

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?

THE WITNESS: Well, I don't have them all on me—

MR. HOUSTON: Do you have one there—

THE WITNESS: —on the paper; they are all on the chart.

MR. HOUSTON: All on the chart.

THE WITNESS: All right. The authority for that statement was from the United States House of Representatives, Document No. 1311, page 186.

MR. HOUSTON: But each authority is listed on the chart.

THE WITNESS: Is listed on the chart, under the item.

CHAIRMAN CANWELL: Let me understand, this is a resume of the chart?

THE WITNESS: Of the chart.

MR. HOUSTON: That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN CANWELL: The chart will support any part of that record.

MR. HOUSTON: It will point right to the documentary evidence.

CHAIRMAN CANWELL: And—well, proceed.

A. Between August of 1935 and September of 1939, Adolph Hitler became a threat to the Soviet Union. Opposition to the Fascist governments, support of a Collective Security Program, or a United Front of the democracies and the Soviet Union against the Fascist nations, became the policy of the Communist Party. Now, that is a quote from the United States House of Representatives, Document No. 1311.

The following is a quotation from United States Attorney General Biddle. Quote, The American League Against War and Fascism is the first of three organizations established in the United States in an effort to create public sentiment on behalf of a foreign policy adapted to the interests of the Soviet Union. Its successor, the American League for Peace and Democracy, was established in 1937 and it, in turn, gave way in 1940 to the American Peace Mobilization which, since the German invasion of Russia and the establishment of a pro-war policy by the Communists in the United States, has been known as American People's Mobilization, end of quote.

The Manifesto and Program of the American League Against War and Fascism, adopted at the United States Congress Against War, in New York City on September 29th through October the 1st, 1933, includes the following objectives:

To work towards the stopping of the manufacture and transport of munitions and all other materials essential to the conduct of war, through mass demonstrations, picketing and strikes;

To support the peace policies of the Soviet Union; to oppose all attempts to weaken the Soviet Union, whether these take the form of misrepresentation and false propaganda, diplomatic maneuvering or intervention by Imperialist governments;

To give effective international support to all workers and anti-war fighters against their own Imperialist governments;

To form committees of action against war and Fascism in every important center and industry, particularly in the basic war industries.

United States House of Representatives, Document No. 1311, dated March 29th, 1944, in the Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the 78th Congress, in 2nd Session, makes the following comment on the above program. Quote, years later this was translated into overt acts when the Communist-led C. I. O. unions did everything possible, especially through strikes, to stop the

manufacture of munitions and all other materials essential to the conduct of the war, end of quote.

Turning to the right-hand column of the chart, I find in the Seattle "P.-I.," May the 23rd, 1936, N. P. Atkinson, representing the American Civil Liberties Union, urged permission to use the Broadway High School for the Northwest Congress Against War and Fascism.

"Sunday News," June 5, 1937, N. P. Atkinson and Bill Pennock, of the Washington Commonwealth Federation, elected members of the Continuations Committee by the Third Northwest Congress Against War and Fascism.

In 1937, the formation of the Washington Old Age Pension Union occurred, with James Sullivan, President.

"Seattle Times," May 30, 1938, N. P. Atkinson, Chairman, Northwest Congress for Peace and Democracy, May 30, 1938.

Also in 1938, N. P. Atkinson, Executive Chairman, Continuation Committee, Northwest Congress for Peace and Democracy, which was affiliated with the American League for Peace and Democracy, and whose address was 601 Palomar Building, Seattle.

William Pennock, Washington Commonwealth Federation, member of the committee.

We find, therefore, at least two of the future leaders of the Washington Old Age Pension Union connected during this period with organizations termed by Attorneys General Biddle, and Clark, and United States House of Representatives Report No. 1311, as Communist Front organizations.

Turning to the column on World Background, I find that on August the 23, 1939, Molotov and Von Ribbentrop signed the Soviet-Nazi non-aggression pact in Moscow. Then in swift succession, Hitler invaded Poland, Britain and France declared war on Germany, the Soviet Union attacked Poland from the east, the United States declared neutrality, and on September 28th Russia and Germany partitioned Poland.

The signing of the Soviet-Nazi pact brought an abrupt about-face in the Communist Party line. On September 19, 1939, the "Daily Worker" carried the Declaration of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States, excerpts from which were as follows: "The war that has broken out in Europe is the Second Imperialist War. . . . We must keep two guiding thoughts in mind; first, allow no single measure to be taken for purposes of giving American help to either side of the Imperialist conflict; second, find the most effective means of keeping out of the war. . . . These two guiding thoughts are inseparable."

Note: Report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, of the 78th Congress, 2nd Session, House Report 1311, page 186, "From September 1939 to June the 21st, 1941, the period of the Stalin-Hitler pact, opposition to the present war as Imperialist. Support of an isolationist position. Support of the peace policy of the Soviet Union. Demand that we pay attention to our own domestic problems first," constituted the Communist Party line.

In line with the above declarations, I find in the Pension Union column the following material:

"Washington New Dealer," October 12, 1939, United States Must Keep Out of War, Old Age Pension Union Delegates Declare, Wall Street Branded as War Menace, Keep America Out of War and Safeguard Democracy at Home by Joining with Other Progressive Groups in the Precincts to beat back Wall Street's Drift Toward War. These were among resolutions over-

whelmingly endorsed at the convention as pensioners mobilized to protect their gains by safeguarding peace at home. We find, among committee officials at this convention the following: Constitutional Committee, John Caughlan, Chairman; Grievance and Organization Committee, William Pennock, Chairman; Legislative Committee, N. P. Atkinson, Chairman; Resolutions Committee, Tom Rabbitt, Chairman.

Among state officers elected were: James Sullivan, President; William J. Pennock, Executive Secretary; and Tom Rabbitt, N. P. Atkinson, John Caughlan and Edward Pettus were elected members of the State Executive Board.

"Seattle Star," October 26, 1939, N. P. Atkinson, newly appointed precinct organizer of the Democratic Central Committee, said his first move would be to circulate peace petitions from house to house in every precinct in the city. These petitions were to be circulated by an organization perfected during the preceding fortnight.

I might mention at this point, that these petitions were subsequently referred to as "Mandates for Peace" and the organization circulating them was the Peace Mobilization Council.

"Seattle P.I.," November the 21st, 1939: Following controversy over the peace petitions, Atkinson resigned as organizer for the King County Democratic Central Committee.

From October of 1939 into May of 1940, I find that Soviet Russia had concluded pacts with the Baltic countries for military materials, bases and other rights and the Russian-Finnish campaign had ended. President Roosevelt made a speech in which he condemned Russia for her invasion of Finland, the bombing of her civilians and stated that the Finnish people by their heroic defense of their homeland had earned the right to remain an independent nation. Germany took over Norway and Denmark and invaded the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and France. Dunkerque is history.

During this period we find in the column under Communist Party Line, this excerpt from a speech by William Z. Foster in the "Daily Worker," February 27, 1940: "Not only is it the basic interest of the American people to stay out of war, but it is also vital that the United States be not allowed to throw its reactionary influence into the present developing world struggle."

"Seattle Times," March 15, 1940: Russ Call It Peace Victory. Moscow, Thursday, March 24th, Typical of worker's resolutions reported by Tass was this one adopted in a Moscow automobile factory—"The treaty with Finland is a fresh victory for the Stalin policy of peace." "Izvestia" characterized conclusion of the Finnish treaty as a real triumph for the peace policy of the Soviet Union, and a crushing blow to the far-reaching plans of the warmongers in Northern Europe.

"Seattle P.I.," March 14, 1940: Stalin Crosses Fingers, Hails Peace Triumph. Moscow, March 13, an AP dispatch, Soviet Russia jubilantly hailed her dictated peace with Finland as a new triumph for Josef Stalin's "policy of peace" and a stunning blow to plans of British and French "Imperialists" to spread war all over Europe.

"Daily Worker," April 6, 1940, Editorial, Quote, The Yanks are not coming; no aid in the forms of loans, credits or any other manner to any of the belligerents; opposition to the war-and-hunger budget of the Roosevelt Administration; no support to the foreign policy of the Roosevelt Government which has turned the United States into an arsenal for the warmakers abroad, end of quote.

"Daily Worker," May 11, 1940, Editorial, "This is not our war; keep United States out of it; the Imperialist bandits in each country; the Anglo-French and Hitler bandits; a handful of the population are turning the world into a madhouse of murder; President Roosevelt cannot escape the share of responsibility for the criminal spreading of the war; starve the war and feed America; keep America out of this criminal war." Now, some Pension Union activities during this same period.

"Seattle Star" and "Times," March 19, 1940. John Caughlan dismissed from the Prosecutor's office because of refusal to publicly condemn Communism and the Russian invasion of Finland.

"Seattle Times," March 22, 1940. State Representative William Pennock, Secretary of the Old Age Pension Union—"I am not a Communist. I don't think taking sides in the Russian-Finnish war, now over, is a pressing problem."

State Senator N. P. Atkinson, president of the King County Council of the Old Age Pension Union, "I'm not a Communist. Why should Americans take sides in the European conflicts? What I condemn is the subversive attempts of our leaders to turn a peace economy into a war economy."

"Seattle P. I.," April the 25th, 1940, gives a report of dissensions at the meeting of the Thirty-first District Washington Commonwealth Federation legislative assembly held at Renton, over a resolution adopted by the State Board of the Old Age Pension Union, assailing nine King County legislators who wrote President Roosevelt commending him for denouncing the peace terms imposed by Russia on Finland and urging him to continue his moral boycott on Russia.

The Pension Board's resolution was made public by State Senator N. P. Atkinson, King County President of the Union; and by State Representative William J. Pennock, Executive Secretary. State Senator James Sullivan, President of the Old Age Pension Union, was one of the legislators censored.

"Times," Seattle, April the 28th, 1940. At the Thirty-first District Assembly of the Washington Commonwealth Federation at Renton, a report was read showing that the legislators had been censored by the State Board of the Old Age Pension Union. William J. Pennock, Executive Secretary of the Pension Union, had announced that the Board's views were supported by the Thurston County Council of the Pension Union.

"Seattle Times," March 19, 1940. Text of the message to President Roosevelt by the nine legislators in story, "Washington Commonwealth Federation Clashes on Red Censor."

"We heartily commend your stand in condemning the Russian peace demands on Finland. As we have in the past advocated an economic boycott of Japan, Germany, and other aggressor nations, we also urge that you continue your moral boycott of Russia, as being no less brutal an aggressor than any of the nations named."

"Washington New Dealer," April 11, 1940. Pave Peace Road with Old Age Pensions. Help Remove War Threat. Old Age Pension Union urges adequate old age pensions is a vital part of the program to pave the road to peace, it was declared at a meeting of the State Executive Board of the Washington Old Age Pension Union here Saturday.

Again we find Pension Union policy in line with the policy of the Communist Party and in opposition to the United States foreign policy.

Turning to the column on World Background, I find that in May of 1940, President Roosevelt asked for one-half billion dollars for defense; Represen-

tative Bulwinkle, Democrat of North Carolina, introduced legislation to permit allied governments to purchase on credit in this country, anything excepting, "arms, ammunition and implements of war." Incidentally, this would have altered portions of both the neutrality act and the Johnson Act. W.P.A. employment was denied to Communists and members of the Nazi Bund by Congress.

During June, Italy entered the war on the side of Germany and the German-French armistice was signed. On June 29, 1940, President Roosevelt signed legislation passed by Congress, requiring the registration and fingerprinting of all aliens in this country. This bill set up penalties for all types of subversive activities and provisions of the bill prohibited the organizing of or membership in any organization advocating the overthrow of the government by force or violence.

The Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill, Selective Service, was introduced in Congress on June 20th and signed by the President on September 16th following. Fifty United States destroyers were traded for British bases in September.

The 1940 campaign platform of the United States Communist Party as found in the "Seattle Times" of June the 1st, 1940, includes the following statements: "Not a cent, not a gun, not a man for war preparations and the Imperialist war. Resist the militarization and armaments program of the Administration and Congress. Stop the application of the M-Day plans. Support the peace policy of the Soviet Union."

"Seattle P.I.," August the 2nd, 1940. Molotov Assails United States, Sees Aid for Britain. Red Premier Stresses Russia's Friendship with the Nazis. Moscow, August 1st: "Imperialist designs in the United States may turn the war into a world Imperialist struggle," Premier Foreign Minister Molotov told the supreme Soviet today in predicting that England would be assisted by America in fighting Germany and Italy. "Germany," Molotov said, "will have the advantage of a calm feeling of security on the east, thanks to the Russo-German non-aggression pact. There are certain people in the United States who are not pleased with successes of the Soviet foreign policy in the Baltic countries," the premier said. "But we are not worried. We can get along without the help of these displeased gentlemen."

"As a result of territory acquired since the beginning of the war in Poland, Finland, the Baltic states and Roumania, Russia's frontiers have reached the Danube," Molotov proudly reminded his hearers, "and her population has been increased in less than a year by more than twenty-three million."

August 31st through September 1st and 2nd, 1940, Meeting of Emergency Peace Mobilization in Chicago. "Washington New Dealer," September 12, 1940, People Draft Program for All America. Chicago, Illinois, Following is the five-point program for America, drafted by the representatives of the people attending the nation-wide Emergency Peace Mobilization here:

1. America Keep Out of This War. Restore strict neutrality and stay out of World War II. No aid, no loans, no credits, no entangling foreign alliances. American armaments must not be used for military adventures.

