

A. There was no resemblance of fact to it whatsoever. She was as well fed as anybody was. She was well clothed, I would say, as the ordinary person.

Q. During all those years, Mr. Hamilton, that you knew her, did you ever know her to lack or want for anything to sustain her body, in the way of food and clothing?

A. Not a thing, no.

Q. Or medical care.

A. No.

Q. Now, without going into the conditions of her apartment and so forth, did you attend the—this meeting at Butterworths alleged funeral service?

A. I did, and it was—wasn't a funeral, it was simply a rabble-rousing political meeting, is all it was.

Q. Then it's your testimony it was not a funeral, but a rabble-rousing political meeting?

A. That's all.

Q. Why do you make that statement, Mr. Hamilton?

A. Why, the manner in which it was conducted, the remarks that were made.

Q. All right, who conducted the funeral?

A. Mr. Pennock and some man by the name of Fisher.

Q. Did you overhear the remarks of either this Mr. Pennock or this Mr. Fisher?

A. I did.

Q. Let's take the case of Mr. Pennock first. What were his remarks on that occasion?

A. His remarks was that this lady had died of malnutrition through the fault of the State of Washington, and legislators, and that some change in the government policy should be made. He didn't state how, but he made that statement.

Q. Now, did you hear him offer or attempt to offer any prayer there on that occasion? Or either of those two gentlemen?

A. I think Dr. Fisher offered a prayer.

Q. What did he say in that?

A. Well, he—the prayer seemed to be principally for a change in conditions for these old people, regardless of how they got it.

Q. I think you said you didn't know Fisher before that.

A. I didn't know either one of them.

Q. You didn't know either Fisher or—or Pennock. Did you hear either one of those gentlemen say anything relative to the change of our form of government?

A. He said that such a change should be made. He didn't say how it should be made, but that it was evident that it should be made.

Q. Who made that remark?

A. Fisher.

Q. Now, Mr. Hamilton, was there anything sacred about this so-called funeral at all?

A. Not a thing.

MR. WHIPPLE: That's all, Mr. Hamilton. Thank you.

(Witness Excused)

MR. HOUSTON: Mr. Chairman, I would like to read an article that appeared in the "Seattle Post-Intelligencer" in the issue of Friday, July the 11th, 1947, and at the conclusion of the reading of the article, to introduce this issue of this paper as a Committee exhibit.

I am reading from page ten: "Pension Protest. On July 7th, 1947, my life-long friend, Mrs. Marie Redenbaugh, was found locked in her apartment at 1308 Ninth Avenue, Northeast, and died on the way to the hospital. She was the last survivor of her family. Her only child, a daughter, died at six years of age. Mrs. Redenbaugh was a nurse by profession and a true Christian by practice. This dear sweet soul died unnecessarily. Her death can be directly attributed, I am positive of this, to the new pension set-up, the worry and apprehension over the lien law, plus the lack of medical care, were responsible for her passing. She had already received a cut in her pension in May, of twenty-two dollars. She knew she was going to receive another cut on July 7th, which was delayed and came the day after her death.

"Her funeral services should be attended by all who detest and despise the new insecurity program. It will be held at Butterworth Funeral Home on Friday, July 11th, at two p.m. Mary E. Bettinger." B-e-t-t-i-n-g-e-r. "2839 Fourteenth Avenue, West."

I would like to introduce this as an exhibit and so marked and incorporated into the record, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN CANWELL: The specific page in question will be marked in evidence and admitted as Committee's Exhibit No. 53.

MR. HOUSTON: I might mention that that's under the column of "The Voice of the People," for more ready identification, which I understand is letters that are published by this paper, written to the paper for publication.

MR. WHIPPLE: Mr. Chairman, I would like to introduce into the record at this time, two instruments. One is the photostatic copy of the Articles of Incorporation taken from the records, and duly attested to, Articles of Incorporation of the Washington Old Age Pension Union. I would like to introduce, have that numbered as an exhibit and introduced into the record.

CHAIRMAN CANWELL: It will be number—Committee's Exhibit No. 54, and accepted into the record.

MR. WHIPPLE: I would like particularly to call the Committee's attention to one of the purposes set up in the Articles of Incorporation. Quote, to study the science of government. I would like to introduce into the record at this time a photostatic copy of the—and amendment to the Articles of Incorporation and have same designated as an exhibit.

CHAIRMAN CANWELL: It will be admitted and identified as Committee's Exhibit No. 55.

MR. WHIPPLE: This morning reference was made by the witness, Dana Robinson, of a list of firms receiving checks from—or institutions receiving

checks from the Washington Pension Union and you gave it number 46, but we did not have the exhibit prepared, and I would like to introduce that into the record as an exhibit, at this time.

CHAIRMAN CANWELL: It already has been given the number 46, then, and admitted previously.

MR. WHIPPLE: That's right. Now, I also want to give a list of checks of individuals that were previously identified by witnesses as being members of the Communist Party, and received checks from the Washington Pension Union in the months of September through, to and including the month of January 1948, and I'm not sure that that was given a number.

