

A. Of the Communist Party. We don't have them in other organizations.

Q. Do you know Art Johnson and Rose Parks?

A. I knew Art Johnson as state board director and Rose Parks also was state board director. I believe she was the—I am sure she was the organizer of the Everett County Council for the Washington Old Age Pension Union.

Q. Did a complaint come to your attention officially as executive secretary from this Pension Union about their activities?

A. Yes. There was a resolution sent in from the Everett Council by—I believe it was the same name mentioned from the former witness, of a Mr. McCarter setting down funds and what-not that had been used for promoting a Communist Party meeting in Darrington, Washington.

Q. When was that?

A. That was in '38. Of course I can't give you the exact date on that one, although I went up there to Darrington on an investigation of that charge.

Q. And what did your investigation officially reveal?

A. I investigated—my investigation shows that a Pension Union had been set up. While Mr. Sullivan was making a talk before the group, two women that I was introduced to and was sitting talking to, stated that this is under the Pension Union, but it isn't anything but the Communist Party; that we are only from the Communist Party and we have a lot of old people up here that would like to come into the Pension Union but we can't go for these old—these Communist members that they had in at the time.

Q. Mr. Huson, do you know of your own knowledge whether or not any of the Old Age Pension Union money was donated to any of the Communist so-called front organizations?

A. I don't believe there was any of them that the Pension Union didn't assist by delivering their literature or donating funds of those that have been mentioned here, namely, the League Against War & Fascism, O'Connor-Ramsey release, Harry Bridges deportation—oh, numerous of other ones of the same brand.

Q. What effect, Mr. Huson, did the infiltration of the members of the Communist Party have in the Old Age Pension Union so far as their losing the affiliation of other worthwhile organizations?

A. Well, first and foremost, we had a membership I know was over 38,000 people. With that 38,000 people, when an issue comes up before some other organization, they stop and think twice that they would like to have our support as well as we, theirs. We had pension meetings—

Q. What organization do you refer to?

A. Such as these names, A. F. of L., C. I. O., all organizations of that type. Then also the Communist Party or any other party. After all, 40,000 votes is a lot of votes for any politician.

Q. Okay. Now, will you continue with your—did you lose the influence and support of these organizations at any time?

A. Yes, we have on numerous occasions. We lost the Grange. How this happened, I don't know. It was referred to previously.

Q. Just name some of these you lost in order to kind a—to get into the record here. You lost the Grange. Do you remember any others?

A. We haven't got any. We lost everything.

Q. You lost everything. Now, when was that first called to your attention?
A. In 1938, at the time that the Communist Party took over the Washington Pension Union.

Q. I guess that is all, Mr. Huson. Thank you.

(Witness excused)

WARD F. WARREN, having been first duly sworn, testified on direct examination as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. HOUSTON:

Q. Mr. Warren, will you please state your name and spell it out, and as you pronounce names that we haven't been discussing here, new names, will you spell them out for the sake of the record, because we have a recording device and it can't always get this spelling.

A. Ward F. Warren. W-a-r-d F. period, W-a-r-r-e-n, Warren.

Q. Where do you live, Mr. Warren?

A. 905 Jefferson Street, Seattle, Washington.

Q. What is your occupation?

A. Stevedore, longshoreman.

Q. Has this always been your occupation?

A. No, it has not, for the past four years, approximately.

Q. What was your previous occupation?

A. Starting in 1933 I was King County storekeeper for a period of about two years, then I took a position in the Assessor's office, as deputy assessor for King County. I was on that position for approximately six years. Following that, I—prior to the war then that would be, just a—six or eight months prior to the outbreak of war I went to Portland, Oregon, and worked in the Kaiser shipyards there as a boilermaker and rigger, later returning about the middle part of the war to Seattle, working in the Lake Washington Shipyard as a rigger. Following that, and up to the present time I have been a stevedore and a longshoreman.

Q. Were you ever connected with the Washington New Dealer?

A. I have been advertising manager for a period of approximately six months of the Washington New Dealer, which is now the New World.

Q. Can you fix for us that time—what six months was that?

A. Well, Mr. Houston, that has been pretty near ten years ago. I would say approximately the latter part of 1938.

Q. Latter part of 1938?

A. Possibly the early part of '39.

Q. Was it shortly after the paper came into existence, or was it the latter part—I am trying to fix it a little more closely.