2. America, Defeat Militarism and Regimentation. Conscription is a subversive scheme to gag and militarize the nation and drive us into war.

3. America, Restore the Bill of Rights. Restore full rights to the foreign-born. Repeal the anti-alien legislation.

4. America, Stop War Profiteering, and

5. America, Guarantee a Decent Living Wage For All.

Turning to the Pension Union column, I find in the "Washington New Dealer," July 11, 1940, Old Age Pension Union Board Cites Needs of America. Seattle, Washington. Washington State delegates to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, July 15th, are urged to work for peace, pensions, the preservation of civil rights and jobs in letters ordered sent by the State Executive Board of the Old Age Pension Union. Meeting Saturday, the Executive Board declared that it is unalterably opposed to American intervention in war, either with men or materials.

With but one dissenting vote, the State Board rejected a resolution endorsing the administration's national defense program.

A resolution against military conscription branded the move as un-American and designed to regiment our people and make them pay the price of American intervention abroad for the sake of our industrialists' foreign markets.

The board also protested the bill calling for the fingerprinting of the foreign-born and the dismissal from W.P.A. of Communist and other minority groups.

"Washington New Dealer," August the 15th, 1940. Convention Committees selected by State Board, Old Age Pension Union, include: Tax and Legislation Committee, John Caughlan, Ross Kingston, E. L. Pettus; Educational Committee, Mrs. Etta Tripp, Tom Rabbitt, and Charles Forhell; Resolutions Committee, Senator N. P. Atkinson, A. E. Edwards, Margaret Bryan; Constitutional Committee, Rose Parks, C. A. Johnson, and H. A. Spickler.

"Washington New Dealer," August the 15th, 1940. The Emergency Peace Mobilization in Chicago, August 31st through September 1st and 2nd, was endorsed by the State Executive Board of the Washington Old Age Pension Union. All locals are being urged to send delegates. Arrangements are being made to send several cars on a share-the-expense plan. Persons interested should contact the Washington Old Age Pension Union headquarters, 409 Lyon Building, Seattle.

Entertainment program at the Old Age Pension Union Convention to include a musical revue, "We Won't Be Over," by Topical Players.

"Seattle Star," August the 21st, 1940. Red Charge Splits State's Pension Group Wide Open. The resignation of State Senator James T. Sullivan, who had served as President since the union was formed in 1937, with the statement, an excerpt from which follows:

"This organization today is dominated by Communists, and the natural inference, if I remained as President, would be that I was in sympathy with their program. I, therefore, refuse to act as a decoy to attract honest, sincere people into an organization which has degenerated into a propaganda society. About a year ago Atkinson was busy organizing for peace and helping Tom Rabbitt sell Draft Roosevelt buttons for the Washington Commonwealth Federation. Then the Communist Party line changed, and their activities ceased suddenly. Six months ago, Atkinson entered the Union as chairman of the King County Grievance Committee. Wreckage of the Old Age Pension Union is another illustration of what happens to legitimate organizations when Communists join it and take it over."

"Washington New Dealer," August 22, 1940. Report of Convention of Washington Old Age Pension Union. Among the resolutions passed were the following: Under the heading of Foreign Loans, Opposition to amendment of the Johnson Act to legalize the loaning of money or the selling of naval

stores, airplanes, or ships to any belligerent nation. Also opposing unneutral statements by government officials.

W.P.A. Purge: Branding as un-American and unconstitutional the section of the 1940 W.P.A. Act inquiring into political beliefs of the unemployed.

Under Anti-Alien Bills: Deploring attacks on foreign-born as steps toward Fascism.

Peace Mobilization: Endorse the Emergency Peace Mobilization at Chicago on August 31st through September 1st and 2nd. Pointing out that in case of war, old age pensions will be drastically curtailed or abolished.

Conscription: Voicing opposition to the Burke-Wadsworth peacetime conscription bill as the establishment of a military dictatorship.

State officers elected at this convention included: President, N. P. Atkinson; Executive Secretary, William J. Pennock. Vice Presidents included Tom Rabbitt, Lenus Westman, and Edward L. Pettus. John Caughlan was elected a member of the State Board.

You will note how fear of losing their pensions was used as a means to persuade members of the Old Age Pension Union to endorse the Communist Party line resolutions. This is shown in the statement by Hugh DeLacy to the convention: "You should not adjourn this convention without taking action on the Burke-Wadsworth Bill—

THE WITNESS: That was the Selective Service bill.

—You must not allow this bill to be forced on your friend and ally, labor. You know that we are not going to win freedom fighting three thousand miles away while we have military dictatorship at home. If the fight for pensions is to be successful, you must join with those who have a common objective," and by the following extract from an open letter by Pennock, published in the "Washington New Dealer," August the 29th, 1940.

"As to the charge that the present leadership of the Union is more interested in international politics than pensions, the organization's stand for peace is modeled after the program adopted at the Townsend Convention, where Dr. Townsend pointed out that if America is dragged to war, all pension advances will in all probability be cut."

"Washington New Dealer," September 12, 1940. Peace Vital to Pensions, Oldsters say. Seattle, Washington. Declaring that peace and democratic rights are vital to the Old Age Pension movement, the State Executive Board of the Washington Old Age Pension Union, Saturday, unanimously voted to telegraph the congressional delegation to vote against the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill, or face opposition at the polls in the coming elections.

The board also voted unanimously to concur in the five-point program adopted by the delegates attending the historic People's Convention for Peace and Democratic Rights. And note, this refers to the Emergency Peace Mobilization meeting at Chicago, August 31st through September 2nd, at which the American Peace Mobilization was formed.

The State Board also recommended to locals that at least one meeting in three should be a special peace meeting and urged the close cooperation of the Pension Unions with the peace forces in every community.

"Seattle P.I.," October 10, 1940. State Senator N. P. Atkinson and Hugh DeLacy included among those signing a protest against barring of the Communist Party candidates from the Washington State ballot.

We find the leaders of the Pension Union again in agreement with the Communist Party line, and in opposition to the domestic as well as the foreign policy of the United States.

Turning to the column on World Background, we find President Roosevelt signed the Voorhis Act on October the 17th. This act required registration with the Justice Department of all "foreign-controlled organizations and of all organizations whose purpose is to overthrow or seize the Government by force, violence, or threats." Franklin D. Roosevelt was re-elected President of the United States in November, and in December, during a press conference, he suggested lending arms to Britain. During the same month he called for national effort to increase production of defense implements to meet the threat to democracy. On January the 6th, 1941, the President called for unlimited aid to Britain. On January 10th, the Lease-Lend Bill was introduced in Congress, and on January 28th, the Anti-Sabotage Bill was introduced in the Washington State Legislature.

The Communist Party reaction to these events was prompt.

"Seattle Times," November the 16th, 1940. United States Radicals Shun Moscow to Keep in Law. New York, November the 16th, 1940. Meeting in special convention, two hundred national delegates of the Communist Party today unanimously adopted a resolution to, "cancel and dissolve organization affiliation with the Communist International." The resolution said this was done, "for the specific purpose of removing the Communist Party from the terms of the Voorhis Act, which has been enacted by Congress and goes into effect in January."

"Washington New Dealer," January 23, 1941. Old Age Pension Union Bulletin No. 9. This bulletin is to be acted upon after it is read. Secretaries should indicate on the weekly reports they send in to State Headquarters whether or not the bulletins have been acted upon.

Of major importance to every Pension Union member and friend is the attempt to unseat our Second Vice President, Lenus Westman, duly elected Senator from the 39th District. If the Senate unseats Westman, it will be the beginning of the unseating of other progressive and liberal-minded Senators. All Pension locals are urged to rush resolution demanding the seating of Westman, to Senator Shirley Marsh, State Capitol, Olympia, and to your own Senator.

"Seattle Papers," January 25, 1941. State Senate voted against seating Westman, 27 to 17, because of former Communist Party membership.

"Washington New Dealer," February 13, 1941. Mobilization to converge on Olympia. One of the purposes given was to protest Senate Bill 99, the anti-sabotage bill.

"Seattle P.I.," February 12, 1941. Resolution introduced in the House by Representative William J. Pennock, calling upon House members to approve the votes against the Lease-Lend Bill by Congressmen Coffee, Hill, and Jackson. Same resolution introduced in the Senate by N. P. Atkinson. Both were shouted down.

"Washington New Dealer," February 20, 1941. Old Age Pension Union officers elected to the State Executive Committee of the Washington Commonwealth Federation at Eighth Annual Convention of the Washington Commonwealth Federation on February 15th; N. P. Atkinson, one of the three Vice Presidents of the Washington Commonwealth Federation; and on the State Executive Committee were Lenus Westman, Tom Rabbitt, John Caughlan, William Pennock, and Dr. Richard Nelson.

"Washington New Dealer," February 20, 1941. Following the Washington Commonwealth Federation Convention, a People's Legislative Conference was

held at which N. P. Atkinson was chairman, and Lenus Westman, co-chairman. Among the resolutions passed were the following:

- Opposition to the Lease-Lend Bill;
- Opposition to the Senate Bill 99, the anti-sabotage bill;
- Opposition to resolutions in the Legislature to outlaw the Communist Party;
- Opposition to Senate Bill 222, which provides that parties subscribing to the overthrow of State or National government, by force or violence, shall be barred from the ballot.

"Seattle Times," February 13, 1941. Pension Union Flays Red Ban. Olympia, February 12th. Senator J. D. Roberts, Democrat, of Seattle, drew censor yesterday from the Washington Old Age Pension Union for his bills to outlaw the Communist Party through its President, Senator N. P. Atkinson, and Executive Secretary, Representative William J. Pennock.

The period from January 1941 to June the 22nd, 1941, affords a graphic illustration of the close parallel between the policy of the leaders of the Washington Old Age Pension Union and the Communist Party line.

President Roosevelt signed the Lend-Lease Bill during this period and pledged a continuous flow of ships, planes, food and guns, to the allied nations, until the winning of total victory.

A series of strikes occurred during this period, seriously crippled many defense activities. Strikes occurred at Vultee Aircraft Company, November 15 to November 27, 1940; Allis-Chalmers, January 22, to April 6, 1941; Harvill Aircraft Die Casting Corporation in March of '41; Bethlehem Steel in March of '41; Ford Motor Company, April the 1st to April the 10th, '41; San Francisco Shipyards, May to June the 25th, 1941; Lumber mills, May 9th to June 14th, 1941; Coal industry from April 1st to April the 28th, 1941; North American Aviation, June 5th to June 10th; and the Communist-inspired attempts to disrupt vital military production at the Boeing Aircraft Company of Seattle during April and May of 1941.

Inasmuch as these strikes stopped the production of key materials in the defense program and most, if not all of them, have been proven Communist-inspired and led, and as some of them were openly endorsed by the leaders and State Executive Board of the Washington Old Age Pension Union, a more detailed account follows:

Vultee Aircraft Strike: Company employed approximately fifty-three hundred men and had on hand large orders for United States and foreign military, as well as commercial contracts.

The government lost delivery of between forty and fifty much needed basic training planes and the Air Corps pilot training program was slowed down.

L. H. Michener, Regional Director of the union, issued the strike order. Wyndham Mortimer and L. H. Michener were strike leaders.

Allis-Chalmers Strike: The strike was conducted by the United Automobile Workers of America, whose leader at the plant was Harold Christoffel. Incidentally, Christoffel was one of the leaders of the American Peace Mobilization and of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, Communist front organizations.

An excerpt from the statement made by the Naval Affairs Committee in regard to this strike, "it has been estimated that the strike delayed the completion and outfitting of destroyers, submarines, mine sweepers, transports, net tenders, repair ships, and fleet tugs for periods ranging up to six months."

"Seattle Times." March 28, 1941. Interior Department engineers have told Secretary Ickes that necessary equipment for five big Western power projects,

which are related to defense production, was being held up by the Allis-Chalmers strike at Milwaukee. Allis-Chalmers had contracts for power equipment for Bonneville, Shasta, Boulder, Parker, and the Colorado-Big Thompson dams.

Daily Papers, February 25th, 1947. A brief submitted to the United States House Committee contained a statement of Louis H. Budenz, a member of the National Executive Board of the Communist Party at the time the strike decision was made, that he was present when the Communist Party ordered the strike at Allis-Chalmers for the purpose of disrupting American aid to Britain.

Ford Motor Company Strike: Complete paralysis of the Ford manufacturing and assembly sites throughout the nation. On November 6th, 1940, the Ford Motor Company had been awarded a War Department contract for more than four thousand Pratt and Whitney airplane engines. A report of three hundred thousand dollars sabotage to precision tools, jigs and dies, during the strike, was made to the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Coal Strike: Army Department officials said reports from Army branches throughout the country blamed the stoppage for, quote, drastic curtailment in the output of ammonia, steel, wool, cotton, textiles, and other products essential to the defense effort, end of quote.

Boeing Aircraft Company, Seattle: Communist-inspired attempts to disrupt vital military production at the Boeing Aircraft Company, Seattle, through the raising of fictitious labor issues, was prevented by police and the Aero Mechanics Union. The Boeing plant was making flying fortresses for the United States Army and twin-engine bombers for Britain.