CHAIRMAN CANWELL: In the event that it was not, we will give it Committee's Exhibit No. 56, and I shall so mark it at this time.

MR. HOUSTON: Mr. Chairman, we have previously had introduced into the record an exhibit showing a Dr. Mary White of Anacortes, is a State Vice President of the Washington Pension Union. In connection therewith I would like to submit a letter on the letterhead of Skagit County, State of Washington, Mt. Vernon, under date of January 22nd, 1948, Samuel E. Wilhite, Clerk; Arthur Elliason, Chief Deputy. Grant Sisson, Route 2, Mt. Vernon, Washington. Dear Mr. Sisson: In reply to your request, kindly be advised that our records show that Mary Gabrielle White, then living at 1020 26th Street, Anacortes, Washington, filed her petition for citizenship in this court on October 17, 1934, which petition was heard on May 21, 1935, at which time Judge George A. Joiner, J-o-i-n-e-r, "denied her petition for citizenship, stating in his order, quote, under testimony of sworn witnesses and evidence produced in open court, it was shown that petitioner, Mary Gabrielle White, was Communistic inclined. Yours very truly, Samuel E. Wilhite, County Clerk, by Arthur Elliason, Deputy."

I ask that that be given a number and entered as an exhibit of the Committee.

CHAIRMAN CANWELL: It will be numbered Committee's Exhibit No. 57, and admitted into the record.

MR. HOUSTON: I have here a letter which I will read and then ask to be entered as an exhibit.

"United States Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service. File 3633-P-1288, 815 Airport Way, Seattle 4, Washington, February 3, 1948. Chairman, Joint Legislative Fact Finding Committee on un-American Activities, 305 Harrison Street, Seattle, Washington. Dear Sir: Confirming telephone conversation of yesterday, with Mr. Coleman, of your committee, the General Counsel to the Commissioner of this service had directed that we assert the privilege of declining to testify or furnish records or information therefrom, in accordance with instructions issued by the Attorney General.

"However, in accordance with the request of Mr. Coleman, there is furnished the summary of the testimony taken from Martha Johnson during the hearing accorded Mary Gabrielle White in the Superior Court, Skagit County, at Mt. Vernon, Washington, on May 21, 1935.

"The witness named above alleged she was a native-born citizen of the United States. She was employed in the home of Mary White and was a patient of hers. The witness believed that Mrs. White was a member and believer in the Communist Party. The witness stated as her reason for

thinking that Mrs. White believed in the Russian form of government, was that during election time in Anacortes, Dr. White urged her to vote for the Communist candidate, and that she stated she was neither Republican nor Democrat, and that while she could not vote, while she did not have her citizenship papers, she urged the witness to vote for the Communist candidate.

"During this examination, the witness also stated, 'I wish to state that I know Dr. White has said to a friend, and I wish that part to be confidential, that she would die for Communism and that she thought Lenin was a greater man than Christ, unquote.

"During the hearing Mrs. White questioned the witness, at which time the witness gave the following reason for believing the subject was a Communist. Quote, because you made allusions to the inadequacies of the existing form of government in the United States, and praised the Russian form of government highly, because they took care of the people and kept them from starving, which the United States did not do. And when I was with you at the camp in Seattle, while we stayed overnight, Lenna spoke very enthusiastically of the chance for Communism in the Broadway high school because the students were ripe for that. Then you answered in a very non-committal way, and I know you did not answer because of the affair that took place one dinnertime when the Grand Duke of Austria was assassinated. You remember very well, Dr. White, at the time I cried when you spoke in such a way that you made me feel—I will not be personal—we were discussing that and I cannot repeat the remark because it is all so vague in my mind. It was so offensive to me and I tried to push it out of my mind, the remarks you made about monarchies, Dr. White; it was after that when we were at the camp, and I know you didn't care to discuss the matter, unquote.

"The witness also stated that while Dr. White had never mentioned Communism to her, she had stated that Russia took better care of her people than any other government.

"It is hoped that the above summary will answer your purposes. Mr. Coleman stated that the subpoena which was taken requiring my presence on the 5th of February, will be withdrawn, and that I will not be required to testify. Respectfully, R. P. Bonham, District Director, Seattle District."

Mr. Chairman, we have made every attempt to secure this record from the Federal Government. They have exercised their right to contend that this is a privileged hearing, but have summarized the testimony here of the witness Johnson. We have made every attempt to get witness Johnson present, but she resides in the State of Montana and we have no subpoena power there, and she's declined to come and testify.

So in the absence of the jurisdiction of this committee reaching to the witness, the inability of this committee to secure the witness, I would like to introduce this summary of the testimony as prepared on the official stationery of the United States Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and signed by R. P. Bonham, District Director of the Seattle District.

CHAIRMAN CANWELL: I believe that it is proper to accept this summary in the record, and it will be numbered Committee's Exhibit No. 58.