A. Well, the paper had had several names prior to the time I became advertising manager. My first remembrance is Washington Commonwealth; prior to the Washington Commonwealth, I should say the Commonwealth Builders, the Washington Commonwealth, the Sunday News, then I believe it went to the New Dealer and from there on it has gone now to the New World.

Q. Were you connected with it when it was the Sunday News?

A. I believe the name was New Dealer—possibly it was the Sunday News, but I was connected with it right up until 1940 as far as promoting it and knowing practically all the staff at all times.

Q. Now you have mentioned the change of name of this paper. Was it the dissolution of one paper and the starting of another?

A. Well, I believe when the name of the paper was Sunday News, The Voice of Action, which is now a discontinued publication as I remember in 1937, the subscription list is the decision of the Communist Party, I later learned, to carry on the subscription list of The Voice of Action which is a well known Communist publication edited by Lowell Wakefield, I believed at one time, who ran as a Communist for the City Council here.

Q. When the paper changed then from the Sunday News to the Washington New Dealer did they again merge the subscription list?

A. When the paper changed from this Sunday News to the New Dealer?

Q. Yes. Part of your testimony here is that the paper was first the Voice of Action, then the Sunday News, then the Washington New Dealer.

A. No, it was first the Commonwealth Builders, to my knowledge.

Q. But that was back of this period that you were connected with it, though, was it not?

A. Well, I was connected with it more or less in a general way. I knew of its existence and belonged to it, to some extent, from 1934 and '35 on.

Q. Let's approach it in this way, then. Was it a merged subscription list or was it a totally different paper?

A. It was a totally different paper until 1937. The Voice of Action ceased to continue publication and the same people who previously were active in publishing the Voice of Action came up and took over control of what is now the New World.

Q. In other words, you testified that the Voice of Action is an openly known Communist paper?

A. That's to my knowledge.

Q. And those people took control of the new paper?

A. That is correct, and in taking control they decided to continue the subscription list of the old Voice of Action which they published.

Q. You are testifying here today in response to a subpoena issued by this Committee, are you not?

A. That's correct.

Q. Are you, or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

A. Yes, I was a member of the Communist Party. I believe I became a member in the latter part of 1937, possibly early part of '38, and was in good standing for a period of at least a year and a half or two years, in the Communist Party.

Q. Were you a member of the Communist Party at the time you were advertising manager for the Washington New Dealer?

A. Under the political circumstances that was absolutely necessary. Practically the entire staff, at least ninety per cent of them, were all members of the Communist Party when I was advertising manager, including the editor, circulation manager and some of the other people who contributed to its publication.

Q. Can you list those names for me? Who was the editor?

A. James Cour, C-o-u-r, editor at the same period as when I was advertising manager, and Louise Sheffield who is now I understand, married, and her last name is different; also a member of the Communist Party. She held a position more or less as circulation manager. Of course myself as advertising manager. Emma Taylor, who later—at the present time I understand she is now also married and her last name changed—she was also, if I remember, a member of the State Legislature—also a Communist. She worked in the office doing general clerical and office work in what is now the New World.

Q. These people worked right with you at the same time you worked on the paper?

A. That's correct.

Q. How do you know that they were members of the Communist Party?

A. Well, we had in the Commonwealth Federation as well as in the Pension Union, and we had what was called opened and closed fraction meetings for the purpose of controlling and discussing Communist political strategy in those organizations and people of course who attended those closed Communist unit meetings,—fraction meetings of those organizations, had to be Communists in order to attend. Generally speaking all the staff. We discussed among ourselves—we discussed the Communist political line and how best we could carry it out, very freely when no one else outside of the members of the Communist Party were present.

Q. Then you sat in the fraction meetings with these people?

A. I have sat in fraction meetings with all those that I have named, both in fraction meetings of the Commonwealth Federation as well as in the Communist fraction meetings of the Old Age Pension Union.

Q. Now I will ask you, Mr. Warren, at the time you were connected with this paper, did the masthead carry the statement "Official Publication of the Washington Old Age Pension Union"?

A. I know it was recognized as that, and to the best of my knowledge I would say it did. I know we recognized that and discussed making it that, and a vote was taken on it in the Pension Union, as I remember.

