has many evils and many wrongs. As a negro, I think I am in a position to testify to that; but I have come to the conclusion that within the framework of American democracy we can improve many of these handicaps, consequently producing more Dr. Carver Washingtons, Marian Andersons, bringing forward Joe Louises, Jesse Owens, and numerous others all down the line that you know of, who are not contaminated with Communism, and who have shown that—what America really represents, a real democracy, not democratic centralism as practiced in the Soviet Union, where everything is debased, where they attempt to show that negroes are lynched on every street corner in the City of New York.

I was asked this question when I was there: why I looked so healthy, so fat. I guess I weighed a little more than I do now, but they couldn't under-

* Phonetic spelling.

stand it. It was an obvious contradiction to the Russian worker and peasant. How was it possible to have a Joe Louis, in this country that lynched negroes on every lamp post? That was the stuff that the Communists were peddling in Russia, and peddling it effectively among many of these naïve and simple peasants and workers.

Have you any further questions?

MR. HOUSTON: After you arrived in Russia, were you quartered among the students there?

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir. After the bitter experiences on the boat, we went to—directly to Moscow, via Poland. A very funny thing at a Polish station, there is a tremendous sign there as you come into Russia, a tremendous sign on the station. It says, "Proletarians of the world, unite. You have nothing to lose but your chain; the world to gain." A very effective poster.

We went from there to the—directly to the Lenin School; we were given our aliases, because we had to assume a different name; we were given our dormitories and were told where we would study, and then immediately the same night, rushed to Leningrad to visit the Russian University of Leningrad and observe for a couple of weeks the methods used in the school systems there.

MR. HOUSTON: Now, in this body that you went over with, there were both negroes and white people, were there not?

MR. HEWITT: I was with one of the first contingents. In my contingent there were three negroes. The second contingent came a year later; you had some forty-odd negroes and about—close to a hundred white members of the party.

MR. HOUSTON: Did they practice any Jim Crowism over there?

MR. HEWITT: Uh—no, they did not. Uh—I wish to state that, however, that this cannot be credited to the Communists. In Russia, long before the Revolution, there never was any active negro centers in Russia. Uh—There was, however, definite anti-semetic sentiment and so—and in the Old Russia, the Czarist Russia. Remnant of that was seen under the Socialist system. For example, I visited a factory in—known as the Tomsky Zavod.

MR. HOUSTON: Now you'll just have to help with the spelling of that.

MR. HEWITT: Yes. Tomsky is Tomsky and Zavod is Zavod which means "factory" in Russian.

And very naïvely I saw a sign on the line that said *"jeeps" with an exclamation point. I said: "Isn't that the word that means 'Jew'?" So, one of the "comrades" nudged me, he sa—he told me to shut up. I said: "But I want to know. Why do they have it there?"

Racial Prejudices in Russia

So immediately they fussed, with a lot of excitement. They called in the Commissar of Education of the factory and he acted very amazed and surprised. They closed the factory of 4,000 people and called meetings all over the place and by noon they told me they found the culprit who had written this anti-semetic gesture. I asked them: "Well, how long was it there before I came?" He said: "Comrade you talk too much," so I let it go at that.

It was very obvious that the thing must have been there some time because I could hardly read Russian then. I was just spelling out the words and

* Phonetic spelling.

they were all Russians there. They had the political Commissars there, how in the world couldn't they see that sign?

Another experience was—experience was in Leningrad where at that time the Communists were calling some National Minority Convention in the city of Leningrad and I was staying at the Octobriski* or October Hotel known as the Octobriski Gostrinita* I—

MR. HOUSTON: The Russian word for hotel.

MR. HEWITT: I noticed a number of Afghanistans who were—wore their national attire of the sheep skin or cowskin and they were arguing furiously with the clerk. Again, very naïvely, I went up and put my nose into some more trouble.

“Why is—are the men arguing?”

I was told by an interpreter that they refused to a—permit them to register in the hotel and were sending them down to a third-class section of the town.

I said: “Isn't this Soviet Russia? Isn't this proletarian culture that is supposed to be the highest,” and they again told me “better keep quiet.” “Piki” is the famous word for quiet, “piki.”

MR. HOUSTON: Now, how do you spell that?

MR. HEWITT: Phonetically, piki.

MR. HEWITT: Uh—it further amazed me that in any country such as ours or Russia when so many nationalities reside side by side, and there are certain migrations of peoples, you will find maybe 10% of negroes come into one place; another percent the—the J—Jews or Greeks or so forth moving along with the general population.

In Moscow I didn't notice this percentage of people. I saw nothing but great Russians, and usually foreigners. Those were the ones that were distinct from the Russians that I saw and I constantly inquired:

“How come I don't see the dark Armenians and the Afghanistans and”—

MR. HOUSTON: Will you spell that for us—

MR. HEWITT: Well—uh—I would put it then the Caucasians of the lower section of Caucasia from Georgia, and around that area, the Tartans. You never saw them living or mingling too much in Moscow or any of the big cities and sooner I found a little—a little later rather, I found that this was again touching on ticklish questions. Again I was told that I was a little bit too naïve about certain things, we were living in a materialistic world and a whole lot of Communist garbage that became increasingly sickening.

However, in the school itself, Mr. Houston, the thing that amazed me most was the method in which they injected us into the ma—into the organization of military strategy.

Was Schooled in Use of Firearms, Explosives, Sabotage and Infiltration

I didn't go to Russia to learn to be a military man. I honestly doubt that—here I had a chance to finish my two years, as I was told, of education, work for a degree, and to—and to feel that education, principally through physical education, comes back and enable—work both with white and black to enable the Americans to solve our burning question in our country, and one day informed me that I had to report down to some armory and learn how to take a Russian machine gun apart. I was amazed, but I thought it

* Phonetic spelling.

was out of conscience and wiseness of my personal safety to concede to the request; I saw the others doing it and we went in this long regiment about twice the size of this block and one of the American students shot too soon and nearly killed a Red Army man who was crossing the path of a machine gun, went then to the revolver section. Then we were taken into the areas of bomb making, hand grenade making; taught how to combine sulphur, sodium, and chloride ma—in the making of chemical things that could be made in less than 15 minutes with rough encasements or cans or bottles or anything you could; how to effectively stay in a hous—a window like this and keep off a detachment of men with a machine gun and the most degrading thing that they taught me was how to spy—a peculiar code of ethics—ethics of the proletariat. We actually went through practice of taking “comrades” that you didn't know and you were supposed to find him in some part of the city. You only had certain hints.