The Communist attempt to sabotage Boeing production in the winter and spring of '41, began with the activities of certain members of the Aeronautical Mechanics Local 751, A. F. of L. Harvey W. Brown, President of the International Association of Machinists, with which the Aeronautical Mechanics was affiliated at the time, came to Seattle and took charge of investigations conducted by the union. In reviewing the factional fight that developed he laid the blame wholly upon Communists and their sympathizers.

Quote, I found an element in the union determined to close down the plant. After an understanding had been reached, I returned east and the same element started trouble again, and I had to come back. I then discovered what was wrong, and I was correct when I reported to my associates that the followers of Moscow were at the bottom of the trouble. We suspended the union, and by so doing, we froze the right to hold meetings, an action made necessary by the filibustering tactics of the Communists.

Aeronautical Mechanics Lodge No. 751 has been a long-suffering victim of Communist strategy, character assassins, deliberate lying, and in fact perjury to create confusion, prejudice, hate, bitter feeling among members, to arouse sympathy for expelled Communists, and to treat lightly acts of misappropriation of lodge funds, end of quote.

In the trials conducted by a special committee of the union during the winter of '41, Don Keppler, Vice President, was convicted of Communist activities within the union. Keppler was expelled from the union on January 11th. Barney Bader was suspended from office as President of the local on January 25th, and Hugo Lundquist, business agent, was removed from office on February 11th.

On April 7th, Mr. Brown notified the local of its suspension and deputized

officers to transact the routine business pending investigation by the Grand Lodge Executive Council.

On April 17th, Wyndham Mortimer, International Representative of the Aircraft Division of the C.I.O. United Automobile Workers, arrived in Seattle, announced he would open offices and said Lewis Michener, Regional Director of the United Automobile Workers, would also arrive on that day. An organization campaign was openly announced.

"P.I.," April 20th, contained a picture of Mortimer and Michener in Seattle.

"Times," April 20th, contains a picture of Michener, with the caption "Directs C.I.O. Drive."

"Seattle P.I.," April 23rd, says Wyndham Mortimer announced that he had applied to the C.I.O. for a charter in a move to organize the Boeing workers into the C.I.O.

Richard Francis, Regional C.I.O. Regional Director for Washington, issued a statement emphatically denying charges that the C.I.O. was sponsoring the Sunday mass meeting announced for April 20th by Barney Bader and Hugo Lundquist in the Civic Auditorium.

Mortimer wrote Barney Bader and Hugo Lundquist, ousted President and Business Agent, respectively, of the Boeing local, for permission for he and Michener to address the mass meeting, adding that R. T. Frankenstein, National Director of the United Automobile Workers organization campaign, may also be here from Detroit.

On April 18th, 1941, acting upon direct orders from Mayor Earl Millikin, the City Building Superintendent canceled the lease issued to Hugo Lundquist for use of the Civic Auditorium for the meeting called by the Lundquist-Bader faction. Mayor Millikin stated, quote, I find upon investigation that this is not a legitimate meeting of the Boeing workers and that the purpose and nature of this meeting have been misrepresented, end of quote.

"Seattle P.I.," April 19th, quote, B. Gray Warner, Prosecuting Attorney of King County declared, quote, I am advised that members of the Communist Party have been traveling into Seattle from many distant points of the country for the express purpose of fomenting trouble and that many so-called Communist leaders have taken it upon themselves to openly avow their purpose in this regard. Should purported picket lines, or any other move be attempted at Boeings for the purpose of intimidating the workers by third parties, I am advised by the executive head of the City of Seattle, as well as the heads of all law-enforcement bodies, that the workers as well as the plant, will be protected in the enjoyment of their peaceful relations to the end that this industry, and all others, shall not be interrupted in this community, end of quote.

"Seattle Times," April 24th, 1941. Richard Francis, C.I.O. Regional Director for Washington, announced receipt of a telegram from R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers, stating that neither Mortimer nor Michener was authorized by Thomas or by the Executive Board of the U.A.W. to organize Boeing workers.

Hearings opened April the 29th, under Harvey W. Brown, International President of the International Association of Machinists and five other members of the executive board. On April 30th, 1941, Richard T. Frankenstein, National Director of organizing for the U.A.W., arrived in Seattle to take charge of the drive to organize the Boeing Aircraft Company workers into the C.I.O.

By May the 4th, a total of thirty-eight men had been expelled from the Boeing union, with twenty-one cases pending. Richard Frankenstein and Wyndham Mortimer left for Los Angeles on May the 2nd. Housecleaning of the union had been completed by May the 18th and the suspension lifted. Two days later, however, a group of C.I.O. organizers, directed by Harvey Jackins from a sound truck, appeared at the entrance of Boeing plant two. A near riot ensued as they were driven from the plant. Jackins announced plans for a return engagement at the plant for the following Tuesday, but upon law-enforcement officers appearing upon the scene and an announcement by the Prosecuting Attorney and Chief of Police Sears that measures would be taken to prevent further disturbances, nothing more was done by the rebel faction.

This closed the period of turmoil and strife at the Boeing Plant. On June the 5th, the North American strike began with Wyndham Mortimer and Lewis Michener active in the strike. This strike ended on June 10th with the taking over of the plant by the Army.

Note: The United States House of Representatives Report No. 1311, 78th Congress, 2nd Session, 1944, reports the Communist leadership of strikes responsible for stopping production of vital war materials in the Allis-Chalmers, Harvill, Vultee, International Harvester, Aluminum, North American plant, and Lumber Mills. Many of those responsible were connected with the American Peace Mobilization, whose program was designed to prevent aid from reaching those countries fighting Hitler.

By holding the special links in key industries, Communists and their sympathizers were able to slow down or stop the whole chain of defense production for ourselves and Britain. The loss of life and territory which had to be regained at such terrific cost later, for which the strikes in defense industries may have been responsible, is beyond computation.

Some slogans of the Communist Party as taken from the pamphlet entitled "The Fight Against Hitlerism" which contains abridged texts of the reports of William Z. Foster, Chairman of the Communist Party, and Robert Minor, Acting Secretary, are: Quote, Get Out and Stay Out of the War, Fight Every Step of War, Regain and Strengthen our Democracy, Defend the Rights of Labor, Work for a People's Peace, end of quote.

The Call to American People's Meeting, in New York City, April the 5th and 6th in 1941, quote, this is not a war to wipe out the evils of Hitlerism and tyranny. It is not a war to liberate the peoples of Germany or France, India or Ireland, Africa or Asia. It is not a war to defend democracy. It is a war to line the pockets of corporate interests at the expense of the people of the world, end of quote.

Daily Papers, April 8th, 1941. American Peace Mobilization picketing the White House, with signs demanding that the United States remain at peace. Quote, all-out aid to England means total war for America, end of quote, one sign said.

Daily Papers, April the 7th, 1941. American People's Meeting in New York City, April the 5th and 6th, accused President Roosevelt and Wendell Wilkie of betraying pre-election stands against war; urged that the United States terminate the military alliance with the British Empire; seek to prevent the threat of war by establishing genuine friendly relations with the Soviet Union; refuse to convoy American ships.

Note: The Emergency Peace Mobilization at its Labor Day meeting in Chicago, founded the American Peace Mobilization. The official program of

the American People's Meeting of the American Peace Mobilization on April the 5th, 1941, carried the story of American Peace Mobilization from which the following is taken:

Quote, since Labor Day week end, 1940, the American Peace Mobilization has grown from a Chicago convention hall full of enthusiastic, shouting delegates, to a substantial network of hard-working community peace councils, reaching from East Coast to West, from the northernmost borders of the United States to the cotton fields of the South. In Chicago we met, six thousand of us, as the Emergency Peace Mobilization. We drafted five planks to defend America, which have been American Peace Mobilization's guiding principles ever since, end of quote.

Note: United States House of Representatives Report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, says, quote, the American Peace Mobilization was one of the most notorious and blatantly Communist fronts ever organized in this country. The period of its existence coincided exactly with the period of the Stalin-Hitler Pact, that is, down to the very day of June the 22nd, 1941. During that period, the American Peace Mobilization perfectly reflected the Communist Party's line on the war. On the very day that Hitler attacked Russia, the American Peace Mobilization withdrew its pickets from the White House. The organization itself was promptly disbanded, and its erstwhile adherents became vociferous American patriots demanding an immediate entrance of the United States into the war.

For the reasons given, the program of the American Peace Mobilization and the Emergency Peace Mobilization were given in the chart in the column under "Communist Party Line."

United States House of Representatives Report No. 1311. Testimony before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities showed that Wyndham Mortimer has been a member of the Communist Party under the alias of Baker since 1933.

Mortimer has headed various groups in the auto and aircraft industry directly controlled and supported by the Communist Party. Wyndham Mortimer was a featured speaker at the Third Congress Against War and Fascism, held in Cleveland on January 3rd, 4th and 5th, 1946.

Following the signing of the Stalin-Hitler Pact, it will be remembered that the Communist Party entered upon a campaign of opposition to the present war as Imperialist, denouncing conscription, Lend-Lease, and the defense program in general. It was during this critical period that Mortimer was assigned to the task of organizing the aircraft industry on the Pacific Coast. Together with Lew Michener, another Communist, he organized strikes in such important aviation plants as Vultee and North American.—

MR. STITH: And incidentally Charlie McCoys.

—According to the testimony of Hugh Ben Inzer, former President of Local 216, U.A.W.A., C.I.O., Phillip Connelly was present at a meeting held in Lew Michener's office in the Currier Building, at which the following persons discussed plans for strikes in local aircraft plants: Wyndham Mortimer, Lew Michener, and Pettis Perry, all identified as leading Communists, together with Hans Diebel, leader of the German-American Bund, and now under indictment as a Nazi agent.

The strike which subsequently occurred in the North American plant was condemned as Communist-led by Attorney General Robert H. Jackson. The President was compelled to order Federal troops to take over the plant be-

cause the situation, as he said, was a serious threat to the defense of the United States.

Hans Diebel was a leader of the German-American Bund in California, and owner of the Nazi Aryan Book Store, which cooperated by printing "The Yanks Are Not Coming" leaflets.

United States House of Representatives Report No. 1311, page 130 to 131: Lew H. Michener—Closely associated with Wyndham Mortimer, in fomenting strikes among the aircraft workers on the Pacific Coast during the Stalin-Hitler Pact period and in the field of Communist Party activities, we find the name of Lew H. Michener. His ties with the Communist Party are numerous, as brought out in testimony before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities.

Michener was Regional Director and Executive Board member of the United Automobile Workers Association, representing California and neighboring States during the period of the Stalin-Hitler Pact. He was closely associated with Wyndham Mortimer in organizing the aircraft industry and was one of the leaders in the disastrous strikes at North American Aviation plant at Inglewood, California, and at the Vultee plant.

Turning to the Pension Union column, we find—"Washington New Dealer," March 13th, 1941—Old Age Pension Union Bulletin No. 16. Anti-war education must be carried on as never before. Part of this program of education and organization is to promote the April anti-war edition of the "Washington New Dealer." This one-hundred-thousand-copy edition will carry at least one full page of vital pension information. Send in your bundle orders for extra copies at once. Signed, N. P. Atkinson and William J. Pennock.

"Washington New Dealer," March 13th, 1941. Orders for Anti-War Issue at Forty Thousand Nine Hundred Mark. Taking the lead in the sales campaign, the State Executive Board of the Washington Old Age Pension Union, Saturday assumed responsibility for twenty-five thousand copies. The Board has written all locals urging them to buy papers on a minimum basis of five for each member.

"Washington New Dealer," March 13th, 1941. Senator N. P. Atkinson and Representative William J. Pennock, President and Executive Secretary of the Old Age Pension Union, will represent that organization at the People's Meeting in New York, April 5th and 6th, called by the American Peace Mobilization. The call to the anti-war meeting was endorsed by the Old Age Pension Union's State Board, Saturday.

"Washington New Dealer," April 10, 1941. Pension Union Backing Strikers. Seattle. Full support to the striking voters in the Allis-Chalmers and Ford factories and the coal industry, was voted by the State Executive Board of the Washington Old Age Pension Union, Saturday. The Board also reaffirmed its support of Harry Bridges and pledged continued aid to the Bridges Defense Committee.

"Washington New Dealer," May 1st, 1941. Old Age Pension Union Bulletin No. 22. Pension progress has become enmeshed in armaments appropriations. It will no longer be possible for pensioners to hold the gains they have already made, much less win new victories, without entering into a detailed political fight against war. We suggest your local discuss the following, pass resolutions and have the individual members write to President Roosevelt and as many members of our delegation in Congress as possible.

One, protest the false defense which refuses to solidify the country by granting concessions to the working classes. Demand that the Tobey Anti-Convoy

bill be brought out of committee in order that this costly adventure in sending American soldiers abroad to follow the American dollar shall be stopped.

Two, protest the rising tide of civil liberties violations. We must point out that the attack on Harry Bridges is an attack upon labor; the attack upon any minority leads to attacks upon the pension minority; and that the attack upon a man like our Vice President Lenus Westman is an attack on our program. Signed, N. P. Atkinson, President, William J. Pennock, Executive Secretary.

"Seattle Times," May the 4th, 1941. Pensioners Back C.I.O. at Boeing's: The State Board of the Washington Old Age Pension Union, yesterday endorsed the campaign of the United Automobile Workers, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, to organize Boeing workers. The Board condemned Mayor Earl Millikin for refusing to rent the Civic Auditorium to the rebel faction of the Aeronautical Mechanics Union.