Due to the fact that we are approaching the conclusion of this session of hearings into the Old Age Pension Union, and it will be necessary for our small and overworked staff to do a little summarizing before going into the

concluding phases of this hearing, we will recess at this time until one o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

(WHEREUPON adjournment was taken until 1:00 o'clock p.m., Thursday, February 5, 1948)

1:00 o'clock p. m., February 5, 1948

MR. HOUSTON: Mr. Chairman, I have here an exhibit which I will later wish to introduce as an exhibit into the record.

ERNEST PAUL STITH, after being first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. HOUSTON:

Q. I will ask you, Mr. Stith, do you recognize this exhibit?

A. I do.

Q. Please state your name for the record.

A. Ernest Paul Stith. S-t-i-t-h.

Q. Where do you live, Mr. Stith?

A. 1309 Dexter Avenue, Seattle.

Q. What is your employment, Mr. Stith?

A. Investigator for this committee.

Q. Now you state you recognize this document?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was this the document prepared by you and under your supervision?

A. Yes, sir, with the help of the staff.

Q. I will ask you, Mr. Stith, to just describe this document. What is it?

A. A chart, consisting of twenty-one pages of material, each page of which has been divided into three columns. The material in the left-hand column is a chronological list of world events. The center column contains the Communist Party line. And the right-hand column contains material showing the stand taken by the leaders of the Washington Pension Union throughout the period from 1937 to the present time. The source of material for this chart consisted of the United States House of Representatives, 78th Congress, 2nd Session, documents numbers 541 and 1311, excerpts from Appendix IX, Report of the Special Committee on un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives; excerpts from the "Daily Worker" of New York, which is the official organ of the American Communist Party, and shows the changes in the policies of that party in accordance with the changes in the foreign policy of the Soviet Union; excerpts from editorials, articles, and Pension Union bulletins from the Washington "New Dealer" and the "New World," official organ of the Washington Pension Union and formally so designated on the masthead of that publication; daily newspapers, pamphlets, books and articles, which I have placed on file with this committee.

Authority and source of material used in this chart is listed under each item.

CHAIRMAN CANWELL: Do you wish to introduce this as an exhibit now, or at the close of—

MR. HOUSTON: At the conclusion—

CHAIRMAN CANWELL: —your proof.

MR. HOUSTON: if it's relevant, Mr. Chairman.

A. A comparison—well first, I will attempt to give you a digest of the information contained in this chart, in the form of a running commentary.

A comparison of the Communist Party line and the policies of the Washington Pension Union as they reflect world events compels me to conclude that the leaders of the Pension Union have consistently followed the Communist Party line. This support of Russian foreign policy has been constant throughout even when in opposition to the foreign policy of our own country.

I will first sketch for you a background of world conditions as they developed previous to August of 1939. The Japanese started their conquest of Manchuria in '31. Adolf Hitler became head of the National Socialist Party in Germany, and Franklin D. Roosevelt became President of the United States in 1932. In 1933 Hitler became Chancellor of Germany and the United States recognized the government of Soviet Russia.

During 1935 the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International was held, following which the United States called attention to and protested against, the activities involving interference in the internal affairs of the United States, which took place in Russia in connection with this Congress. Russia declined to accept the protest of the United States and Secretary Hull, in turn, rejected Russia's reply, quote, in view of the plain language of the pledge, it is not possible for the Soviet Union to disclaim its obligation to prevent activities on its territory directed towards overthrowing the political or social order in the United States, end of quote. President Roosevelt signed the first neutrality act during this year; Italy and Ethiopia mobilized and the United States placed an embargo on the export of munitions to Italy and Ethiopia. Chiang Kai-Shek became president of China in December. During 1936 the Popular Front won the general election in Spain; German troops occupied the Rhineland; the Spanish Civil War started; and the Italian-Ethiopian war ended. This was followed by the first of the Soviet treason trials and Franklin D. Roosevelt's re-election as President of the United States.

In 1937 Congress prohibited the export of munitions to Spain; a new American neutrality law was signed; the Moscow trials and purges continued; Japan invaded North China; and President Roosevelt delivered his Quarantine speech in Chicago.

During 1938 there was a continuation of the Moscow trials; the reunion of Austria and Germany; the Munich Conference; and German troops occupied a portion of Czechoslovakia.

The Spanish Civil War ended in '39; the United States recognized the Nationalist Government of Spain; Molotov replaced Litvinov as Foreign Commissar of Russia; Secretary of State Hull recommended revision of the neutrality law to eliminate the arms embargo, which recommendation failed to pass the House of Representatives by a narrow margin; and finally, Britain and France affirmed their determination to defend Poland by arms, if necessary, to keep their obligation.

What was the Communist Party line during this period? Prior to August 1935, no distinction was made between fascist and democratic governments, by the Communist Party. They were all termed capitalistic and had to be destroyed by a revolution and replaced by a proletarian dictatorship.

Between August of 1935 and September of—

MR. HOUSTON: Mr. Stith, will you read your authorities as you proceed through this record?