We went further—they went further in teaching us codes, secret codes, we—how to decipher; how to be used as a front man, and how to worm our way into the very sinews of—of—our respective governments if it was necessary.

Following this course, of course the course went on for the duration of time.

As a means of trying to weed me away from the students who were beginning to rebel, both negroes and whites—we had a number of very excellent white students there who saw through and stuck with the majority of the negroes in the rebellion that took place in 1931, in which Earl Browder was summoned to come to the school and, of course, after he came there he—he delivered a talk that's listed here.

I want to give this for evidence. It's a pamphlet known as “The Negro Question in the United States.” If you will bear with me a minute, Mr. Houston, I will try to locate it.

This pamphlet, “The Communist Position on the Negro Question,” and the Browder talk in this student rebellion, uh—uh—took about an hour. The discussion took four days. However, the speeches of the students were not recorded. Browder's high f—falutin talk was recorded but they made one mistake. They didn't want the American public to know about this. They sent the extract from a report to a meeting of American students on behalf of the Central Committee, Communist Party, U.S.A., on the subject of the struggle for negro rights in connection with the relations between white and negro students in the school. The mistake they made was to emphasize to the American students, very clear that this was in Russia.

I could—give this to Mr. Houston.

MR. HOUSTON: I believe this has been properly identified, Mr. Chairman, and the—it's published by the “Worker's Library” publishers, which we've had previous testimony and previous hearing, is the Communist Party Publishing House. Uh—I believe that will be entered as an exhibit and I ask that it, in view—

CHAIRMAN CANWELL: It will be admitted in the record as Committee's Exhibit No. 27, and so identified.

(WHEREUPON, the pamphlet referred to was admitted into the record as Exhibit No. 27.)

MR. HOUSTON: To—a—Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Witness, do you wish this back, this pamphlet.

MR. HEWITT: Well, I believe the Committee could use it to the best of their ability, if it's possible, however, I—

MR. HOUSTON: Well, Mr. Chairman, this has been properly identified and the section you wish was read in, was it not, Mr. Hewitt?

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir.

MR. HOUSTON: Well, then, I wouldn't see any reason why the entire pamphlet should be put in as—

MR. HEWITT: Thank you.

MR. CANWELL: Well, then, we'll strike that identification from the record.

MR. HEWITT: I have with me—may I continue Mr. uh—

MR. HOUSTON: Yes.

MR. HEWITT: I have with me, Mr. Houston and members of the Committee, exposed excerpts, let us see, 1932, I think that's close to 18 years. This was a mimeographed—uh, not mimeographed but typed copy and I have made two. The only way that I could secure paper was to get the paper off of the school curricular. What we had—our program of study on one side.

Our program of study has, for example, an American way to build up the history of the American working class that we thoroughly analyzed in the Lenin School.

And the subthemes was done on old mimeograph paper of the report of the United States Communist Party of America before the Second World Congress.

The Russian edition, reports for the Second Congress, stating pages 251 to 259 in Russian and in English material in the library.

In this library which we called the Bibliopek* in the Lenin School, the person in charge at the time when I was there, was Mrs. Earl Browder. She wasn't known to us as Mrs. Browder. She was a G.P.U. agent under the name of Rise Burkman who was sent to spy on the American students and it wasn't until we returned to the United States that I—I was I confronted with this same librarian. I was nearly shocked because I—I assumed immediately that uh—the woman was—all of her friendly gestures were exaggerated to get reports about me to the high power that be in the Communist Party here.

Personally Hand Stalin List of Grievances

However, on the next side of the paper we typed some of our grievances arising out of this discussion that Browder did not correct.

Yesterday I mentioned to you how one of our lads, a young negro chap, one of the rebellious students, was cremated, liquidated, as they tell you, and I came across last night this old excerpt which I handed personally to Joseph Stalin and in it it says:

"Dear Comrade Stalin:

"As members of the American Communist Party and temporary members of the C.P.S.U. we are addressing our grievances to you as a last resort.

"On many occasions these grievances have been addressed to various bodies of the C.P.S.U., the bureau nucleus of the Lenin School, the Tromski Rayon* Committee, the Comintern, the Angelo-American Secretariat, the Political Secretariat of the Ecce, known as the E.C.C.I., yet finally no satisfaction, or no satisfactory solution has resulted.

* Phonetic spelling.

"Therefore, we are appealing to you, the leader of the International Proletarian Revolution, whom we believe the best interpreter of, and the rightful successor of Lenin, to take the situation in hand."

And at this point—I'm not going to read all of this—it's thirty pages. I don't want to take your time for that, but it's important that I mention this. It states our grievances in this connection centered around the national colonial question in general, the American Negro question and the treatment of Negroes, generally.

If further went on to state the—a recent grievance or difficulty. A few weeks ago a Negro comrade in the Far Eastern University was cremated without any of us knowing why—why he was sick, how he came to be sick, and I went on relating how Gidenski* attempted to push me in the nose, in the back of the door and threatened me, stating that Russia was not afraid of the world, therefore it was not afraid of little me.

Uh—we didn't feel very confident of getting any sort of a satisfactory answer from the Secretary of the Party then, Joseph Stalin, but we took a chance. We took a chance because we knew that they were looking for recognition; that they were banking for American recognition. They didn't know to what extent we had already written home. I, for one, had told them when they sent me into Korea, to Paris, via Berlin, that I had visited the American Consulate and had related my desire to get home. I lied at that time. I didn't visit the American Consulate but I did this as a means of securing myself, letting them believe the Americans in the American Consulate, my family and everybody knew about my position and for these reasons Stalin came with a resolution favoring the rebellion of the students against the corrupt leadership that was there.

Identifies Corrupt Leadership in U. S.

However, to this day, this corrupt leadership is in every leading position in the United States, and now that the line has changed again toward class war Mr. Stalin has effectively placed these people, whom he decided was the worst that ever could be placed in strategic positions throughout the United States.

I have in mind, for example, people like Marce—Marcel Scherer.

MR. HOUSTON: Will you spell that?

MR. HEWITT: Marcel Scherer. A man who—who is interested in fine technical and scientific matters, whom I understand had the opportunity with Louie Sass, who came here to Seattle at one time, to meet all of the professors that came on this stand. He went through the length and breadth of California. He penetrated into the California, I believe, M—M.I.T., Sch—School of Technological Science, or something of this nature, made contacts all through them, made contacts in Southern Cal., Stanford, wrote back reports to the Central Committee of the Party.

I, in the year of 1931-32, constantly saw Marcel Scherer in the halls of the Lenin Schools. He was then the secret husband of Lena Davis. He was not supposed to be known as her husband.