Q. Now, Mr. Warren, at the time you were in the Communist Party, was the Communist Party interested in the Old Age Pension Union?

A. Very much. It was interested in any people's organization as I later learned when I became a partially learned Communist, for the purpose of promoting the Communist political line as laid down, of course, by the Kremlin and the USSR.

Q. I will ask you, Mr. Warren, if while you were active in these movements an effort was made to get control of the Old Age Pension Union?

A. An effort was made in the original organization of the Old Age Pension Union and then it was pretty much spearheaded by men like Howard Costigan who at that time was not a member of the Communist Party, to my knowledge, and Mr. James Sullivan, Mr. Huson who has just testified here, and many others. I did a lot of so-called campaigning for it in my line of signing up members, promoting the paper and so forth and so on, and that was of course in its early inception, 1937; along about 1938 it was very obvious that the Communists had infiltrated to the extent that they were going to dominate and control it, and they eventually did.

Q. They eventually did get control of it?

A. That is correct. The same as they did to the Commonwealth Federation, which I attended the first Commonwealth Federation convention in 1935, was Sergeant-at-Arms in Tacoma, when some approximately fifteen Communist delegates came with Communist credentials stamped by the official seal of the Communist Party and they were voted—not seated by the convention—the convention voted not to seat them, and passed a ruling empowering them as such. I being Sergeant-at-Arms ushered them out the door. Of course later they came back disguised as labor delegates—Workers Alliance delegates and any other political organization outside of the Communist Party that they could penetrate and get elected as delegates to the Commonwealth Federation. The same strategy of infiltration was used in the Pension Union very largely.

Q. Who solicited you for membership in the Communist Party, Mr. Warren?

A. Bill Pennock, the president of the Old Age—state president of the Old Age Pension Union. He not only solicited me but he signed me up.

Q. He signed you up? He was successful in soliciting you?

A. That is right.

Q. Have you ever subsequently sat in any Communist Party meetings with William Pennock?

A. Bill Pennock was a member of my unit, as we called the Central District—the 35th District unit—it has a number, I believe, but met right downtown. They met all over the 35th District. I say the Communist Party, because it is a secret political organization to move their several meeting or unit meeting places from time to time so that the general public or other political groups cannot identify them. Pennock for a period of almost a year met in my unit, took charge in the Communist closed unit meetings with myself and many others.

Q. Now I will ask you for the sake of the record to fix, as closely as possible—you have testified that it was in the middle of '37—the time that Bill Pennock solicited you for membership in the Communist Party.

A. It's very difficult. It's either late in '37 I'd say, or '38. It's almost ten years ago. I—

Q. Late '37 or—

A. I had two membership cards. It was a policy that they changed their cards each year in order to check up on the amount of dues you paid, and the percentage of your salary. To be a good Communist it is necessary to pay a per cent of your earnings as dues, plus the contributions to such organizations as League Against War & Fascism, and other Communist front organizations.

Q. Now you have testified that you belonged to a little unit which met at various places. You have testified that Mr. Pennock regularly attended these meetings. Who else attended the meetings?

A. Well, if I remember, we had one of the largest units of that type in the city, being the downtown Communist unit. People who were members of my unit, Bill Pennock and some of the outstanding ones are Ernest Olson who is now active, I understand, in the Building Service Union and the Pension Union in Pierce County, Tacoma.

Q. That is the former state senator, Mr. Olson?

A. Yes. He is a present senator, I believe, Ernest Olson,—and he also, while he was a member of my unit, the 35th District, he was successful in

recruiting his mother and father. They were quite elderly people and they joined my unit, the 35th District of the Communist Party.