"Seattle P.I.," May the 4th, 1941, page 42. More Pension Funds Sought. The State Board of the Pension Union went on record yesterday, endorsing the campaign of the Aircraft Division of the United Auto Workers Union to organize Boeing Aircraft Company employees.

"Washington New Dealer," May 15th, 1941. Old Age Pension Union Bulletin No. 23. The mask is off the Administration's war program. The statements by Administration leaders last week, and by the President's son that, quote, we're in the war now, end of quote, is conclusive substantiation of the position taken by the State Board of the Old Age Pension Union that the aim of the government is not national defense, but an aggressive foreign war to extend American Imperialistic interests. We are not by any stretch of the imagination defending democracy by taking over the Azores, Dakar in Africa, Iceland, the Canary Islands, and so forth, as called for by Senator Pepper,—

MR. STITH: Just remember, they censored Senator Pepper here.

—Each local is urged to write both senators and the congressmen from your district denouncing Pepper's statement that, quote, Americans are willing to spill their blood, end of quote, for this kind of a cause.

If these trial balloons of Roosevelt's are not brought down by an overwhelming avalanche of adverse letters, telegrams and resolutions, the "go" signal will be given to war, and we will then be faced with struggling, not for increases in pensions, but struggling against already threatened decreases. Signed, N. P. Atkinson, President, and W. J. Pennock, Executive Secretary.—

MR. STITH: Instructions in this bulletin were that it was to be read at each local meeting, and if not read, members are asked to inform the state office.

Note: N. P. Atkinson, William Pennock, Edward L. Pettus, Lenus Westman and Evelyn Gardner, of the Washington Old Age Pension Union were among sponsors of the call to the Conference for People's Rights on June 7th, 1941, and were also elected officers of the Washington Committee for People's Rights, which was formed at that conference and which voted to affiliate with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, and to adopt its program. The function of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties as a Communist front organization, as described by Attorney General Biddle, is given on a later page. Following is a section of the program of this National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, relating to defense industry strikes:

Quote, the right of labor to organize, bargain collectively, picket and strike, at Vultee, in Dearborn, on Sparrows Point, wherever workers are exercising their lawful rights to form unions, bargain collectively, strike and picket, anti-

labor forces are using the cry of "national defense" as a weapon against them. The National Federation assists labor by presenting the facts and stimulating active public support for people—for labor's rights, end of quote.

The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and the International Labor Defense, legal aid arm of the Communist Party, were merged to form the Civil Rights Congress in April of 1946. The Civil Rights Congress was included in the list of Fascist, Communist, or subversive organizations, by the United States Attorney General on December the 4th, 1947.

The "Washington New Dealer," June the 12th, 1941, lists among officers of the Washington Committee for the People's Rights, formed at the Conference for People's Rights, Lenus Westman and E. L. Pettus, vice chairmen; William Pennock and N. P. Atkinson, members of the State Executive Board.

We have seen how, during the winter and spring of 1941, the Pension Union through its State Board and leaders, has consistently paralleled the Communist Party line in condemning the Lease-Lend Bill and general United States domestic and foreign policy and endorsing the strikers at the Allis-Chalmers, Ford plant, coal industry, and the attempt to disrupt the Boeing plant. We shall now see them using the same arguments to foster a program the exact opposite of the one to which they have been previously committed.

MR. HOUSTON: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we could recess for about five minutes.

CHAIRMAN CANWELL: We'll take about five minutes, at which time maybe we can have the windows open a little bit.

MR. HOUSTON: Now as far as breaking up, Mr. Chairman, may I ask that we hold this recess down as low as we can.

CHAIRMAN CANWELL: We will take a five-minute recess.

(Recess)

CHAIRMAN CANWELL: You may proceed, Mr. Stith.

THE WITNESS: On June 22nd, 1941, Hitler attacked Russia, the German armies started their eastward invasion and on the same day the American Peace Mobilization pickets withdrew from the White House. In August 1941, Roosevelt and Churchill met at their sea conference and drafted the Atlantic Charter.

Consider now the Communist Party line and the reaction to these events.

The following is from a statement of the National Committee of the Communist Party as adopted on June 29th, 1941, in New York City. Quote, defend America by giving full aid to the Soviet Union, Great Britain and all nations who fight against Hitler; for full and unlimited collaboration of the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union to bring about the military defeat of Fascism; all aid to the Chinese people fighting for their national independence, no aid to the Japanese invaders; stop all government attacks on the Communist Party, release Earl Browder and all working class political prisoners; forward to a world-wide people's front against Hitler Fascism and for the defense of the Soviet Union, end of quote; and it is signed William Z. Foster, Chairman, Communist Party of the United States of America, and Robert Minor, Acting Secretary.

The following makes interesting reading also: Quote, the great might of America must be thrown against Hitler. The provisions of the Lend-Lease law must be extended to the Soviet Union, end of quote. That is William Z. Foster.

Robert Minor, June 28th, 1941, in "The Changed Character of the War," and "The Fight Against Hitlerism" says, quote, the British front against Hitler is a front against Hitler and every possible help must be sent to the people of England. Any slowing down of the struggle on the Western Front, which is now mainly one of air raids of the R.A.F. against German production centers, anything tending to permit the Western Front to degenerate into a stalemate, adds to the strength of Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union, end of quote.

William Z. Foster, in "The Fight Against Hitlerism," June 28th, 1941, on page six, says: quote, in the great problem of mobilizing the gigantic strength of the American people for militant struggle against Hitler the principal task confronting us is to show the masses how their most basic interests are at stake in this war. Our main approach has to be to convince these masses that their own most immediate interests are directly threatened. We must teach them that Hitler's attack upon the Soviet Union imperils the living standards of the working class, the farmers, the middle classes of the United States; that it is a dire threat to their hard-won liberties; and that its success would present the eventuality of a desperate war against Hitler in this hemisphere. The Hitler war against the U.S.S.R. is thus both a bread-and-butter question for the American people and a menace to all their liberties. So we must present it to them, not merely or chiefly, as a fight to defend the first socialist republic. The way to defend America is by helping the U.S.S.R. smash Hitler. The only path to world peace is through the military destruction of Fascism, end of quote.

And on page eleven Foster says, quote, we must be prepared to work with all elements, even those openly critical of our Party, who are willing to fight against Hitler, end of quote.

Consider again that in August 1940, the Washington Old Age Pension Union passed resolutions opposing the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill, foreign loans, W.P.A. purge, anti-alien bill, and endorsed the Emergency Peace Mobilization and pointed out that in the case of war, old age pensions would be cut. Keeping this in mind along with the just-read instructions of William Z. Foster, let us consider the Pension Union reaction.

"Washington New Dealer," July 17th, 1941. Full support to President Roosevelt's policy of full aid to the peoples of Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China in their fight against Fascism and aggression was pledged by the State Board of the Washington Old Age Pension Union, Saturday.

The action was taken following a report by Senator N. P. Atkinson, State President, who declared that in giving support to the struggle to smash Hitlerism abroad, the Pension Union will intensify its fight against slashes in social security budgets, rising prices, inadequate housing and placing of the tax burden on those least able to pay, end of quote.

In a statement of policy, addressed to President Roosevelt, the Pension Union declared that, quote, you have correctly called for aid to all nations fighting Hitlerism. Your State Department has declared that Hitler must be stopped by a combination of forces from whatever sources. We understand that if Hitler is not defeated militarily, Fascism will overrun the world and this will mean the death of all social security gains in America. We therefore pledge our support to your policy of full aid to Britain, the Soviet Union and the Chinese people. In supporting your genuine anti-Fascist effort we will relentlessly oppose isolationists and appeasers whether inside or outside your administration, end of quote.

"Washington New Dealer," July 24th, 1941. Old Age Pension Union Bulletin No. 32. The State Board of the Old Age Pension Union voted to place Tom Rabbitt in charge of the resolution committee prior to the State Convention, and John Caughlan in charge of Constitutional Revision Committee.

Each local received with the minutes of the State Board meeting, copies of a petition to President Roosevelt, pledging our support of his anti-Fascist foreign policy and calling upon him to make his domestic policy anti-Fascist as well, by giving support to labor, civil liberty and pension legislation. Signed, N. P. Atkinson, President; William J. Pennock, Executive Secretary.

"Washington New Dealer," July 31st, 1941. The role of adequate social security in the fight to smash Hitler, Fascism will be the theme of the Washington Old Age Pension Union's annual convention on August the 9th and 10th.

"Washington New Dealer," September 11th, 1941. Pension Union Bulletin 39. V-for-Victory buttons are now on sale at the Pension Union offices.

"Washington New Dealer," August the 14th, 1941. Here's What Delegates Did—Report of Old Age Pension Union convention. Seattle. In addition to the all-important resolution supporting maximum aid to Britain, the Soviet Union and China, the Washington Old Age Pension Union passed twenty-six other resolutions. One of these was a "free Browder" resolution.

Pension Union Joins War on Hitlerism, Pensions Threatened, Delegates say. Cheering delegates to the Old Age Pension Union's greatest convention enthusiastically enlisted in the war against Hitler Fascism with the adoption of a militant "master" resolution.

The following are excerpts from this resolution, and I wish to call your attention to their counterpart among the statements from Foster and the statements from the National Committee of the Communist Party.

WHEREAS, The Washington—well, this is really quote. WHEREAS, The Washington Pension Union has consistently maintained that the welfare of the citizens of Washington is indissolubly interwoven with the security of all people everywhere; and

WHEREAS, These builders of America are not going to stand idly by and see years of labor and toil menaced by the threat of Hitlerism to America's continued safety and independence, and are not content to remain silent and passive in the face of the tremendous challenge to the continuation of social security and American democracy; and

WHEREAS, By its continual aggressions, by its tyrannies which include slave labor, the abolishment of all social security, the smashing of national cultures, the crushing of all civil liberties of all organizations of the people, including the unfortunate peoples of Germany, Hitlerism has proven to all mankind there can be no peace and no security while it continues to exist.

Note—Again Consider: quote, our main approach has to be to convince the masses that their own most immediate interests are directly threatened. We must teach them that Hitler's attack upon the Soviet Union imperils the living standards of the working class; that it is a dire threat to their hard-won liberties.—

THE WITNESS: Remember Foster said that a few minutes ago?

—WHEREAS, Hitlerism has by military and diplomatic victories and intrigues subjugated the people of Spain, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, Albania, Roumania, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Greece and Bulgaria; and

WHEREAS, Hitler, with the chained industrial and agricultural resources of

all these nations and their peoples at his back, is now attempting to add the conquest of Russia to his bloody list; and

WHEREAS, The conquest of Russia would place at the disposal of Hitler such vast additional resources as to make the invasion and defeat of Great Britain almost certain, would enable Hitler with his ally Japan to take over the whole of China and our possessions in the Pacific, would bring the Nazi legions to within thirty miles of Alaska from whence bombing raids could be launched on our Pacific Coast cities; and

WHEREAS, If Russia and Great Britain go down before it, Hitlerism will be strong enough economically to force the United States into agreement with its ideology and impose a Fascist economy on the people of this country, and so strong militarily with all of Europe, Africa and Asia at its back that it could, if necessary, invade and ravage both the South American and the North American continents, including the United States.

You remember from the column on Communist Party line that its success would present the eventuality of a desperate war against Hitler in this hemisphere, end of quote.

WHEREAS, The United States, if its people are to live in peace, enjoy their present comparative security and remain free to strive for a greater security, must now without further delay, cooperate to the fullest extent of its ability and resources with all other nations resisting Fascist aggression to bring about the quickest possible crushing of Hitlerism; and

Note: You recall from the Communist Party line, quote, so we must present it to them, not merely or chiefly as a fight to defend the first socialist country, end of quote.

Now Therefore Be It Resolved, That the Washington Old Age Pension Union convention assembled call upon its members and affiliates to give their full support to the National Administration in its recently enunciated foreign policy of all aid to the peoples of Great Britain, Russia, and China, and that we declare the defeat of Hitlerism to be, in our considered judgment, the number one task facing the nation, and that now is the time to smash Hitlerism while it is possible to force Hitler to fight on two fronts, when for the first time in the long and brutal history of Fascist aggression a world-wide anti-Fascist front is being formed.

Note: From Communist Party line, "our party, therefore throws its full support in defense of the Soviet Union in its struggle against Hitler. Our crucial task is to develop all possible aid, moral, economic and military, for the Soviet Union, to insure the annihilation of Hitler and his Nazi barbarism."

Contrast the reaction of the Pension Union leaders toward the invasion of Russia with their attitude when Britain was fighting Hitler alone and the support given by Pension Union officials to the American Peace Meeting—American Peace Mobilization—in New York on the very day when Greece and Yugoslavia were invaded, April 6, 1941.

And Be It Further Resolved, That in support of this policy we work with and strive for unity with all groups and individuals whose common aim is the defeat of Hitlerism.

Note: Communist Party line, quote, we must be prepared to work with all elements, even those openly critical of our party who are willing to fight against Hitler, end of quote.

Now incidentally, Thomas Rabbitt was chairman of the Resolutions Committee responsible for the above resolution. You will find that in the "Washington New Dealer" of July 24th.

"Washington New Dealer," October 9, 1941. Pension Union Bulletin No. 43. Our State Board also went on record urging our Congressmen and Senators to support repeal of the Neutrality Bill. All locals write their Congressmen.

You will recall how the leaders of the Pension Union opposed any aid to Britain and other countries, prior to Hitler's attack on Russia.