I have here, if the Committee and Mr. Houston care to utilize this meeting with Red Army Commanders in the Far Eastern section of Russia, along with Lena Davis who was the interpreter of our group. She spoke Russian fluently, there you have the picture of the commanders.

* Phonetic spelling.

MR. HOUSTON: Now, we're going to have to spell these names—

MR. HEWITT: Yes.

MR. HOUSTON: —or are they all written on the back—

MR. HEWITT: No, that's just a greeting from this Commander. Miss Lena Davis and Marcel Scherer was in close contact with this Red Army secret service division of the Far-East.

He had a network of cleverly laid spies all through the Far-East that reached from here to Alaska clear through Washington, Oregon and California. Today this Lena Davis is one of the big National Committee figures, I believe in the State of Jersey or New York. She was with us a number of years in the National Education Department in New York City. And this, however, is in connection with another attempt of the Russian officials to keep me away from the rebellious students, in which they very nicely elected me to this Far-Eastern delegation. I happened to be eleven days on a trans-Siberian railroad, where I saw proletarian culture in the raw. I saw the first class, second class, and third class business of the railroads, and I wondered why.

MR. HOUSTON: Mr. Chairman, I would like to request the witness, if you please, that we be permitted to copy this photograph which is a picture of some eleven people with the witness clearly identified, both sitting beside a man in a military uniform—on the further side of a lady whom he's identified. I would like the privilege of copying this and introducing into the record a copy of this.

CHAIRMAN CANWELL: The copy will be accepted as Committee's Exhibit number 27.

(WHEREUPON, a duplicate of the picture referred to was admitted into the record as Exhibit No. 27.)

Is Isolated

MR. HEWITT: And this Far-Eastern trip on which I worked very closely with the—the Red Army high officials, I—of course the American leaders on that trip, which meant Lena Davis and this Marcel Scherer who left us at various cities and picked us up at another city, they were not inclined to have me go around as much as the Red Army—the Russian officials. They informed the Russian officials to keep me from going to the homes of many of the people, who invited me to stay at their homes when I was in a respective city, or to come to this Tea Garden and I was strictly disciplined not to accept.

I got to the point where—when a man travels on the train cooped up, people watching you, preventing you from talking to anyone—you get into the city, they don't want you to talk to anyone—you become rebellious too. And the result was I brought this to the attention of Commander Konchenta, Konchto*—something phonetically in that order, and he couldn't understand for a while why there was such an alarm against them having me talk to the Russians. I was picking up the Russian language very fast and the Russians were asking me a lot of questions. Some of them—many of them thought I was from Africa. They called me an Africansky; later they called me an Americansky.

Many of the peasants would rub my skin to see if I was dirty. The familiar term that was "Why are you so 'Grazmia'?"*, which means, why are you so dirty? I took it in the same spirit that I took the remark, yesterday, because I knew there was no basis to it, among those people. So the same person that

* Phonetic spelling.

calls me "dirty" in a joking way would invite me in and give me the finest feast of the proletariat—that is the food that they were able to get.

MR. HOUSTON: Usually, what does that consist of?

MR. HEWITT: Oh, well—in the Far-East you would have the—among the higherups you would have caviar—there was Vodka that I never touched, although the Americans tried to claim that I was a drunkard—I never drank in my life—the American Communists, I mean. That's what was one of their pet character assassinations. They would have all sorts of fisheries, pork, veal—everything mentionable for the—

MR. HOUSTON: That's the higher up?

MR. HEWITT: —for the bureaucracy.

MR. HOUSTON: Well, what would these poorer people have—

MR. HEWITT: The people—the poor people would be very lucky if they had the meats, the various sections of meats that they usually served to the higher people. Usually on their table would be sometimes rotten apples, a few good ones, eggs that were rare—that we were able to get, usually canned foods in which plenty of horsemeat was in it, and I very unknowingly ate much of this, it tasted good then—doesn't in my imagination taste so good now.

However, in this point I'd like to cite that at one time I went to the place known as the Hamlet of Gorki; this is back in the eastern part of Russia.

MR. HOUSTON: Gorki?

MR. HEWITT: Yes, Maxim Gorki, named after the famous Russian writer. And after we ate, we students in the school—we were told to walk around. The group was led by Clarence Hathaway's wife who's known in Russia as Vera Saunders, Saunders.

She took the food that the students had—that they had left over and made a fire of it—burned it. Inside of twenty minutes you had every peasant in that village with pitchforks, scythes and everything, ready to take the lives of every American student in that picnic. And the only thing that saved our lives was my reappearance on the scene. It was in the summer and the sun was very hot there and I had become very black. To be very black in Russia you become very popular, and the peasants saw this black man coming up, they were amazed and their anger was diverted momentarily to my reappearance and they asked me whether this was correct or not. And I went against Party leadership and I said it was wrong. That saved our lives, but my political life was endangered because I was severely criticised for criticizing the Comrades for burning food. Little mites that the peasants—that meant much to the peasants, you see. This food—these potatoes and black bread that the Russian people—peasants had at their feast, day-in and night-out.

Hewitt Meets Stalin on Four Different Occasions

MR. HOUSTON: Now, you have referred to giving a document to Mr. Stalin. Can you tell us just a little more about that. Where was that at, in the Kremlin? And did you take it in? Tell us—

MR. HEWITT: I had the occasion to meet Mr. Stalin on four different times.

One was at the—a regular dinner in the Kremlin with the President Kalinin, Kaganovitch—

MR. HOUSTON: Will you spell those names if you can?

MR. HEWITT: Kaganovnich. Kallinen, Kallinen, Molotov, Molotov, which means "hammer" in English.

MR. HOUSTON: -toff?

MR. HEWITT: -tov. That's the way we spelled it over there, with a Russian "v". Molotov. I think the American parallel is -off.

There were many other luminaries. The purpose, of course, was to dazzle you with the grandeur of Soviet power. Why, for a young student to come right before the Generalissimo or the President of the Soviet Republic was indeed a great experience. There I saw the diplomatic side of Comrade Stalin, so to speak. **On another occasion I saw Mr. Stalin in one of his real mean moods.** That was with a criticism of Earl Browder, in which Mr. Stalin very sharply made Browder look like a penny—criticized severely Mr. Browder's theories on the Chinese question, calling Mr. Browder all sorts of names and acting in a most peculiar way for a leader of the proletariat.