Q. You have sat in closed Communist Party meetings, then, with Ernest Olson?

A. Numerous times. We met one time at my apartment when my wife was away. She was not a member of the Communist Party.

Q. Now, who else met in that unit with you, Mr. Warren?

A. Well, quite a few. A lady by the name of Bernice Steele who was a member of that unit. Mrs. Fox—

Q. Who was that?

A. Mrs. Fox.

Q. Do you know her initials?

A. Well, she is the wife of Ernie Fox—

Q. The wife of—

A. A well-known Communist that attended my unit. John Boan, an elderly man—

Q. Now will you spell that—we have several names of Boan here. Is that B-o-a-n?

A. I believe, yes, it would be B-o-a-n. John Boan, a small and elderly man. He was active in the Pension groups later.

Q. That man is presently the vice-president of the Washington State Pension Union?

A. That is my understanding, that he is. I saw him, I believe, here yesterday.

Q. He was here in this meeting yesterday?

A. Yes, he was. I don't see him here today, however. I—

Q. Well, do you recall the names of any others, Mr. Warren?

A. Well, names of just average rank and file Communists, unless they are outstanding—you get well acquainted with them. You are warned not to use their correct names in the meeting, and you just know them as Communists or by their Communist Party name.

Q. Did you have a Communist Party name?

A. Well, that was optional. When I first went in I just—well, I just give my right name and that's okeh by me, and the second year when they changed cards—party membership cards, they advised me that I should take an assumed name, and I did.

Q. Let's come back a little bit to the time that you were employed by the paper. At that time who controlled the policy of the paper?

A. Well, the policy was controlled of course by the Communist Party here locally. However, there was—the people most active in laying down the policy after it became a Communist controlled paper were such people as Hugh DeLacy, a member of the Communist Party; Howard Costigan, a member of the Communist Party; Bill Pennock; and of course the executive boards of the Old Age Pension Union, Washington Commonwealth Federation, with their chairmen upon various executive boards.

Q. You have testified that the Communists have infiltrated the Old Age Pension Union and the Washington Commonwealth Federation. Had they

infiltrated to such a degree that they controlled the executive board at that time?

A. By 1940, yes. In 1938 practically they controlled it.

Q. Would it be a correct statement—is it your testimony then, that the Communist Party through its members controlled the policy of the Washington New Dealer?

A. Absolutely. They discussed very openly with the rest of us Communists when they came up from the Voice of Action in 1937, as I remember it, and ceased publication of the Voice of Action by a—as to how to best carry out—to take care of subscribers or subscriptions to the Voice of Action. They said, “Well, we will just carry on with this paper.”

Q. You have testified that Hugh DeLacy is a member of the Communist Party. Upon what do you base that testimony?

A. Well, I’ve visited DeLacy’s home. I’ve been in campaigns with him. I have met in closed Communist fraction meetings with him, concerning the Commonwealth Federation, Communist work and how best we could carry it out. He never denies it to me, and,—ah—in the last campaign we originated a little idea of offering a new car free to anyone who could prove that he ever had opposed Russian foreign policy while a Congressman of the United States, because no Communist is allowed, up to the present time at least, to—in my experience as a Communist, to oppose Russian foreign policy and side with any other nation. We offered this car on the basis that,—I believe the slogan was, as I remember now, “Prove that DeLacy has ever supported the United States’ foreign policy and opposed Russian foreign policy when a conflict existed,” and there was much conflict while he was in the Congress of the United States, but he never attempted, or any one else, to win the automobile.

Q. No taker then?

A. No takers.

Q. Your testimony then is that you have repeatedly sat in closed fraction meetings with him. Was there anybody present there but Communists?

A. No, there wasn’t. They wouldn’t be allowed in closed fraction meetings.

Q. In fraction meetings—you have to be a Communist to get into closed fraction meetings?

A. That’s right. However, Communists do hold what they call open fraction meetings.

Q. Now I didn’t have the paper at the time I was questioning you. Is this the paper you worked for?

A. Yes, that is the paper.

Q. You can identify that as the name and—

A. Yes, that is the same copy.

Q. And that carries the statement “Washington Old Age Pension Union,” does it not?

A. That is correct.

Q. Then that is the basis for your statement and document that this was the official publication of the Old Age Pension?

A. It was to my knowledge and used to feed propoganda to the old age pension groups—the Communists’ propoganda, after the Communists got control of the paper and the Commonwealth Federation.

CHAIRMAN CANWELL: It will be admitted as Exhibit No. 5.

Q. Now, while you were an official connected with this paper in an official capacity, did it ever deviate from the Communist Party line?

A. No, it never deviated from the Communist Party line. The Communist Party don’t permit that sort of thing. No Communist deviates very long. I was charged with deviating, and I didn’t last very long.