"Washington New Dealer," October 16, 1941. Pension Union State Board lauds Roosevelt for Soviet stand. Religious Freedom Position Praised by Pension Leaders.

President Roosevelt's efforts to dispel the falsehood that religious freedom does not exist in Soviet Russia, were lauded by forty members of the Pension Union's State Executive Board, in a telegram sent this week. Among those signing the telegram were Lenus Westman, W. J. Pennock, and N. P. Atkinson.

Note: The right-about-face in the Pension Union program coincided with and paralleled the same action by the Communist Party. Arguments used in justification are similar also.

Going back to our World Background column, the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on December the 7th, 1941, bringing the United States directly into a shooting war. During December, Thailand, Guam, Wake Island and Hongkong fell to the Japs. During January they entered Manila, the Netherlands Indies, Burma, and the Solomons, and the Battle of Makassar Strait and the siege of Singapore began. During February they invaded Sumatra, captured Singapore, entered the East Indies at Bali, captured all key positions in Java, and the Battle of the Java Sea was fought during which the Allies lost sixteen ships.

MacArthur reached Australia from the Philippines in March and the Japs took over the Bataan Peninsula in April, during which month Doolittle led the bombing raid over Japan.

The battle of the Coral Sea and the fall of Corregidor took place during May. The United States Navy defeated the Japanese in the Battle of Midway during June and in August the United States Marines landed on Guadalcanal.

In the war against Germany and Italy we find that twenty-six nations signed the United Nations Pact on January the 2nd, 1942. Sevastopol fell to the Germans on July 1st, the Russians evacuated Rostov on the 22nd and the Nazis advanced on Stalingrad on August 24th. On September 11th the Nazis took the naval base at Novorossisk and in November, American forces invaded North Africa.

Turning to the column containing the Communist Party line, I find in the "Daily Worker" of February 11, 1942, Foster's speech at Schenectady from which I quote as follows: Quote, the creation of a new European front by Great Britain and the United States is imperative, end of quote.

"Daily Worker," April 16th, '42. Article by Foster. For a Western Front. The Means Are at Hand. Quote, what is imperative for victory is a major Anglo-American offensive, the establishment of a great Western Front, end of quote.

"Seattle Times," June 8, 1942. Stalin demands allied invasion move.

"Daily Worker," July 31, 1942. Editorial. A Grim Warning to America and Britain. Quote, a veritable avalanche of voices must be raised for the establishment of the Second Front now, without another moment of delay, end of quote.

"Washington New Dealer," July 16, 1942. Pension Union Bulletin. Attention of all locals is called to the publications in this issue of the "New Dealer" of the secret memorandum between leading Nazis and United States Fascists

revealed by Seldes. Important that all locals write to their Congressmen and Senators asking that this be published in the Congressional Record.

Note: George Seldes, editor of "In Fact," was cited forty-three times in the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities.

Turning to the Pension Union column we find in the "Washington New Dealer" of December 18, 1941, on page seven, State Board Pledges Aid in United States War. The State Board of the Pension Union, with ninety members present, pledged its full support to Roosevelt and the Federal Government in its prosecution of the war.

Accepted the report of William Pennock, Executive Secretary, in which he called for full support for the war against Fascist aggression and pointed out that the struggle for more adequate pensions is an important part of the struggle to raise the morale of our people and hence in winning the war.

On page three we find John Caughlan, William J. Pennock, N. P. Atkinson and E. L. Pettus, on the Washington State Committee for Freedom for Earl Browder.

"Washington New Dealer," January 1, 1942. Old Age Pension Union heads back DeLacy for Council—that's Atkinson and Pennock.

"Washington New Dealer," February 12th. Pension Union in King County swinging its full force into the DeLacy campaign.

"Washington New Dealer," March 26, 1942. Tom Rabbitt to represent the Washington Commonwealth Federation at National Free Browder Congress in New York March 28th and 29th. Rabbitt will also officially represent the Old Age Pension Union of which he is State Vice President for the First Congressional District.

"Washington New Dealer," April 9, 1942. Action taken by State Board of Old Age Pension Union, Saturday, April the 5th. Voted to write all Congressmen and Senators and commending Vice President Wallace for his attack upon Dies as an aid to the Axis.

Tom Rabbitt is to report on the Free Browder Conference at the Pension Union meeting on April 12th.

"Washington New Dealer," April 16, 1942. A telegram to Wallace supporting his rebuke to Dies, signed by thirty-one, among them N. P. Atkinson, Hugh DeLacy, William Pennock, and E. L. Pettus.

Note: There were many Second Front demands in issues of this period.—

THE WITNESS: I didn't attempt to write them all down.

—"Washington New Dealer," May 21, 1942. Spokane pensioners ask Second Front.

Old Age Pension Bulletin. The freeing of Earl Browder by President Roosevelt, which the State Board of the Pension Union asked him to do some months ago, is a real contribution to national unity. However, the Peglers and labor-baiters are attacking Roosevelt for this act. Each local is urged to wire the President congratulating him for this contribution to building National unity.

"Washington New Dealer," May 28, 1942. Pension Union's Fourth Congressional District Victory Conference. Other important actions were, support to the President for commuting the sentence of Earl Browder; call for the impeachment of Martin Dies; endorsement of the "Washington New Dealer" and calling for government prosecution of owners and editors of the Sixth Column press.

"Washington New Dealer," June 18, 1942. Actions of State Board. Adopted and sent to Biddle and Roosevelt a resolution protesting the order deporting

Bridges. Went on record for opening of Western Front and endorsed Wallace's speech.

"Seattle P.I.," June 22, 1942. Seven Hundred Attended Old Age Pension Union Aid-to-Russia-Week Program, commemorating first anniversary of Germany's invasion of Russia.

"Washington New Dealer," July 23, 1942. Old Age Pension Union Bulletin. The immediate opening of a Western Front is the key to winning through in 1942.

"Seattle P.I.," August the 15th, 1942. William Pennock speaker at Second Front Rally at City Hall Square, August the 14th.

"Washington New Dealer," October the 1st, 1942. Second Front Vital Issue, Pennock says. Quote, the immediate opening of the Second Front against Hitler transcends all other issues in importance, William Pennock, Executive Secretary, declared in his report to the Old Age Pension convention.

Note: Constant appeals for a Second Front for Russia, as being of greatest importance at a time when our battle with Japan was at its lowest ebb, makes one wonder.

"Washington New Dealer," October 1, 1942. Report of Seventh State-Wide Pension Union Convention, September the 26th, 1942. In addition to the tribute to the heroic defenders of Stalingrad and demands for a Second Front immediately, urged a letter-writing campaign in behalf of Oklahoma Witch Hunting Victims; N. P. Atkinson permanently suspended from both Washington Commonwealth and Washington Pension Union.

Note: Daily Papers, A.P. dispatch. Oklahoma City, August 20, 1940. Oklahoma Clamps Down on Reds. Oklahoma's criminal syndicalism law was invoked today against twelve persons arrested after a sweeping investigation of alleged Fifth Column activity. The defendants, among them State Secretary Robert Wood of the Communist Party, pleaded innocent. Six of the defendants were accused of printing and circulating literature advocating crime, criminal syndicalism, sabotage, acts of physical violence, and destruction of property, to accomplish revolution. Named on this charge were Wood; Alan Shaw, Oklahoma City Communist Secretary; Mrs. Ina Wood; Eli Jaffee; Elizabeth Green; and Fred Maxham. The other defendants were charged with being members of the Communist Party.

The "Seattle Times" of December the 1st, 1940, states, Robert Wood, State Communist Party Secretary, six weeks ago was convicted and given the maximum penalty of ten years imprisonment and five thousand dollars fine.—

THE WITNESS: I don't know why the Pension Union was concerned with that.

—The high spots of the war against Germany and Italy during 1943 included the Casablanca Conference, defeat of the Nazis at Stalingrad, ending of German resistance in North Africa, formation of the French Committee of National Liberation by DeGaulle, invasion of Sicily by the Allies, Quebec Conference between Roosevelt and Churchill, the Americans ended their campaign in Sicily and invaded Southern Italy, the Nazis evacuate Smolensk, and Roosevelt, Churchill and Chiang Kai Shek meet in the Cairo Conference which was followed by the Teheran Conference with Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin.

The war with Japan finds the United States Forces completely occupying Guadalcanal, American troops occupying Adak and Attu, the Allies land and take the New Georgia group, and the Americans conquer Tarawa.

Under the column of the Communist Party Line, we note the following:

"Seattle Times," July 11, 1941. Ex-Red Given Term in Prison. New York, July 11th. Morris U. Schappes, 34 years old, a native of Russia, a former Communist and suspended tutor at the College of the City of New York, was sentenced today to eighteen months to two years in prison for perjury before the Rapp Coudert legislative committee investigating subversive activities in city schools.

United States House of Representatives Report No. 1311, page 71. Morris Schappes admitted in sworn testimony before the Rapp Coudert Committee that he joined the Communist Party in the summer of 1934. He further admitted that he was a member of the Communist Party Educational Commission. He stated that he used the name "Alan Horton" in the Communist Party, and that under that alias he had delivered the report of the Educational Commission at the tenth convention of the Communist Party in 1938.

Schappes was on the teaching staff of the College of the City of New York for a period of thirteen years. In 1936 his superior on the college faculty refused to recommend him for reappointment. This action led to prolonged agitation by the Communist Party and its front organizations on his behalf.

The following organizations participated in this agitation: the Communist Party, the Young Communists League, the American Student Union, the League of American Writers, the American League Against War and Fascism, and the International Workers Order.

"Daily Worker," September 4, 1943. Editorial. Invasion of Italy. "The American people welcome the Anglo-American offensive in Italy, but what the American people demand above all else is that simultaneously we now strike from England, in Western Europe."

United States House of Representatives Report, Appendix IX, page 564. On October 17, 1943, the Young Communist League convened in a national convention in New York City. The gathering formally dissolved the Young Communist League and immediately reconvened as the American Youth for Democracy.

It is apparent at once that the present American Youth for Democracy is nothing more nor less than the former Young Communists League when we examine the personnel of the two organizations. Young Communist Leaguers occupy all the important positions in the new American Youth for Democracy.

Turning to the Pension Union Column, I find that in the "Washington New World" of January 28, 1943, Pension Union Bulletin, quote, let us start out by learning to use the 'New World' as a real organizer for the Pension Union, end of quote.

"New World," April 29, 1943. Old Age Pension Union Bulletin. Has your local sent a resolution to President Roosevelt, urging the immediate freeing of the anti-Fascists imprisoned in North Africa? If it has not, we urge your local to do so.

"Washington New World," June 17, 1943. Pension Union Bulletin. Has a Russian War Relief Committee been established in your town? Pension Union members donate time to aid Russia.

"New World," August 12, 1943. Victim of Witch Hunt. The King County Council of the Washington Pension Union is to be commended for writing Governor Dewey of New York, urging that he pardon Morris Schappes, widely known educator and writer, who faces a prison term for perjury in connection with a Red hunt conducted in the public school system of New

York City. Others should join with the Pension Union Council in asking Governor Dewey to rectify this disgraceful situation.

"New World," September 30, 1943. Pension Union Bulletin. Quote, the Allied advances in Italy plus the outstanding triumphs of the Red Army are tremendously inspiring to the Senior Citizens.

"New World," October 7, 1943. Pension Union for Second Front. The Executive Committee of the Pension Union dispatched a telegram urging, quote, the opening of a Second Front now as a means of shortening the war laying the basis for post war cooperation on an equal basis of all the United Nations, end of quote.

"New World," December 30, 1943. Pension Union Bulletin. The State Office has received many fine reactions to the "New World." As a New Year's resolution, why not pledge to get a new reader right now. Locals should support the campaign of the American Youth for Democracy to lower the voting age to eighteen.

Turning to the column on World Background, again we find that in the war against Germany and Italy, during 1944, the American Fifth Army entered Rome; the Allies invaded France at the Normandy Coast; the Dumbarton Oaks Conference was held; and the Quebec Conference between Churchill and Roosevelt; liberation of Greece was completed; and the Americans took the offensive in the Battle of the Bulge. In the war against Japan, we find the invasion by American Forces of the Marshalls and Admiralty Islands; Allied troops are now in Burma; the China-based B-29's raid Southern Japan; United States Forces invade Mindoro in the Philippines; and MacArthur announces the end of resistance on Leyte.

The following items were placed under the Communist Party Line column for 1944.

Congressional Record, December the 7th, 1945, pages 11,876 to 11,877. Clare Booth Luce. Quote, the Washington Commonwealth Federation and the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign-Born, both of which were headed by Hugh DeLacy, issued a broadside on April 19, 1941, attacking the Department of Justice for the arrest and detention of Ernest Fox, a German Communist Party member who was organizer for the C.I.O. in the State of Washington in 1937, and organizer of Local 7 and the Alaska local of United Cannery Associated Packers A.W., C.I.O., end of quote.

According to the testimony of the late Anna Damon, for years, and until her recent death, the National Secretary of the International Labor Defense—Communist—the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign-Born, is an affiliate of the International Labor Defense, the legal arm of the Communist Party.

The American Committee for the Protection of Foreign-Born has a program similar to that of the International Labor Defense. Its National President is Stanley Novak, of Detroit, an alien-born Communist, arrested and indicted for perjury by the Department of Justice in connection with withholding information regarding his membership in the Communist Party when he took his citizenship oath. At the present time, Novak is also Michigan Chairman of the International Workers Order, another avowed Communist movement.