It was then, on another occasion on a demonstration in a smaller city in which Stalin was invited there as the big man to enhance the feelings of these people in the City of Tula. I was on the regular stand with Mr. Stalin and for a time felt rather proud of myself. I handed this document to Joseph Stalin, the fourth time—the Comintern headquarters. This is—must be disassociated from the Kremlin headquarters, you see. It was not far from the Kremlin—they had a secret passage, of course, in the back from the Kremlin to the Comintern for the Soviet Government, because the Soviet Government was really disguised—the power of it was disguised by the Party Lines, and let no one believe that the government really was the power. It was the Communist Party of the Soviet Union that not only was the power over Russia but the power over the entire Communist World.

I had difficulty in getting into the Kremlin and I was able to bribe the girl at the switch-board with an American ten-dollar bill.

MR. HOUSTON: Well, now was this the time you handed this document—this document to Stalin?

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir.

MR. HOUSTON: Well, do you mean the Kremlin or the Comintern.

MR. HEWITT: The Comintern building. You see—at a meeting in which they were discussing problems not associated with the American question—and I gave this to Stalin. He thanked me courteously and wondered how I got into the place.

He told me to sit down, for it didn't concern me. Everything was, I believe in French at the time. They had interpretations, of course, but nothing was supplied to me in English—but I did the job I was sent there by the students—to get the document to Stalin. We did it reluctantly, but we took a chance, as I stated before, which enabled us to save many of us to return to the United States, to the land of democracy.

Teaches in Lenin School in Moscow

MR. HOUSTON: Now, did you subsequently teach in the Lenin Institute?

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir, I did. I had the occasion to teach Political Economy to the Russians, in English—and Physical Education, which included the question of teaching Americans how to—I mean Russians how to play baseball. Many Russians wanted to know how to chew gum.

This was one of the methods used to ridicule the United States. They had it in all of the various little Repertory Theatres, of slander and character

assassination of people who would adopt American culture. Chewing gum was one of the means of showing the Russian how decadent American culture was.

I can say that in one of the meetings we had here in the Cultural Committee of the Lenin School, they—the Russians fell upon the terminology of calling Americans "fool" balls, meaning that Americans were always interested in football, so let us kick them around, they said; first, let us name them fool balls, and this thing only registered real contempt for me. I saw it as unsportsmanlike; it had nothing to do with the realm of sports; and I could say that I didn't register from the Russian authorities much pleasure, because of my firm opinions and my naiveness in telling them so.

Sent Back to America

MR. HOUSTON: Now, you were able to return to the United States because of pressure that Earl Browder brought?

MR. HEWITT: Yes, Earl Browder, in this meeting that he reported, openly threatened me. I took the floor and opposed Earl Browder, which I understood was another simple act, from the Communist point of view, and I just simply told Browder that I didn't give a tinker's dam about the way he has protected the "yes" men; I refused to be one who would say "yes" when I didn't believe it; and I didn't think the Communists wanted us to be that way; and of course in his reply he embarrassed me before a thousand students of every nation of the world. Of course, after the meeting many of these students came over and secretly shook my hand, and beckoned me not to say anything about it.

They not only—they were not only out to get me, but to get many of the other "stupid," that were dissident. We decided that the best way to do, the best way to serve the American people, was to remain and to bring them out in the open. Let them do the expelling, if it was necessary; or if the time was ripe, to go along and continue to expose all of their dirty deals; and in this manner, it was not after I returned, no accident, that I very closely calculated, remembered, placed on paper, studied thoroughly all of the people and all of the professors and doctors and intellectual—as Lenin called Gorki, intellectual "stupes," who would go along with this insidious ilne of overthrowing the institutions of the United States.

MR. HOUSTON: Now, as a result of your difficulties with Mr. Browder here, he brought pressure which had you recalled to the United States, did he not?

MR. HEWITT: All of us.

MR. HOUSTON: Caused you to be—

MR. HEWITT: White, too.

MR. HOUSTON: White, too.

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir.

MR. HOUSTON: Now, when you returned to the United States, which you have testified was the latter part of 1933 or early 1934, as I recall, what position were you then given in the Communist Party?

MR. HEWITT: Mr. Houston, I was asked to become a District Organizer in the State of Louisiana. I refused. They then decided that I must, under Party discipline, go to the section of Long Island, a well-known Ku Klux section in Long Island. Nassau in Suffolk County, in New York.

MR. HOUSTON: These were assignments that are within the prerogative of Earl Browder, and the National Committee, are they not?

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir.

Florence Bean James in Moscow

MR. HOUSTON: Now just before—I don't—we've got to hurry along—but in your testimony the other day you stated that you, in two places, that you had seen a woman by the name of Florence Bean James in Russia.

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir.

MR. HOUSTON: And that there were other occasions in America. Would you elaborate on that just a little bit?

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir, one of the most popular places for people of the Cultural International Communist field—center, I would say, in Moscow was known as the Meyerhold Theatre. I was very intimate with the aides of Mr. Meyerhold.

MR. HOUSTON: How do you spell that?

MR. HEWITT: Meyerhold. Meyerhold. It was the Repertory Theatre of Moscow, in which two very prominent Y. C. L.ers known as Konja and Eva, were in charge of this place. **I was very intimate with these people, went to school, and who would help in the cultural work, and included in this was their homes, discussed very loosely the Americans who would come to the Mrs. James.**

MR. JAMES: **You're a liar.**

CHAIRMAN CANWELL: I wish to state for the record at this time that we have a request by counsel for a reluctant witness, who is willfully in contempt for refusal to give testimony. This request indicates a desire to challenge testimony.

We have made every reasonable and consistent effort to get such witness to tell her story under oath. This, she was obviously unwilling to do. We cannot, as a Committee of the Legislature, accept a condition that a witness testify only to information of her or her selection. As to the questions brought up by counsel, they will be discussed with our investigators and considered, but we cannot take the position that a witness who refuses to testify has any standing on his own until he does willingly come to the stand, tell his story, answer the questions that this Committee has a right to ask. Then that person has every right to tell their part of the story; and we will proceed with no further disturbances from the back of the room.

MR. O'BRIEN: Mr. Chairman, this Committee—

CHAIRMAN CANWELL: I will ask to have you removed, Mr. O'Brien and Mr. James, if we have any further outbursts back there.

MR. O'BRIEN: Perjurer—

CHAIRMAN CANWELL: Take him out.

I wish to state, also, that we cannot, as a Committee of the Legislature, permit the Communists, their friends, or advisors, to take over a function of the Legislature. These hearings are held for legislative purposes, and they are not held as a forum to debate the authority of the Legislature, and I want that strictly understood that these hearings are held for legislative purposes only.