Q. You deviated but the paper didn’t. The paper is still in business, and you’re not.

A. That’s right.

Q. Now you mentioned Howard Costigan as a member of the Communist Party. What leads you to believe that?

A. Why of course I had a long association with Howard Costigan. I started in 1935, when I was assisting him in his work as organizer of the Commonwealth Builders, at first, and then the Commonwealth Federation. I purchased a new automobile on the salary of \$150.00 a month, and figured that as long as he was working—organizing these peoples who were in more or less of my class in society, and helping as I thought to solve some of the unemployment problems as well as the paper problem, that the car was his, free, and he used it of course for two years. I later sold it to him for \$300.00, after two years’ use. Previous to this I spent considerable money and time helping him and of course we became very close friends and political associates.

Q. Has he admitted to you that he was a Communist?

A. Well, he has never said that he held a book—a membership book in the Communist Party. However, he was the man who came back to me after I had been forced off two jobs in the courthouse by indirect Communist political pressure, and getting two other jobs by them, and he was the man who reported to me that the Communist Party had made the decision that I was just too active in the organizations that they were interested in, with the idea of forcing me out of those organizations, and forced me into the Communist Party, and I of course knew by the meetings that he was attending that he had become a trusted Communist at that time, so about six months after that I joined the Communist Party.

Q. Mr. Warren, we have a large group of people here and they are interested in your testimony. If it doesn’t inconvenience you, would you speak just a little louder?

A. Yes, I am sorry. I have a cold, of course. Virus-X I guess it is.

Q. Did Bill Pennock ever make any statement to you about his past history or employment or activities within the Communist Party?

A. Well, he said that it was the wishes of the Communist Party, or a directive—an order—an order from the Communist Party is something like an order in the Army. You either do or else, and for him to leave his position—I believe it was the Bon Marche he was working in, and to work in the Commonwealth Federation, and later, of course, in the Old Age Pension Union. It was an assignment—that is known by the Communists as a Communist assignment for the purpose of control and infiltration.

Q. Do you know N. P. Atkinson?

A. I know N. P. Atkinson very well, yes.

Q. Did you have any association with N. P. Atkinson in any of these organizations that you have detailed to us?

A. Over a period of several years’ time, yes. N. P. Atkinson was of course a Communist same as myself, and met in secret fraction meetings with Com-

munists discussing policy concerning these various organizations—Workers' Alliance, Pension Union, Commonwealth Federation are three of the key organizations, and later are listed as local democratic parties.

Q. Whenever you can, get as close as you can on dates, but for the sake of the record, all of this testimony of yours is for that period of a year and a half or two years you were in the Communist Party?

A. Yes, that is right. 1938, 1939, 1940—and a portion of '40.

Q. Do you know H. C. "Army" Armstrong?

A. I know H. C. Armstrong very well. He is a former state legislator and also a member of the Communist Party. I understand that several years ago, though, he left the Communist Party, or the Communist Party left him. Those things are never known completely.

Q. Was he a member of the Communist Party at the time you were?

A. Yes, he was, and he was also what we call "purged"—liquidated at the time I was in the Communist Party.

Q. Did you ever sit in any Communist Party meetings with him?

A. I have sat in closed Communist fraction meetings with him, yes. The Commonwealth Federation discussed Communism with him, as well as all the rest of the United Nations' hearings.

Q. Do you know Terry Pettus?

A. Terry Pettus is the present editor of the New World and he is the editor who succeeded James Cour and came in shortly after I left as advertising manager. I have known him for a number of years—known his wife very well. Always—as long as I have known him he has been a member of the Communist Party, since he became editor of the—

Q. Did you ever sit in any meetings with Terry Pettus?

A. Oh, yes, all the Communists mentioned met in the—particularly the most active ones, met in these closed fraction meetings of these various organizations.

Q. Ever sat in any meetings with his wife?

A. Oh, yes, she was present at least fifty per cent of the time. I drove Terry Pettus on an assignment down to what I believe they called the Clam County Democratic convention, down past Aberdeen—down there at one time when he was sent to attempt to get the—that democratic group there to go along with the Commonwealth Federation program, which of course, was the Communist front organization at that time. I drove he and his wife down there and another young lady, making four in my car.

Q. And your relationship with him was so close that there was no attempt made to cover up your membership in the Party—it was just accepted between all of you?