"Washington New World," June 14, 1945. Ernest Fox released from detention camp. Release of Ernest Fox, former Washington State A. F. of L. and C.I.O. union leader, from a detention camp where he had been held as a

potentially dangerous alien, was announced here by the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign-Born.

"Seattle Star," June 22, 1944. Institute Head Raps Commies. Arthur G. Barnett, lay chairman of the Seattle American Friends Service Committee, disclosed that he had received a copy of a letter addressed to Mayor William F. Devin and the city council and signed by Henry Huff, President, and Carl Reeve, Secretary, of the Washington State Communist Political Association. The letter objected to the institute being held in Seattle and intimated that if the city council wouldn't do anything about it, the Communists would.

"New World," Seattle, June 22, 1944. Letter signed by Henry Huff and Carl Reeve, to Mayor and city council, refers to Bertram Wolfe as follows: Quote, another faculty member advertised by this institute is Bertram Wolfe. He is one of America's most notorious Lovestonite-Trotskyites, who was expelled from the Communist movement many years ago because of his Fascist and reactionary connections. Bertram Wolfe is listed as a lecturer on Russia. He is one of the rabid, professional anti-Soviet agitators in this country, and consequently is opposed to this country's friendly relations and collaboration with Russia, end of quote.

Turning to the Pension Union column for '44, we find in the "New World," January 13th, Pension Union Bulletin No. 150. A valuable service can be performed by Senior Citizens in volunteering to do badly needed sewing and knitting for Russian War Relief.

"New World," February 3, 1944. Pension Union Bulletin No. 153. Last week's "New World" has an important editorial on the importance of securing the freedom of Morris Schappes, outstanding anti-Fascist fighter. We urge that this editorial be read in full and that each local then instruct the secretary to write to Governor Dewey, Albany, New York, calling upon him to pardon Schappes immediately.

"New World," February 17, 1944. Pension Union Bulletin. The secretary should read as part of this bulletin, the story in this week's "New World" or the letter sent to all subscribers regarding stock in the "New World." Each local is urged to buy one or more shares. The local should then elect one of its members to represent the local at meetings of the stockholders.

"New World," February 17, 1944. Actions of Pension Union included calling on President Roosevelt to end the internment of Ernest Fox and dropping the deportation charges against him. Also urging Governor Dewey to pardon Morris Schappes.

"New World," March 16, '44. Aberdeen, Old Age Pension Union. Have sent to Russian War Relief more than two thousand pounds of used clothing.

"New World," March 16, 1944. Pension Union Bulletin No. 159. The State Board of the Old Age Pension Union voted to buy five shares of the "New World" stock. Has your local bought any yet?

"New World," March 30, 1944. Pension Union Bulletin No. 161. Building our newspaper, the "New World" is the number one political job of 1944. The Pension Union is proud of its record in building the "New World" but we are now getting some real competition from the trade unions. Let's challenge our union brothers to a friendly contest in April, to see who contributes most toward putting the drive over the top.

"House Journal," Washington State Legislature, Extra Session, 28th Legislature, 1944, pages 122, 123, and pages 44 to 134. Representative William Pennock, Chairman, Committee on Memorials, recommended passage of House Resolution introduced by Representative Charles Savage on "Recognition

of Tito." The resolution condemned the Yugoslav government in exile, and praised the National Anti-Fascist Liberation Council and Marshal Tito, and asked that the House of Representatives of the State of Washington call upon the Government of the United States to recognize the provisional Government of Liberation.

"New World," April 13, 1944. Pension Union Bulletin No. 163. Twenty-five kits for Russia were taken by members of the State Board to fill with vitally necessary articles to be mailed to Russian families who were trying to rebuild their homes and their lives in the territories liberated by the heroic Red Army. Each local is urged to take at least one of these kits. Cost of the articles is three dollars.

"New World," May 11, 1944. State Board Actions. The State Board of the Washington Old Age Pension Union also voted to ask the State Department to sever relations with the Yugoslav government in exile and to recognize the Liberation Front movement headed by Marshal Tito and Dr. Riber.

"New World," June 22, 1944. Bolster Home Front, Delegates Are Told in Report to Pension Union Convention. Resolutions endorsed by delegates included, calling upon Attorney General Biddle to release Ernest Fox and other anti-Fascist fighters, calling upon Governor Dewey of New York to release Morris Schappes. Speakers at the convention included Hugh DeLacy; Carl Reeve, Secretary of the Communist Party; and Terry Pettus, "New World" editor.

June 20-21, 1944. Disruption of meeting of the Institute of International Relations at the Plymouth Church, Seattle, by ten hecklers, including the following: Hugh DeLacy, identified by Arthur Barnett, of the American Friends Service Committee, sponsor of the Institute,—incidentally that's from the "Times," June 21st; Thomas Rabbitt, Vice President of the Pension Union, took over the microphone,—that's from the "P.I." of June 21st; William Pennock, President of Old Age Pension Union,—"New World," June 29th; Mrs. Nora McCoy, Vice President of the Pension Union,—"New World," June 29th; Terry Pettus, editor of the "New World,"—"Times," June 22nd.

The hecklers objected to the speakers Kermit Eby, assistant director of research and education for the C.I.O., on the grounds, quote, that he did not truly represent C.I.O. opinion, end of quote; and Bertram Wolfe, author and lecturer, who has written biographies of Lenin, Stalin, and Trotsky, and who was scheduled to speak on "Russia at the Peace Table," on the grounds that he was disrupting national unity behind our Commander-in-Chief. You will find that in the "Times," June 22, 1944.

The hecklers signed a statement saying, quote, there must be no free speech for Fifth Column traitors in the nation, end of quote. "New World," June 29, 1944. And the "New World," June 29, 1944, ran a front page editorial with the banner line "No Free Speech For Fascists."

Now here's an interesting note. "New World," October 2, 1947, page 7, Slate Free Speech Rally in Spokane. Spokane, Washington. With the scheduling this week of a Free Speech Rally, mass public hall rally, in Redman Hall, the Free Speech Defense Committee took first steps in acquainting the people of this city with the threat to constitutional rights involved in the arrest for speaking on the streets of Robert Patrick, Communist Party organizer there. Scheduled to address the Free Speech Rally were John Caughlan, of the Civil Rights Congress of Seattle; C. Van Lydegraf, organizational secretary of the Northwest District Communist Party; and Patrick.

It would seem that to some people, free speech is presumed to apply to them only.

A few of the important world events of 1945, as connected with the German and Italian War, are: The Yalta Conference, in February; the Act of Chapultepec was signed in March; President Roosevelt died on April 12th; the United Nations Conference opened in San Francisco on April 25th; Berlin surrendered on May 2nd, Germans surrendered on May the 7th; fifty nations signed the charter of the United Nations on June the 26th; and the Potsdam Conference was held in July.

In the war against Japan, we find the Americans retaking Bataan and Corregidor in February; Russia canceled the 1941 Neutrality Pact with Japan, in April; MacArthur announced the liberation of Luzon, in June, and the complete liberation of the Philippines in July; on August the 6th the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima; Russia declared war on Japan on—two days later; and Japan accepted Allied surrender terms on August the 14th, formal surrender on September the 2nd, 1945.

In the "Daily Worker" of August the 9th, 1945, an editorial, "The Soviet War Declaration." Quote, it is essential that the United States take the lead in exposing the arrogant dictatorship in Chungking, end of quote.

"Daily Worker," August the 15th, 1945. Editorial, "Prevent Civil War in China." Quote, not a single American gun, soldier, plane or other war equipment must be placed at the disposal of the Fascist clique in Chungking, end of quote.—

THE WITNESS: I wonder where we heard that?

—"Daily Worker," August the 18th, 1945. Editorial, "Stop the Monkey Business." Quote, how can Chiang Kai-Shek dare to fly his troops into Shanghai and Nanking, end of quote.

Daily Papers, June 28, 1947. Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. On June the 27th, 1947, novelist Howard Fast and fifteen other Executive Board members of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee were convicted of contempt of Congress, by a jury in Federal Court which found them guilty of contempt by refusing to supply the organization's records to the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Howard Fast is the author of "The Incredible Tito," which ran in serial form in the "Seattle New World" for several weeks beginning May 18, 1944. In the installment appearing in the "New World" on June the 1st, 1944, was the following statement in regard to the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee: Quote, an agent of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee contacted Tito, and the committee provided funds and means for Tito's return to Yugoslavia. Tito was a Communist, end of quote.

Turning to the Pension Union column, I find that the name of the Union was changed from, quote, Washington Old Age Pension Union, end of quote, to, quote, Washington Pension Union, end of quote, in June '44.

"New World," June the 21st, 1945. Seattle. Pension Union Asks Revision. The Executive Board of the Washington Pension Union went on record in support of the "New World" drive for twenty thousand dollars and pledged aid to help the circulation drive reach a goal of one hundred thousand readers by 1946.

"New World," Seattle, July 19, 1945. Purchase by the State Board of the Pension Union of another ten shares of stock in the Free Press Publishing Corporation, owners of the "New World," is a concrete way of recognizing

the importance of this newspaper in realizing a program of social security for all the people of our state.

"New World," Seattle, August 2, 1945. Pennock Taking Leave From Job. Representative William Pennock has taken a leave of absence from the State post as Assistant Supervisor of State Institutions, to return to Seattle to spend full time as President of the Washington Pension Union.

"New World," Seattle, August 23, 1945. Bulletin. Write to Secretary of State Byrnes and call upon him to express strongest opposition to Chiang Kai-Shek for making war upon the Chinese people and to demand application of the Four Freedoms in China.

News Story, page 8, Charge Chiang Kai-Shek Threatens Civil War in China. Quote, it is quite apparent that Chiang Kai-Shek has been terrified by the idea that Japan is defeated and that peace has come much quicker than he expected it to come. It came before he had succeeded in organizing an army which was capable of fighting a full-fledged war with the Chinese Communists, end of quote.

"New World," Seattle, October 11, 1945. Bulletin No. 218. Russian War Relief is conducting a drive for books to help the U.S.S.R. rebuild the libraries destroyed by the Nazis. Here is a drive on which the W.P.U. should go "all out."—

THE WITNESS: Couldn't help but wonder what happened to those books after they got out there, according to Captain Levich.

—"New World, Seattle, October 11, 1945. Ralph Gundlach Speaking Sunday. Professor Ralph Gundlach, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee Chairman, will speak at the Sunday afternoon mass meeting of the King County Washington Pension Union Council.

It would seem apparent the leaders of the Washington Pension Union continued in agreement with the policies expressed by the "Daily Worker" during 1945.

During 1946 American policy is probably best illustrated by excerpts from speeches given by Senator Vandenberg, Secretary of State Byrnes, and Winston Churchill.

On February 27, 1946, A. P. dispatches give the title to Vandenberg's speech as, quote, United States Must Match Russ Firmness to Insure Peace, end of quote. Washington, February 27th. Senator Vandenberg, Republican, Michigan, called today for a vigorously plain spoken American foreign policy that will match Russia's in firmness. Reporting to the Senate on his work as a delegate to the United Nations meeting in London, he said the United States and Russia, quote, can live together in reasonable harmony if the United States speaks as plainly upon all occasions as Russia does; if the United States just as vigorously sustains its own purposes and its ideals upon all occasions as Russia does; if we abandon the miserable fiction, often encouraged by our fellow-travelers, that we somehow jeopardize the peace if our candor is as firm as Russia's always is. We need but one rule. What is right? Where is justice? There let America take her stand. End of quote.

American Foreign Policy as expressed by Secretary of State Byrnes. February 28, 1946. Secretary of State Byrnes served notice on the world tonight that the United States must stand ready to use force, if necessary, to prevent aggression. Byrnes asserted flatly that, quote, we must make plain that the United States intends to defend, end of quote, the United Nations Charter, which outlaws aggression. He called for a stop to this maneuvering for strategic advantages all over the world and to the use of one adjustment as

an entering wedge for further and undisclosed penetration of power. Quote, the charter forbids and we cannot allow aggression to be accomplished by coercion or pressure or by subterfuge such as political infiltrations, end of quote.

Without specifically mentioning any individual power, he laid down this seven-point list of "must nots" for great and small nations.

One, we will not and we cannot stand aloof if force or the threat of force is used contrary to the purposes and principles of the charter.

Two, we have no right to hold our troops in the territories of other sovereign states without their approval and consent freely given.

Three, we must not unduly prolong the making of peace and continue to impose our troops upon small and impoverished nations.

Four, no power has a right to help itself to alleged enemy properties in liberated or ex-satellite countries before a reparations settlement has been agreed upon by the Allies. We have not and will not agree to any one power deciding for itself what it will take from these countries.

Five, we must not conduct a war of nerves to achieve strategic ends.

Six, we do not want to stumble and stagger into situations where no power intends war, but no power will be able to avert war.

Seven, we must not regard the drawing of attention to situations which might endanger the peace as an affront to the nation or nations responsible for those situations.

The following are excerpts from the speech of Winston Churchill, delivered at Fulton, Missouri, on March the 5th, 1946.

Quote, we must never cease to proclaim in fearless tones the great principles of freedom and the rights of man, which are the joint inheritance of the English-speaking world and which, through Magna Carta, the Bill of Rights, the Habeas Corpus, Trial by Jury, and the English Common Law, find their famous expression in the Declaration of Independence.