Shall we proceed?

MR. HEWITT: Mr. Houston, I only wish that the procedure was a different one, in which the method of cross-examination could be used. My ex-

periences in dealing with these people who adopt the decisions of the Party in concealing the truths, I've seen them in the Santo trial in New York, they had an attorney there who called me a perjurer, a liar and everything; and he was trembling because I asked him one little question, "Remember the time you joined the Y. C. L., Mr. Sacher? and again he shouted, "Perjurer."

MR. HOUSTON: That's Sacher, isn't it?

MR. HEWITT: Yes, Thad Sacher, yes, sir. He knew that I had proof, and I—as I have proof here now, of the participation of these very effective persons who are carrying out the Party line to the "T" in character assassinating, the representatives of our form of government who would have the courage to come before you and state their mind. He has every right in the world; they have every right in the world, to call me that; I have every right in the world to prove that I am telling the truth.

In this light is doesn't affect me one iota.

MR. HOUSTON: Now, you just described that at the directors of the Moscow Theatre they had discussed Mrs. James.

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir.

MR. HOUSTON: Will you continue there.

MR. HEWITT: Yes, at this particular theatre known as the Meyerhold Theatre, with these directors, this Konja and this Eva, the theatre was situated on a street known as Truskya* Boulevard. All of the cultural figures of the world met in the Meyerhold Theatre and discussed culture from the point of view of keno, movies, stage, they even went to such an extent of getting several people from the City of Seattle to come—in the making, to come to Russia for the purpose of making a movie. It surprises me that these people haven't come forward, who were participants in this keno.

James W. Ford and Marcel Sherer were the ones responsible for selecting the personnel of these—of this movie, a movie called "Black and White." The purpose of this movie was to expose the United States as an exploiter of the Negro people. James Ford was given the power to go all over the nation and select, not particularly people too close or too well known as Communists, but Negroes who would play the role of the proletariat of this country. Ford made the mistake of selecting very light-skinned Negroes; the Russians didn't want that. They claimed they wanted people that looked more like Negroes. They didn't consider me one. I was a little light for them. Only in the summertime, when the sun darkened me, did they regard me as a— as a genuine Negro; but at this—they had people like Dorothy Thompson, who is now married to Mr. Patterson, in the City of Chicago. She was—along after she came back they gave her a big position in the International Workers' Order. You had people like Cane and Postick, who are today writers on the "New York Post." They were two who led a rebellion against the whole business because the picture was called off. It appeared that the United States had agreed to recognize Russia, and it wasn't necessary for the pressure. And therefore, they told these people, they gave them plenty of American dollars to have a good time, and have trips off to the Ukraine, and the Caucasus; a number of them remained there to this day; most of them came out very angry, like wounded polecat.

The picture was never made, and it has been a subject of contention to the present time.

MR. HOUSTON: Now, what you are saying then, that there are other people who were actually, and could testify to the things that you are testifying to about Mrs. James.

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir.

MR. HOUSTON: And one of those people is here in the City of Seattle, are they not?

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir.

Mrs. James at Comintern Headquarters

MR. HOUSTON: To your knowledge. All right. Now, did you see or hear Mrs. James at any other places in Russia?

MR. HEWITT: As I stated, Mrs. James was considered to be of prime importance, from the point of view of cultural infiltration. We discussed these things very thoroughly, and there was no bones about it, that they were definitely out to see to it that the "spark plug" of cultural activity would be emanated from the knowledge and the work of the Jameses. We mentioned their names repeatedly, and then following this on their arrival—the arrival of Mrs. James, **I had the occasion to know and see her in the Comintern headquarters, the Profintern Building which was the Trade Union. They had the cultural trade union activities there; They prepared the Paris Conference there on cultural activity; I noticed that she was supposed to have gone there, but I don't know this for sure, but I do know that she appeared before these high authorities in this section of the Soviet Union.**

MR. HOUSTON: All right, thank you. Now, we've got you back in the United States now, and they were about to give you a position of organizer down in a district in New York.

MR. HEWITT: First, Louisiana; then they gave me Long Island.

MR. HOUSTON: Long Island.

MR. HEWITT: The purpose was to get rid of me. The Ku Klux Klan was very strong there so I thought upon a scheme of outwitting them. I went to the stronghold of the Klan, and I recruited Sullivan, one of the leaders of the Glen Cove Klan, and they wondered how I did it. I said, "Just being natural, that's all."

Sullivan gave me all sort of talk that he didn't think a Communist would behave like I did. He said, "This Communism must be different," and he came in and he so found out very differently then, what things were, really.

I went from there to the Trade Union of the Party.

MR. HOUSTON: I think we have reached a breaking-off point, where we could have a few minutes recess, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN CANWELL: You are intending to call this witness back?

MR. HOUSTON: Oh, yes. Immediately after recess.

CHAIRMAN CANWELL: We will be in recess for about ten minutes.

(Recess)

CHAIRMAN CANWELL: The hearing is in session.

MR. HOUSTON: Now, Mr. Hewitt, in your testimony you have returned to the United States, and the question about what position you were to have upon your return here.

Now this was a number of years ago, wasn't it?

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir.

MR. HOUSTON: What, to the best of your recollection, is the date you returned from Moscow?

MR. HEWITT: The latter part of 1933. Then I was ushered into the work of Section Organizer. From there I went to the trade unions; and from the trade unions I went back upstairs to the State Committee, working closely with the National Political Bureau of the Party.

MR. HOUSTON: Now, in your testimony the other day you said that you thought you went to Russia early in 1930 and returned early in 1934. Yesterday, that you thought it was in late 1939.

MR. HEWITT: '33. '29.

MR. HOUSTON: '29.

MR. HEWITT: Yeah.

MR. HOUSTON: Now, can you clarify that, which you think is correct, and how a mistake could occur of that kind?

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir. It's quite possible that in the sequence of dates that one could confuse a certain date, such as dates eighteen years back. I'm not an authority on remembering time, hour, days, but generally one can fit a certain situation in a category of events. It is very clear that a number of people could be in the Soviet Union in the year 1934. I don't doubt this, but it's very definite that the people were there in 1932, without a question of doubt.

I had occasion to work with the school's passport division, and I know that even in the case of myself, I never went to Russia. If I had been in the Communist Party to this day, nobody could prove that I was ever in Russia. We had a very thorough system of getting the prominent people there without ever being known, and I dare say I can secure some of the proof of that, for the benefit of the Committee here and the City of Seattle.