A. Absolutely none whatsoever.

Q. Do you know Morris Rappaport?

A. I know Morris Rappaport. I visited his home, and talked to him on Communist matters. He is organizer—northwest district organizer of the Communist Party in this section. We called him Rapport. The name should be pronounced Rappaport. For short we all called him Morris Rapport. I visited Morris Rappaport's apartment when he was in hiding because of an Immigration difficulty. I couldn't set the exact date—possibly in 1939. It may have been later, in order to discuss a change or an important political decision which involved the Commonwealth Federation, and discussed this with him

in the presence of Howard Costigan, Bill Dobbins, former president of Building Service Local 6. He is also a member of the Communist Party. I have seen his membership book, of course.

Q. You have seen Bill Dobbins' membership book?

A. Yes. He showed me his book after I became a member of the Communist Party when he was foreman—foreman of the Haller Lake District—that's North King County road district.

Q. Was the book issued in his name or some other name?

A. Well, I didn't look at the name because I didn't want to be too inquisitive. It was a Communist Party membership book. He pulled it out and he made the remark to other Communists present in the office out there and I was advertising manager of the now New World, and I was soliciting greeting ads for one of the conventions—I don't know whether it was the Pension Union or the Commonwealth Federation at the time—and we got into a discussion about Communists, and there were some people there—one or two—friendly but not Communists, and Bill Dobbins pulled out his membership book and said, "Well, I am not afraid of being a Communist, and I am not ashamed of it." He said, "I will show you my Communist membership book," so I looked at it, and so—

Q. You recognized it as a Communist Party book?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And similar to the one you carried?

A. The same thing, exactly. It is a very good book, incidentally, that he has, and he has a number of donation stamps in there—donations to the League Against War and Fascism which I didn't have in my book.

Q. Now, did Morris Rappaport ever exercise any control over the editorial policy of the paper—did he ever give any orders or did you ever see him around the office?

A. No, he would not. They were being used—these organizations, both the Pension Union and by that time in the Commonwealth Federation were being used as Communist front organizations under their control, and any known official of the Communist Party was very careful not to be seen in those offices. That was part of the strategy of keeping the Communist control secret, and orders that came as far as the paper and any other policy that concerned Morris Rappaport was done either by messenger or usually by a visit of a top Communist to his office or his home.

Q. You have testified that James Cour was the editor. Was he a Communist?

A. James Cour was a member of the Communist Party for a number of years, and was a member of the Communist Party in good standing when he was editor of the paper and all during the time he was editor of the paper. However, he is since—he is a very close personal friend of mine, and I understand he has since left the Communist Party and that was about the time he ceased to be editor of the paper.

Q. You have sat in Communist Party meetings with him?

A. Oh, yes. We discussed Communism for several years.

Q. Now did you know an employee on the paper by the name of Baba Jeanne Sears?

A. I knew Baba Jeanne Sears very well. She was a very capable office worker, a good speaker and very active in carrying out the Communist Party

line. She has since married. She was active in assisting in the paper up there—what is now the New World and I believe her name now is Baba Jeanne Decker.

Q. Baba Jeanne Sears Decker?

A. Yes. That is her present name since she married.

Q. Do you know Irene Borowski?

A. I knew her very well. She is also a member of the Communist Party and works in the Commonwealth Headquarters as well as assisting with some of the newspaper—putting the newspaper together—newspaper work, typing, clerical work—such as that—general office work.

Q. Do you know Elizabeth Taylor Andrak?

A. Well, that is the lady that I already mentioned—Emma Taylor as I remember her. Emma Taylor in the office there. However, the name Andrak—she married a man by that name in later years. She was also a member of the state legislature and she took care of subscriptions in the office and office work of the New World.

CHAIRMAN CANWELL: Mr. Houston, will you also keep in mind the spelling of these names so that it may go in the record correctly?

Q. Andrak, is it spelled A-n-d-r-a-k?

A. That is correct.

Q. Borowski, B-o-r-o-w-s-k-i, Borowski?

A. I think it is pronounced that way, however.

Q. Do you know Thomas Rabbitt, state senator?

A. I know Thomas Rabbitt very well.

Q. Is Thomas Rabbitt a member of the Communist Party?

A. Oh, yes, he was a member of the Communist Party, at the same time as I was, and has continued right up to the present time to carry out the Communist Party lines. My observations here in the recent campaigns—

Q. You have sat in closed meetings with Thomas Rabbitt?

A. Oh, a number of them, and discussed Communism with him many times.

Q. I believe your testimony was that you also sat in closed meetings with Hugh DeLacy?

A. Yes, I sat with Hugh DeLacy in the presence of Morris Rapport, the northwest district organizer of the Communist Party when I was a member of the Communist Party.