All this means that the people of any country have the right and should have the power by constitutional action, by free, unfettered elections, with secret ballot, to choose or change the character or form of government under which they dwell, that freedom of speech and thought should reign, that courts of justice independent of the Executive, unbiased by any party, should administer laws which have received the broad assent of large majorities or are consecrated by time and custom. Here are the title deeds of freedom, which should lie in every cottage home. Here is the message of the British and American peoples to mankind. Let us preach what we practice and practice what we preach.

Neither the sure prevention of war, nor the continuous rise of world organization will be gained without what I have called fraternal association of the English-speaking peoples. Fraternal association requires not only the growing friendship and mutual understanding between our two vast but kindred systems of society, but the continuance of the intimate relationships between our military advisers, leading to common study of potential dangers, similarity of weapons and manuals of instruction. It should carry with it the continuance of the present facilities for mutual security by the joint use of all naval and air force bases in the possession of either country all over the world.

Would a special relationship between the United States and the British Commonwealth be inconsistent with our overriding loyalties to the world organization? I reply that on the contrary, it is probably the only means by

which that organization will achieve its full stature and strength. Special associations between members of the United Nations which have no aggressive point against any other country, which harbor no design incompatible with the charter of the United Nations, far from being harmful, are beneficial and, as I believe, indispensable.

Nobody knows what Soviet Russia and its Communist International organization intends to do in the immediate future, or what are the limits if any to their expansive and proselyting tendencies. From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe. Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia, all these famous cities and the populations around them lie in the Soviet sphere and all are subject in one form or another to a very high and increasing measure of control from Moscow. The Communist Parties which were very small in all these eastern states of Europe, have been raised to pre-eminence and power far beyond their numbers and are seeking everywhere to obtain totalitarian control. Police governments are prevailing in nearly every case; and so far, except in Czechoslovakia, there is no true democracy. This is certainly not the liberated Europe we fought to build up nor is it one which contains the essentials of permanent peace.

In a great number of countries, far from the Russian frontiers and throughout the world, Communist Fifth Columns are established and work in complete unity and absolute obedience to the directions they receive from the Communist center. The outlook is also anxious in the Far East and especially in Manchuria.

It would be wrong and imprudent to entrust the secret knowledge or experience of the atomic bomb, which the United States, Great Britain and Canada now share, to the world organization, while it is still in its infancy. It would be criminal madness to cast it adrift in this still agitated and un-united world. Ultimately, when the essential brotherhood of man is truly embodied and expressed in a world organization, these powers may be confided to it, end of quote.

The following occurrences are noteworthy because of the reaction to them we will later note in our Communist Party line or Pension Union columns.

From March 6th through the remainder of 1946, we find these incidents: United States bares note asking Reds to quit Iran at once; Russia halts Iran troops; Russian espionage investigations in Canada; Wallace hits Churchill in speech; Russ troops moved in Iran close to Teheran and toward Turkey; Churchill called on the United Nations Organization for action in the Russian crisis; Iranians protest on Russ troops laid before the United Nations; Russian delegates walked out of the Security Council meeting after a motion for postponement of the Iranian discussion was defeated nine to two; the Red Army withdrew from Iran in April; United States planes flying over Port Arthur were fired upon by the Russians; and the State Department declared that Russia had no right under any Allied agreement to remove industrial equipment from Manchuria.

The twenty-one nation Peace Conference was held in Paris in July, August and September; Molotov asked for a quick curb on the Franco regime; American transport planes were forced down in Yugoslavia in August by Yugoslav fighter planes; American transport plane was shot down over Yugoslavia in August; the United States opposed the Red Dardanelles Plan; the United States delivered the Yugoslavian ultimatum; "Pravda" supported Yugoslavia;

speech of Henry Wallace at Madison Square Garden, New York City, on September 12th, which was considered a complete contradiction of the United States foreign policy, as expressed by Secretary Byrnes; and Henry Wallace was fired as Secretary of State—Commerce, by President Truman.

Turning to the column on the Communist Party Line, we shall see the Soviet reaction.

March 12, 1946. London. Russians Lash at Churchill. The Moscow radio asserted tonight that, quote, the forces of reaction for which Churchill has made himself a spokesman want to impose wherever they can an undemocratic regime of oppression and corruption, end of quote.

"Pravda," in a front page editorial, denounced Churchill as an open advocate of power politics whose words urged war against the Soviet Union and mean, quote, nothing else than the liquidation of the United Nations Organization, end of quote.

The Communist Party newspaper accused him of attempting to liquidate the Big Three coalition, trying to impose British-American rule upon the world and slandering the Soviet Union.

"Seattle Times," March 11th. Moscow. "Pravda" Hits Churchill's United States Address.

"Seattle P.I.," March 14th. London, March 13th—Stalin Asserts Churchill Calls For War. Marshal Stalin today called Winston Churchill a, quote, war-monger, end of quote, and charged him with asking for, quote, war on the U.S.S.R., end of quote.

National Committee to Win the Peace: Win-the-Peace Meeting, Washington, D. C., April the 5th to the 7th, 1946. The following summary of resolutions passed at this meeting is compiled from news accounts reporting the meeting:

One, For United Nations Security Council action, with American support, against the Franco regime in Spain.

Two, withdrawal from China of all foreign troops and establishment of a provisional democratic government for Korea.

Three, opposing compulsory military service and indefinite extensions of the draft.

Four, urged an end to production and storage of atomic bombs, and placing atomic materials and processes under civilian and international control.—

THE WITNESS: Of course, international control would mean that it would be under the control of the Russian veto.

—Demanded that the U. S. share its scientific knowledge of atomic energy with Russia and quit using the atomic bomb as a threat.

Urged fulfillment of the Moscow agreement setting up a four-power control commission in Japan.

The conference declared General Douglas A. MacArthur's one-man rule of Japan and his use of the political and economic machinery of the Japanese Fascists-militarists is inconsistent with the four-power control commission and must be abandoned, end of quote.

Note: Hugh DeLacy assailed Winston Churchill as a spokesman for an, quote, Anti-Soviet military alliance, end of quote, and as a leader of all the armies of world reaction.

I would like you to compare the resolutions passed by the "Win the Peace" meeting with the Communist program on foreign policy given in the Communist pamphlet entitled "Who Ruptured Our Duck?" page 11, as follows:

One, break with Franco's Fascist Spain.

Two, get United States troops out of China, the Philippines and everywhere except in Germany and Japan.

Three, end the draft.

Four, stop the drive for compulsory military training.

Fifth, stop making atom bombs.

Sixth, share the know-how on atomic energy with all our allies.

Note: That included in the list of Communist, Fascist or subversive organizations by United States Attorney General Thomas Clark, on December the 4th, 1947, are both the "National Committee to Win the Peace" and the "Seattle Labor School."

"Seattle Star," May 11, 1946. Washington. Truman Scored as Anti-Soviet. A win-the-peace committee assailed the Truman Administration today on charges that it fostered anti-Soviet sentiment in Germany. British foreign policy similarly was condemned. The committee spokesman criticized both for, quote, the antagonism of the western allies to the new democratic anti-Fascist governments of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Roumania, Hungary and Yugoslavia. Among the congressional sponsors of this committee are Representatives DeLacy, Savage, and Coffee, of Washington.

"P.I.," Seattle, March 28, 1946. Report of Win-the-Peace Meeting in Seattle on the night of March 27th. DeLacy scored United States Anti-Soviet policy. Walkout of the Russian delegation from the Security Council meeting yesterday does not necessarily mean a break in the United Nations. Hugh DeLacy said, quote, that action is neither final nor fatal, but tonight we have the first fruits of the anti-Soviet policy of the Churchill, Byrnes, Hoover, Vandenberg crowd. These men and the Imperialistic interests they represent are responsible for the first symptoms of a break in the United Nations Organization, end of quote.

"Times," Seattle, September 21, 1946. Moscow Lauds Wallace Stand.

"P.I.," Seattle, September the 17th, 1946. "Pravda" hails Speech by Commerce Chief.

"Seattle P.I.," September the 25th, 1946. Communists here pass out hand bills lauding Wallace. Quote, Act for Peace. Block the war being engineered by Byrnes and Vandenberg. Get the marines out of China, Vandenberg out of Europe, and Byrnes out of the cabinet. Ban the Bomb, end of quote.

"P.I.," Seattle, September 23, 1946. Wallace Praised by London Communists.

Now because of the fact that the September 12th speech of Henry A. Wallace was considered in all news accounts and in official statements as a direct contradiction of American foreign policy as established by the President, by the Secretary of State, and leaders of the government; that it was praised by Communists from "Pravda" in Moscow to those in Seattle; the following extracts from his speech, from the prepared text, are quoted in this column:

Quote, "The Way to Peace" by Henry Wallace, Secretary of Commerce of the United States, delivered before a meeting under the joint auspices of the National Citizens Political Action Committee and the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, at New York, September 12, 1946.

Quote, the British Imperialistic policy in the Near East alone, combined with Russian retaliation, would lead the United States straight to war unless we have a clearly defined and realistic policy of our own.

"We are reckoning with a force which cannot be handled successfully by a

'Get Tough With Russia' policy. The tougher we get the tougher the Russians will get.

"We have no more business in the political affairs of Eastern Europe than Russia has in the political affairs of Latin America, Western Europe, and the United States. Whether we like it or not, Russia will try to socialize their sphere of influence just as we try to democratize our sphere of influence.

"Under friendly peaceful competition, the Russian world and the American world will gradually become more alike.

"We have to recognize that the Balkans are closer to Russia than to us, and that Russia cannot permit either England or the United States to dominate the politics of that area.

"Once the fears of Russia and the United States Senate have been allayed by practical regional political reservations, I am sure that concern over the veto power would be greatly diminished. Then the United Nations would have a really great power in those areas which are truly international and not regional. In the world-wide—in the wide world as distinguished from the regional—

THE WITNESS: Let me retract that.

—In the world-wide as distinguished from the regional field, the armed might of the United Nations should be so great as to make opposition useless. Only the United Nations should have atomic bombs and its military establishment should give special emphasis to air power. It should have control of the strategically located air bases with which the United States and Great Britain have encircled the world.

"The kind of peace I have outlined tonight is the basic issue, right on through the Presidential election in 1948. How we meet this issue will determine whether we live not in one world or two worlds, but whether we live at all,"

Note: National Citizens Political Action Committee: United States House of Representatives Report, Appendix IX, says, quote, the National Citizens Political Action Committee has one hundred forty-one members. Out of this number eighty-three per cent have records of affiliation with Communist and Communist Front organizations. It has been clearly established by overwhelming evidence that this committee is the major Communist front organization of the moment. As a front organization it represents the Communist Party's supreme bid for power throughout its twenty-five years of existence in this country, end of quote.

"Times," Seattle, March 29, 1946. Column by Lyle C. Wilson, United Press Staff Correspondent: Quote, in August 1945, at the New York State convention of the Communist Political Association, June Hoffman spoke as a member of the C.P.A. cultural section. Quote, we built the Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, and it is a great political weapon. The radio and film propaganda organizations can help our activities as Communists, end of quote.

The Progressive Citizens of America was formed from the merger of the National Citizens Political Action Committee and the Independent Citizens Committee of Arts, Sciences and Professions, in New York on December the 28th through 30th, 1946.

That announcement can be found in the daily papers of December the 28th, 1946.

Turning to the Pension Union column, I find that in the "New World" of January 17, 1946, the following heading: "Seattle Labor School Opens." Among affiliated unions are Washington Pension Union.

"New World," Seattle, February the 21st, 1946. Labor-backed candidates hit incumbents at Pension Rally. Endorsed candidates are Victor Meyers, Rev. Benjamin F. Davis, Terry Pettus, Andy Remes, and Charles Carroll.

"New World," February the 7th, 1946. The attack of the Rankin Un-American Activities Committee on the Spanish Refugee Appeal and on other progressive organizations, and their complete failure to investigate groups led by Gerald K. Smith and other real Un-Americans, makes plain the menace of this committee to American democracy.

If the committee is successful in its persecution of the Spanish Refugee Appeal, it will inevitably strike next at labor and even pension organizations. Locals are urged to write or wire Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House, Washington, D. C., protesting the contempt proceedings against the Spanish Refugee Appeal. All locals are also urged to communicate with their local Congressmen for support for the Hook Resolution No. 12, which would abolish the Rankin Committee.

"New World," March 14, 1946. Northwest Backing U. S. Peace Parley Support to the Win-the-Peace Conference, being called in Washington, D. C., April 5th through 7th, is being offered throughout the Northwest as individuals and labor and progressive organizations make plans to take part. Along with the support voiced by the organizations are repudiations of the war threatening Anglo-American military alliance proposal made by Winston Churchill. The Washington Pension Union has notified President Truman and Secretary of State Byrnes that the senior citizens of the State consider Churchill's speech a proposal for a bilateral attack on the United Nations Organization, and should be condemned.

"New World," Seattle, March 14, 1946. Washington Pension Union Bulletin. All Pension Union locals are urged to take action on Churchill's speech proposing Anglo-American alliance directed against Russia. Each local should send condemnations of the proposal to Secretary Byrnes, President Truman and your congressional delegation.