MR. HOUSTON: It's been testified to in other cases, in Immigration cases and before other committees?

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir.

MR. HOUSTON: Now, that's best to your knowledge and belief then, those are the correct dates?

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir.

Saw Mrs. James in Russia in 1932

MR. HOUSTON: You saw this party, Mrs. James, in Moscow, when?

MR. HEWITT: 1932.

MR. HOUSTON: 1932.

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir.

MR. HOUSTON: And the purpose of that was—what was the purpose?

MR. HEWITT: To be given decisions on the forthcoming Paris convention of culture that was eventually held in 1934.

MR. HOUSTON: You saw this person over a period of several weeks?

MR. HEWITT: About two to three weeks.

MR. HOUSTON: Now, as a high official of the Communist Party, you have knowledge of your own as to where they have covered up the fact that people went different places?

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir.

MR. HOUSTON: Can you tell us how that is done, some occasions?

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir. Well, for example, I could start with myself. I

was called into the National office, given a certain address of a very prominent doctor in the west end, where to my surprise I met certain lawyers who had other Negro comrades there ready to swear that they were my uncle, or nephew. That's in the records of the passport. This individual came down to the passport office, swore that I was a resident of—born in the—I believe, Blackville, South Carolina. I never saw South Carolina; and therefore, I went away under the name of Edward Jackson.

When I got to the Polish border, I was given the name—my passport was taken by the Gay-Pay-Oo, and I was then given the name of George James. That name I palld around in Russia under. On my return, I was given the name Timothy Holmes, when I returned to the United States.

So, in short, George Hewitt never went to Russia; and there are hundreds of cases—of course there are cases that a person is told to go to Russia under their real name, and this is obviously to show that everything is on the up; but where one person goes under that open name at a certain time, there are thousands of spies, saboteurs, going under assumed names, coming in from the eastern coast via Alaska, Vladivostok, Cheka, Nikolaifsk, Dragaveshins*, cities that I have met them, people who never were supposed to have left; for example, this gentleman here in the picture, one that was under the alias of Edwards, the picture I submitted to you a minute ago, the fellow in the middle called Edwards. I don't—I have it here. This gentleman here. He is known as Edwards there in the—but he never left the United States. I saw him several times in New York—

MR. HOUSTON: You mean as far as the records go, he never left the United States. Is it possible that a person would go once under their own and right name and other times under names of—

MR. HEWITT: We have hundreds of cases within the apparatus of secret passport division work in the Communist Party.

MR. HOUSTON: Now, we will move along as fast as we can. After you were in the Bronx—or, New York there as an Organizer, then how did you get off into the educational field?

MR. HEWITT: Well, after organizing the floor boys in the Furriers' Union, it appeared that Ben Gold, the National Committee man, protested that I was gaining too much popularity among the workers, and that the safest place would be to keep me close to the big fellows, where they would possibly try to break or make me; and in this manner—they didn't even wait for the convention—I was in the year of '36, '35, inducted, or co-opted, as they used, into the—into the state leadership of the Communist Party. There I was placed upon the National Educational Board, teaching in the Workers' School for more than eight years, and then teaching in secret and professional schools for the same period of time, schools of a national and of a state nature.

Worker's School Students Attend Under Aliases

MR. HOUSTON: Well, you organized these two schools you testified about yesterday?

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir.

MR. HOUSTON: And these were highly confidential schools of the Communist Party.

MR. HEWITT: Extremely so, because it was the first venture following the decisions arrived at in Moscow, we had to be very careful of the people we

selected. We were instructed, they were instructd how to behave, how to lie, how to use every ruse, how to use every example of, as they called it, bourgeoisie technicality, or legal bourgeoisie rights to smear anyone that would divulge or disclose their identity.

MR. HOUSTON: Were there methods in vogue in the Communist Party whereby a person could apparently hide his attendance at one of these schools?

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir. Very possibly.

MR. HOUSTON: What—do you know how that could be done?

MR. HEWITT: Yes, I mean practically all of the students of the school, with the exception possibly of known teachers that taught the school; there were George Siskin, and others, would be covered by assuming false names in the school. Number one. Number two, in the school itself, while the sessions were going on, denoting various, different sections of the country that they came from; if one came from Washington, he'd say that he came from New Mexico; if one came from New York, he'd say that he came from Ohio; but we had the code methods of the real places and the real names of the individuals.

MR. HOUSTON: Now, was Louis F. Budenz at that school?

MR. HEWITT: I understood that Mr. Budenz lectured at the school, at a time when I was lecturing at the state school.

MR. HOUSTON: Do you know whether or not Manning Johnson went up to that school?

MR. HEWITT: I don't recall at that time, because Manning Johnson—they had effected a smear campaign against Mr. Johnson, and about that period of time was—he was on the verge of being liquidated, so to speak.

MR. HOUSTON: Would the then members of the National Committee of the Communist Party probably know who—

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir.

MR. HOUSTON: Because it was screened through there.

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir.

MR. HOUSTON: **Now, you testified that two Seattle people were there.**

MR. HEWITT: **Yes, sir.**

MR. HOUSTON: **You're positive of this? I say, you are positive of this?**

MR. HEWITT: **Definitely.**

MR. HOUSTON: **No question or doubt?**

MR. HEWITT: **No, sir.**

Communist Party Is Revolutionary

MR. HOUSTON: Now, I'll ask you, is the Communist Party revolutionary in character?

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir. May I just state in this respect a few things that I jotted down?

I would say that the Communist Party is revolutionary to the extent that this leadership of the Soviet Union directs them to be. By that I mean the strategy and tactics that I explained briefly yesterday is directed from the Executive Committee of the Communist International or the Cominform, as you will. They tell them when the strategy should be changed which is a long-range—uh—prosp—has a long-range prospective or whether quick range tactics are changed.

In many instances the party doesn't appear revolutionary and a cross-example of this is the—is the decision handed by the then C.P.A. or the Com-

munist Party of America which had advised the "comrades" not to be so revolutionary. Russia needed company. So they very secretly dissolved the Communist Party in the South. The members didn't even know that the Party wasn't operating in the southern states. We who were on top tried to tell them and they looked at us like—uh—no one's business.

But however, when the line changed again back to the revolutionary actions, they came out with a system of "breast beating." I don't have to state it much, it's in the "Daily Worker" of New York, Monday, July 23rd, 1945, and one fellow says here:

"Dear Comrades:" he says

"We have not yet been told how the National Board and the National Committee arrived at the decision to dissolve the Party in the south. However, if we are to learn anything from the experiences of the European parties we must conclude that by dissolving the Party in the south we did incredible harm to the national liberation struggle of the Negro people, you see."