Q. Do you know John Caughlan, C-a-u-g-h-l-i-n?

A. Yes, I know John Caughlan, attorney here in town, very well. I knew him as a Communist, or rather as a member of the Communist Party. He apparently still carries out the Communist Party line from my observation in recent campaigns—recent political activities, and in his profession as an attorney and in newspapers.

Q. Would the same testimony be true of him that you have sat in fraction meetings with him?

A. Yes. He often attended closed Communist unit—closed Communist fraction meetings in both the Commonwealth Federation and the Pension Union after it became Communist controlled for the purpose of giving legal advice to the Communist members there and how to best carry forward their political activities and various initiatives and they would discuss in regards to such things as pension initiatives, and that sort of thing. I also had an assign-

ment to drive Attorney John Caughlan to Aberdeen during the Dick Law case in which he acted as attorney on behalf of Dick Law. That was the Aberdeen case. I drove him down there and in the car was Howard Costigan and Ellen McGrath—we called "Scoop McGrath." She was a reporter—was here at that time, and I believe still does some of that work for the People's World in San Francisco; also does a little side reporting for the New World and is a member of the Communist Party the same as John Caughlan, Howard Costigan and myself during that period of time.

Q. Were you told to drive them down and make this trip to Aberdeen by officials of the Communist Party?

A. Yes. That is, leading Communists—Communists who ranked above me advised me that it was the wishes of the headquarters of the Communist Party that I drive John Caughlan down, because there was considerable disturbance down there, and they felt that there was quite a bit of danger of labor difficulty going on over this Dick Law, and the murdering of his wife. This assignment was to go down there—John Caughlan, mine to drive him down and his, we discussed it on the way, was to go down and pick up the evidence that was available down there in regards to the Dick Law case which we did, and returned here late at night, and John Caughlan when we got back—Howard Costigan suggested that the three of us come up to my room, and I was living at the time at the Windsor Apartment-Hotel. They came up to the room and John Caughlan stated that he was a little leary about—afraid to go home that night across the lake—he was living across the lake at the time—with his brief case full of evidence which he had. The opposition to Dick Law in Aberdeen—some of those people were very desirous of getting hold of some of this evidence that he had in his brief case. So I invited him to stay in my hotel room that night; that I could stop across the hall with some friends and he could have the room there. He decided to do that, and Howard Costigan stayed with him. The two of them occupied the room all night that night because there was—apparently afraid of going home alone.

Q. Do you know Hazel Anne Wolfe?

A. Yes. I knew her as a Communist and I was subpoenaed in Federal Court over—her application for citizenship was denied because of Communist activities or her denial of them, she was a member of the Communist Party. That is apparently carrying out the Communist Party line. I so testified in Federal Court under oath. Her citizenship was refused.

Q. Do you know Richard Seller, commonly called "Dick" Seller, who was secretary to the former Congressman DeLacy and was campaign manager for Mr. Savage in the Third District for the recent Congressional election?

A. Yes. I know Dick Seller. I knew him as a Communist, when I was a member of the Communist Party and we worked in Communist front activities somewhat together in various mayoralty campaigns here.

Q. The fact of the matter, Dick Seller joined the party about the time you did, did he not?

A. Well, I wouldn't be too sure of that, but that was my observation and I never checked into it. But it would be my opinion that he joined at approximately the same time as I did. However, I could not be sure of that. That would be my own opinion.

Q. Do you know Harvey Jackins?

A. I know Harvey Jackins very well, yes. He is a member of the Com-

munist Party. He is former business agent of Building Service Local 6. I have known him for a period of about eight to ten years. He was a member of the Communist Party and I appeared at the Building Service Local 6 trial and so stated there under oath, and I understand that he has since been removed from several unions, Local 6 and another union, as I understand, because of his Communist activities.