And Mr. Ford gives another excerpt of how—how sad he felt when they went from revolutionary to passive and then back again.

In this—in one of these excerpts Comrade Peters, who wrote the "Manual of Peters," he says that,—incidentally Peters was an American representative of the Soviet government to the United States. He was an American "Rep."

Mr. Peters often repeated this statement. He says:

"In answering comrades who have criticized the methods of the party," he says, "we are in power now. When you are in power you can put your ideas into effect any way you want."

I heard this speech of Peters. He jotted it down in the Lenin School and if this is (?) the man today who is up for deportation, I understood that he also swore that he wasn't in Russia, and he had re—and he had proof, too, that he wasn't there but somebody else had different proof.

MR. HOUSTON: Now, what is the general line of the Communist Party in attempting to recruit the Negroes?

MR. HEWITT: Well, not only Negroes, but Americans generally. Of course Negroes, they have what they call a special approach. Uh—you have to handle the Negro people delicately because of the sensitive position of the Negro. You have some half truths in this approach. However, I found out in life that the very—the most natural approach is the best. They delve upon his—the many shortcomings in our American Democracy such as certain lynchings and jokes about Negro people; seize upon this and try to tell the Negro people that they should—th—organize and set up that section of the black-belt of the Negro Nation, divorced from the general American Republic.

MR. HOUSTON: Now, have you ever run across the program of the Communist International published in 1939?

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir.

MR. HOUSTON: Is that a correct representation of the attitude of the Party?

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir, it includes the 21 points of admission of the Executive Committee of the Communist International. This—these 21 points, I believe, were devised and formulated in 1920 and to this day they haven't changed this principle.

MR. HOUSTON: Those statements there as to where they must smash the existing apparatus in (?) the existing society—

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir.

MR. HOUSTON: —is still the objective?

MR. HEWITT: It is the definite objective and principle of the Communist Parties of the world.

MR. HOUSTON: Now, this "Peters' Manual" you have reference to, is that the manual written by J. Peters in which there's a foreword by Jack Stachel?

MR. HEWITT: It is.

MR. HOUSTON: And that is an official expression of the purpose and aims of the Communist Party,—

MR. HEWITT: It is.

MR. HOUSTON: and it's methods, is that correct?

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir.

MR. HOUSTON: Now, what was the attitude of the Communist Party to the defense program of the United States before the war?

MR. HEWITT: Of course before the war it was the mobilization—American Peace Mobilization that came out with the slogan of "The Yanks are not Coming," picketing the White House in Washington, D. C., and, of course, following the attack of Hitler against Soviet Russia, the line changed—the tactical line changed overnight.

Communist Party Line Today

MR. HOUSTON: Now, do you know what the line of the Communist Party today is about—defense?

MR. HEWITT: **It has returned back to class struggle, Mr. Houston, where ruthless war must be waged against America, her institutions. The state must be abolished. A Proletarian Dictatorship must be set up and they have gone to far extents to put this whole method into effect.**

MR. HOUSTON: Now, you have held high positions in the Communist Party. You've been Educational Director, you've been sent to Russia by them.

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir.

MR. HOUSTON: As an expert witness would you testify as to whether a Communist loyalty was to the United States or to Soviet Russia?

MR. HEWITT: Always to the fatherland, Soviet Russia.

MR. HOUSTON: Is there any question about this?

MR. HEWITT: No doubt, no doubt.

MR. HOUSTON: In case of war with the United States and Russia where— which side would they be on?

MR. HEWITT: They would—in this event they say that they do not consider this an imperialist war. Any war that Russia is involved in is supposed to be a people's war. They ignore the fact that Russia, screening itself behind the slogans of Marxisms is definitely imperialism. It has to expand just like any other country. The only difference is that the Communist leaders don't tell you this and they screen it off with the theory of—the fantasy of Marxism that we can build Socialism in one country and at the same time, piece by piece, they have—endeavored—and—they—and entered into one of the greatest Imperialist's policies that the world has ever seen. I do not have to agitate the ladies and gentleman of this audience or you, Mr. Houston, or the members of the Committee as to the practical steps taken by Joseph Stalin in acquiring his imperial rule throughout the world.

MR. HOUSTON: Do you think that Communist country—Communist countries and—democracies, such as the United States and Great Britain, can live side by side in complete peace for many years?

MR. HEWITT: **The democracies request that but the—the Stalinist Dictatorship, the power of five or six men in the Kremlin, definitely reject it.**

MR. HOUSTON: In the Sov—in the Communist Party it is taught that eventually there must be war between the democracies—

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir. Yes, sir.

MR. HOUSTON: —and the Communist countries?

MR. HEWITT: They base this on the dialectical materialistic approach that the clash of the systems are inevitable, and, of course, they place it from the scientific realm into the realm of history where they say the state represents the class of Capitalism that will struggle against the class of the workers and one of the two must destroy themselves.

MR. HOUSTON: And that is taught in their secret schools?

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir.

MR. HOUSTON: And printed in their literature?

MR. HEWITT: Printed in their literature and screamed from the rooftops.

Hewitt Gives Reason for Leaving Party

MR. HOUSTON: Now, why did you get out of the Communist Party?

MR. HEWITT: I got out from the Communist Party, my dear Mr. Houston, a very a—the uh—excuse me—(Is overcome with emotion).

MR. HOUSTON: You discussed that at length, Mr. Hewitt, I just wanted to see if you could pin point it a little more. I realize this is a matter of great emotion to you. Let's put it this way. There's never been a Negro traitor to the United States Government, has there?

MR. HEWITT: No, sir.

MR. HOUSTON: And did you realize that if you continued on in this after the war with the plans that were being made, that the issue was no longer one of cooperation between Russia and United States,—

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir.

MR. HOUSTON: —that you would become a traitor to your country?

MR. HEWITT: I would. Not only that, Mr. Houston, it was the simplicity of a simple black woman, my mother, who died in 1938, who warned me about this incredible fantasy that practically brought my mother to her grave. She, in her simple way, was able to fathom the hypocrisy and the deceit that these people practiced upon the youth of America. She warned me repeatedly but she gave in to my youthful idealisms, a false idealism that the Communist taught me to rebel, which made me rebel against the concepts of my family, my church. In this sense it is a very delicate point and I believe the folks here will bear with me in this memory.

Persecution of Wright, Herndon and Hewitt

MR. HOUSTON: During the period of the time you were a member of the Communist Party, did you know a man by the name of Richard Wright?

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir.

MR. HOUSTON: Who was Richard Wright?

MR. HEWITT: Richard Wright was a member of the Communist Party, an excellent writer. He wrote "Native Son," he wrote the "Black Worker."

He was criticized for writing "Native Son." Why? Because it disclosed the party and the International Labor Defense in its true light.. He exposed the immorality that went on within party ranks.

I sat in at a meeting with a high official in which we castigated Richard Wright. I personally didn't like the book from the point of view that it tended to take one segment of the Negro and hand to the white populace. I felt—I told Wright this personally.

But I didn't oppose him in the manner that the leaders did. They almost crucified him. Dick came out with a statement published, I think, in the "Century Magazine" following my statements in the "World Telegram" in which for the first time he disclosed how he was beaten in Chicago, physically, when he happened to be walking the streets; and how they went around slandering him, pointing to his family, telling all sorts of things.

The same thing went on with Angelo Herndon. Angelo was, as you know, released from the dungeons of Georgia. He was placed in jail for an unemployed demonstration. Benjamin Davis, the now member of the Executive Committee of the party in this country, became Angelo's lawyer and, as a result of the case, became very famous.

The Youth Allies, the exploits of Anglo, and—had quite a demonstration. I have it here in my—pictures of it when he came into the Penn station on his release from Georgia. At that time they had decided that Angelo was too intelligent. He wasn't the type that they could mold. They then set about informing Benjamin Davis that he should do everything in his power to break Angelo. Benjamin Davis proceeded in this manner and attempted to frame Angelo up on all sorts of charges. The infamous Gilbert Green, former member of the Young Communist League, was one of the greatest participants. He is now a member of the National Committee.

Angelo used to come to my office repeatedly. I was on the fifth floor and the National Committee was on the ninth. Angelo was a member of the Young Y. C. L. National Committee and he—he would tell me how they were given the silent treatment. He would come into my office every day. Nobody speaks to him. He didn't know what he did to the people, he said possibly ten—it's because I—I overheard an Anna Damon of the International Labor Defense state in the car when I arrived at the station that they're sorry his skin isn't blacker. I said: "Well, you know what that means. It means that to the Communist leaders a white-skinned Negro couldn't represent the persecuted Negroes. They wanted for martyrdom a dark Negro of the peasant type who would fit right into the picture of American exploitation of the Negro people.

MR. HOUSTON: Now, since you have left the Communist Party, have they persecuted you?

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir. They have done some "cute" things.

Of course not able to prove that I was an immoral character with about a thousand women they proceeded then to—to discourage my wife and children. When my last baby was born they used a time when my wife would nurse the little child and pull out the fuse. Every night about 8:30 o'clock feeding, my wife's fuse was pulled out. They ripped my baby carriage. They attempted to tell people in the neighborhood not to play handball with me. It resulted in a physical combat in which the entire neighborhood came to my side and people who formerly were afraid to speak out, spoke out, and I lived right among them and as long as I am an American and as long as I have the protection of the American government, as long as I believe in the ideals

of this American government, which will be forever, I will combat every Communist and expose every one.

MR. HOUSTON: And you didn't—you have not changed your residence or moved since you left the Communist Party, have you?

MR. HEWITT: No, sir. No, sir.

MR. HOUSTON: Right now, in the same place, in the Bronx in New York.

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir.

MR. HOUSTON: They persecuted you in employment, is that correct?

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir, they went to my employees and told them that I was a drunkard, and I never drank in my life. The Russians tried to get me to taste that vile thing called Vodka but I saw what it did to Nazula*, the South African Secretary, who drank a little bit of it. They picked him up in the snow dead the following morning. I kept away from the "firewater."

Uh—uh—they stated—never drank, I attempted to adhere strictly to the principles of Christian and American ethics and I will continue to do so, thanks to men like you, Mr. Houston, and members of this Committee, who have revived my confidence in American institutions.

MR. HOUSTON: Is it not a common practice among the Communist Party to file all kinds of harassing lawsuits, perjury charges, and things against witnesses that testify against them?

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir.

MR. HOUSTON: Even though these things can be proven, this is just a publicity stunt?

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir. To give the underworld, the gangster underworld, the go-ahead signal.

MR. HOUSTON: In other words this is a pattern that has been adhered to in the past on their part.

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir. The Peters' Manual, the decisions of Peters' Manual.

MR. HOUSTON: —tell them to do that?

MR. HEWITT: Tell them to do this.

MR. HOUSTON: If it runs true to pattern, before this hearing's over we'll have that kind of stuff here, will we?

MR. HEWITT: They will attempt—yes, without a question of doubt—

MR. HOUSTON: And that definitely is Communist Party line.

MR. HEWITT: It is.

Identification of Louis Sass of Seattle

MR. HOUSTON: Now, do you know a man by the name of Louis Sass?

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir, very definitely. Mr. Sass was an organizer at Harlem. He worked after he returned from Seattle with Marcantonio.

The reason he came to Seattle was one of the big secrets of the Communist Party. His wife was one of the clerks in the Food Worker's Union under Abraham Kleinberg, a member of the National Committee. This was about the time when I had a terrific struggle with them on why they didn't want Manning Johnson to go into the American Federation of Labor along with all of the others. I succeeded in this struggle in getting Manning Johnson to go with them. However, while they were there, this wife of Sass who was known as a Mary Sass, stole more than \$35,000 from the pay—or from

* Phonetic spelling.

the dues collection of the workers of the Food Worker's Union. The thing was called into high party circles and we were in a dilemma how to hush this up. Th—we came to the conclusion, get Sass out of town quick. Hush it up as much as possible. Don't talk about it.

I understand Sass came to Seattle for a period of time operating here as an organizer because if he remained in New York and the workers got word of it there would be no Sass, nor any wife, and would have meant pretty bad for the Communist Party there.

However, Mrs. Sass, I understood, opened a business, quite a little business somewhere in California, near Los Angeles on the money of these poor workers who followed this left-wing hpyocrisy.

MR. HOUSTON: Is that in the conference where this was disclosed?

MR. HEWITT: Yes, sir.

MR. HOUSTON: In the Communist Party headquarters, in—in—

MR. HEWITT: 35 East 12th Street.

MR. HOUSTON: 35 East 12th Street.

MR. HOUSTON: I think we've reached breaking-off point and we can recess for lunch, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN CANWELL: We will be in recess until 2:00 o'clock this afternoon.

(Noon Recess)