Q. Do you know William Ziegner, commonly called Bill Ziegner?

A. Know him very well. Bill Ziegner, I worked with him in the North Road district for a few weeks when we were both members of the Communist Party. He's a member and his mother also, to my knowledge, is a member of the Communist Party.

Q. Do you know Robert Camozzi?

A. Yes, I know Robert Camozzi. He is an employee of the Post-Intelligencer.

Q. An employee of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer?

A. Yes, in the circulation department of the Post-Intelligencer.

Q. What was said about him?

A. He is a member of the Communist Party, of course—he is continuing to follow the Communist Party line. We used to both follow it together.

Q. Have you sat in party meetings with Bob Camozzi?

A. He belonged apparently to a different section of the Communist Party than I did, and when I would set in—the only meetings I would set in with him would be the same closed Communist fraction meetings in these front organizations. He was very active. He never denied to me that he was a Communist. I knew him as a Communist in the recent '46 campaign when I organized the Progressive League for Communist factions. Though maybe he thought that I was a fine fellow at one time, but I certainly was no good now because I was opposing Communists. We generally had a very bad time because of my political activities against the Communists.

Q. Do you know George Hurley?

A. I knew George Hurley for approximately ten years. He is a member of the Communist Party—a Communist at the same time that I was and still up to as late as the last campaign. My observation as a former Communist is that he is still following the Communist Party line.

Q. Do you know Merwin Cole?

A. I knew Merwin Cole probably ten or twelve years. He also was of course a member of the Communist Party, and I learned that he has been a member for approximately—at least fifteen years after I became a member of the Communist Party and I so stated in the Local 6 Building Service, A. F. of L. that is, union trial, and as a result he and—he was—he and the president—he was the secretary-treasurer and Ward Coley, were all removed from leadership in that union.

Q. Now these people that you have named and we have been discussing, were they active in the Old Age Pension Union?

A. They were—not all of them were assigned to that. Communists work more or less through assignments, and some of them were, such people as Bill Ziegner, Thomas Rabbitt, and Merwin Cole had done some work, I believe, but I wouldn't say that he was too active in it to my knowledge, but the great majority of them were from time to time, particularly during the infiltration process or when the Communists were out to capture the organization.

Q. Were all of these people active in some form of Communist front activity?

A. Well, you must—to be a good Communist you must remain active and carry out your assignments, and they are very active if they are good Communists, and all those that you have mentioned here were very good Communists, and very active.

Q. From your knowledge of the Communist Party, and the activities that you participated in, would you be in a position to state whether or not the party line in all these organizations you have mentioned today, would be the same at the same time?

A. The party line all over the world, as I learned it, is the same as far as the Communist Party is concerned. It is just a matter of getting the orders through from time to time, as far as the political line is concerned. We are allowed—of course the Communist front organizations are—they don't announce that they are Communist in their activities, but they always follow the same political line, and of course they are all at the present time anti-Marshall Plan and anti-relief to any country that isn't Communist controlled or Communist.

Q. Now to sum up, during the period of time that you were a member of the Communist Party, did the Communist Party have control of the Old Age Pension Union?

A. The Communist Party, as soon as the Old Age Pension Union became an outstanding political organization, they of course became very desirous, and it was discussed by the Communists of capturing it, and that process was completed thoroughly by at least 1940, but they were pretty much in control in '39 on, and have remained so as far as top offices of the Pension Union is concerned, up to the present time.

MR. HOUSTON: Mr. Chairman, I have concluded with the witness.

CHAIRMAN CANWELL: We will now be at recess for—

MR. HOUSTON: Mr. Chairman, may I make a suggestion? We have two witnesses here who have come under great difficulty to get away from their business and it's very pressing, and the testimony of neither will take over five minutes. May we put these two on, with the understanding that we confine it to five minutes?

CHAIRMAN CANWELL: Yes, you may proceed.

(Witness Excused)

CLIFFORD A. STONE, having been first duly sworn, testified on direct examination as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. WHIPPLE:

Q. Will you state your name, please?

A. Clifford A. Stone.

Q. How do you spell your name, Mr. Stone?

A. C-l-i-f-f-o-r-d S-t-o-n-e.

Q. Where do you live, Mr. Stone?

A. 5003 26th Avenue South.

Q. And your business, please?

A. Photography.