The National Committee to Win the Peace was formed immediately after the speeches by Byrnes and Vandenberg, on February 27th and 28th, as quoted previously. Telegrams supporting Win-the-Peace Conference in Washington, D. C. were sent by Thomas C. Rabbitt, William J. Pennock and E. L. Pettus. You will find that notice in the "Seattle Star" of March the 18th, 1946. William J. Pennock, President of the Washington Pension Union was a delegate to the Win-the-Peace Conference in Washington, D. C. on April the 5th and 7th, 1946. You will find that notice in the "New World" of April the 11th, 1946.

"New World," Seattle, March the 21st. People Determined to Win the Peace. Following included in the list of sponsors of Seattle "Win-the-Peace" mass meeting: John Caughlan, attorney; William Pennock; Representative E. L. Pettus; Senator Thomas C. Rabbitt; and Terry Pettus.

"Seattle P.I.," March 21, 1946. William J. Pennock, Thomas Rabbitt, and E. L. Pettus, included in members of "Win-the-Peace Conference Committee" sponsoring Seattle meeting on April the 27th, 1946.

"New World," of March the 21st, 1946. Seattle. Pension Board Hits Churchill Drive. State Board of the Washington Pension Union went on record protesting the dangerous trend away from Franklin D. Roosevelt's program of

unity of the Big Three. Also voted to affiliate with the Seattle Labor School and urged members to register for the second term.

"The New World," April 11, 1946. Seattle. People Organizing to Win Peace and Security. Five delegates from the Washington State participated in the 3-day session which gave an ovation to Senator Claude P. Pepper whose keynote address called upon the little people of the world to declare for peace. These delegates included State Representative William Pennock, President of the Washington Pension Union.

"New World," September 26, 1946. Pension Union in Pledge to Wallace. A pledge of one hundred per cent support to former Secretary of Commerce Wallace in his fight for the peace of the world, was sent him from the Washington Pension Union, Pennock announced.

"The Worker," Sunday, December 22, 1946, page 12. The Communist Party's 1947 Legislative and Economic Program, submitted by the Communist Party's General Secretary Eugene Dennis in his report to the National Committee and approved on December the 5th, 1946.

Under Foreign Policy they had: Break diplomatic and economic relations with Franco-Spain; put an end to American Imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the Chinese people; withdraw all U. S. troops from China and withhold all credits and aid from the dictatorial collaborationist Kuomintang Government.

Disarmament: Promote universal and immediate world-wide disarmament; reduce America's annual military and naval expenditures at least to a minimum of the '39 or '40 peacetime level; prohibit the manufacture, stockpiling and use of the atomic bomb; halt the militarization of the youth, schools, of science and industry; establish government ownership of the armaments industry and of the patents, know-how, production and use of atomic energy and all fissionable materials; restore and extend UNRRA; guarantee Big Three unity, especially the amity and cooperation of the United States of America and the U.S.S.R.; complete the economic disarmament, demilitarization and de-Nazification of Germany and Japan, and give free scope to their democratic forces.

"New World," January 30, 1947, page 7. Report of the Tri-County Snohomish-Whatcom-Skagit People's Legislative Conference preceding Sunday and program adopted. Twenty-one of the ninety-nine delegates represented the Pension Union. Program unanimously approved. Speakers included William Pennock, President of the Washington Old Age Pension Union; and Jerry O'Connell, former Democratic Party State Executive Secretary; Terry Pettus, "New World" editor; and Frank Batterson, disabled World War II veteran, chairman of the Snohomish County Communist Party. Following is the portion of the program adopted, regarding Foreign Policy: Break diplomatic and economic relations with Franco-Spain; withdraw United States troops from China and stop aid to Chiang Kai-Shek dictatorship; United States participation in world-wide disarmament; stop manufacture of atomic bombs and outlaw their use; abolish compulsory military training; remove from private industry development of atomic power to insure its peaceful use for benefit of all; restoration and extension of UNRRA; promote Big Three unity; carry through the de-Nazification and demilitarization programs in Germany and Japan.

We find, therefore, that in 1947, the above-mentioned leaders of the Pension Union subscribed to a program in complete harmony with the foreign policy, disarmaments, loans, and the UNRRA program, of the Communist Party.

On March 11, 1947, the daily newspapers carried an article referring to Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwollenbach's testimony before the House Labor Committee; and on March 12th President Truman made his speech to Congress on aid to Greece.

On March 14, 1947, "Izvestia" front page editorial attack on President Truman's speech asking aid for Greece and Turkey. On June 25th "Pravda" scored the Marshall Plan; and on April 16, 1947 the "Daily Worker" carried an editorial "Let Wallace's Friends Speak Out."

The "New World" of March the 20th, 1947. Report of meeting of State Board of Pension Union. Among other things, Andrew Remes, Labor Secretary of the Washington State Communist Party, and they deplored the action of Secretary of Labor Schwollenbach in calling for the outlawing of the Communist Party and of President Truman in beginning a so-called anti-Communist crusade in Greece and Turkey. Remes' talk was followed by a unanimous approval of a wire to Schwollenbach, urging him to disassociate himself from those who would destroy our traditional rights.

Also adopted was a wire to the State's congressional delegation expressing profound alarm at the Truman proposal for American Imperialist intervention in support of the Greek monarchy.

"P.I.," Seattle, March 19th. William J. Pennock, Thomas C. Rabbitt, signers of a wire to Senator Warren Magnuson, asking him to oppose President Truman's proposal to send aid to Greece on the grounds that it is a betrayal of the rights of all people to self-government. Also a wire to Secretary of Labor Schwollenbach that they deplored his joining of the reactionary Red-baiting gang by urging the outlawing of the Communist Party, which, they said, is being used as cover for the attack upon organized labor and civil liberties.

On March the 23rd, 1947, the President ordered a purge of disloyal Federal workers; March 24th, a Communist plot on Greece bared by secret papers; and on the same day, hearings were held before the House Un-American Activities Committee in Washington, D. C., in which testimony was given by William C. Bullitt. On March the 25th, Congress is told that Greece is facing seizure by the Reds; and on March 26th, J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the F.B.I., charged before the House Un-American Activities Committee that the Communist Party stands for the destruction of our American form of government, free enterprise, and it stands for the creation of a Soviet of the United States and ultimate world revolution.

Eugene Dennis, General Secretary of the Communist Party, refused to answer questions before the Un-American Activities Committee hearing, or to accept subpoena; and on March the 27th Louis E. Starr, Veterans of Foreign Wars, testified before the same committee.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 93, introduced in the Senate by Claude Pepper and Glen Taylor, and in the House by Representative Blatnik. Resolution excludes military aid, and specifies administration of all relief by the United Nations. This measure was endorsed in an editorial in the "Daily Worker" on April the 5th, 1947. You will remember that in the United Nations, measures are subject to the Russian veto.

"New World," April the 17th, 1947, page 3. Report of meeting of Washington Pension Union State Board, at which they went on record unanimously as follows: condemning the Red smear drive of the Thomas Un-American Com-

mittee; endorse the Pepper-Taylor-Blatnik joint resolution for genuine aid to Greece.

From March 31 to June 28, 1947, some important world events were as follows: Henry Wallace, Madison Square Garden, opposing Truman plan of aid to Greece and Turkey; demanding United Nations control of aid program and the internationalizing of Panama and Suez canals and the Dardanelles; Molotov and Gromyko score the United States plan to assist Greece; Wallace speech in London for British neutrality between the United States and Russia, and opposing the United States aid plan for Greece; Attorney General Clark denounced as a lie, any assertion that this country is committed to ruthless Imperialism and war with the Soviet Union; Russian demand for United Nations supervision of United States aid to Greece rejected by the Security Council; and Eugene Dennis and Leon Josephson cited for contempt of Congress for refusing to testify before the House Un-American Activities Committee; Wallace campaign speech for Charles Savage; Eugene Dennis convicted of contempt of Congress; and Gerhardt Eisler sentenced and released on bail; and Carl Aldo Marzani sentenced on charge of concealing Communist affiliation in getting Government job.

"P.I.," Seattle, February 3, 1948. The U. S. Court of Appeals today upheld a one to three years sentence for Carl Aldo Marzani, one-time State Department employee convicted of falsely denying former membership in the Communist Party.

And on May the 1st, 1947, the "Seattle Star" carried an article entitled "Wallace stand lauded by Tito. Tito statement reported by Johannes Steele." Quote, on the whole I agree with the greater part of Wallace's speeches, end of quote.

Moscow radio commended candidates in this country who have endorsement of the P.A.C. on October the 21st, 1946.

Note: Charles Savage, as member of the State Legislature, introduced a resolution eulogizing Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia and called for his recognition by the United States. Representative Pennock, as chairman of Committee on Memorials, recommended its passage. He was one of the sponsors—this is Savage—he was one of the sponsors of House Resolution 415 demanding recall of all United States troops, transports, and supplies from China. This paralleled the action taken at "Get Out of China" rally sponsored by the King County Communist Party, December the 6th. Savage was a sponsor of the Win-the-Peace meeting in Washington, D. C. And you recall, the National Committee to Win-the-Peace was listed as a subversive organization by Attorney General Biddle—or, Clark, on December the 4th, 1947. Savage was a sponsor of the Civil Rights Congress formed by the merger of the International Labor Defense and National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

The American Youth for Democracy is in the list of Fascist, Communist, or subversive organizations listed by the United States Attorney General on December the 5th, 1947, as is the Seattle Labor School.

The "Daily Worker" of August the 26th, 1947. The Civil Rights Congress is supplying the funds and legal talent in battling the Un-American's contempt citations of Eugene Dennis, Gerhardt Eisler, Leon Josephson and other anti-Fascists.

House Report 1311, page 47. Out of seventy-seven top-ranking sponsors and leaders of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, we find at least forty-five who represent what is probably the most impressive aggregation of

Communist talent ever assembled in a single organization throughout the long history of the Communist Party's transmission belt in this country.

Note, we move over to the Pension Union column again.

"Seattle Star," April the 24th, 1947. William Pennock was one of those signing cablegram to Henry A. Wallace, commending his European speaking tour, and opposition to the Truman foreign policy. Other signers included Hugh DeLacy, Jerry O'Connell, H. Richard Seller, Terry Pettus, George Hurley, Rev. F. Benjamin Davis, Joe Jurich, and others.

"New World," May the 8th, 1947. Regarding campaign of former Congressman Charles Savage in the special Third District election: Quote, some one hundred doorbell ringers were recruited at a joint meeting here of the Progressive Citizens of America, Longshoremen, and Pension Union, in Carpenters Hall, end of quote.

"New World," September 11, 1947. Washington Pension Union greetings to the American Youth for Democracy convention extended by Dr. C. H. Fisher.

"New World," September 18, 1947. Washington Pension Union convention report. Among resolutions passed were the following: Endorsed the Northwest Labor School of Seattle; scored the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan; pledged support to Civil Rights Congress; and the "New World," of October 9th, 1947, lists Carl A. Marzani to address the Pension Union mass meeting.

In conclusion, I find that from September 1939 through 1947, the Washington Pension Union, through its leadership, has endorsed and been associated with at least fifteen different organizations classed by either or both the current United States Attorney General, the United States House of Representatives Un-American Activities Committee, or other high Government officials, as Communist front organizations. In most cases local branches of these organizations were formed, which affiliated with the National organization of the same name, and leaders of the Pension Union were always among the officers elected. In most cases, delegates officially representing the Washington Pension Union were sent to National meetings of these organizations.

Prior to Hitler's attack on Russia, I find the Washington Pension Union also supported, either by endorsement or resolution, a number of strikes which President Roosevelt and/or other high Government officials declared to be strikes inspired and led by Communists to disrupt the flow of war materials to the Allies. Notable among these were the Allis-Chalmers and coal industry strikes and the attempt to disrupt production at the Boeing Aircraft Company plant in Seattle.

The Washington Pension Union, through its leadership, endorsed a foreign policy from September, 1939, to June the 22nd, 1941, identical with that of the Communist Party line and in opposition to the foreign policy of the United States Government. From June 22, 1941, to the end of the war, the Pension Union, through its leadership, stood for a foreign policy similar with that of the Communist Party line. This especially emphasized a Second Front into Europe with aid and relief for Russia, with little, if any, mention or attention to our war with Japan, and in addition constantly agitated for the release of such individuals as Harry Bridges, Earl Browder, Ernest Fox, Morris Schappes, and others of like kin.

From 1939 through 1947, the Washington Pension Union, through its leadership, passed at least one hundred ten individual resolutions or endorsements of which I have made record and read to you, of actions, organizations, or policies paralleling Communist Party line policy.

Q. Now, Mr. Stith, that is a description of the data, with its authorities, that's in this chart. Is that right?

A. That's right.

Q. And you have in the possession of the Committee, all of the authorities quoted in this chart.

A. That's correct.

MR. HOUSTON: Mr. Chairman, I ask that this be introduced as an exhibit of the Committee.

CHAIRMAN CANWELL: It will be introduced and accepted in the record as a—Committee's Exhibit No. 59. And in accepting that into the record, I would like to also include the sincerest thanks and the amazement of this—the Chairman and this Committee, of Mr. Stith's ability to read constantly for three hours, and to keep us quite well entertained.

MR. HOUSTON: That's it, Mr. Stith. Thank you very much.

Mr. Chairman, I have one more witness that's come here from a considerable distance. The testimony will not take very long, and I suggest that we go into that without recess.

I would like to also suggest that the door be closed, and ask, Mr. Chairman, that nobody be permitted to leave this room until after the witness has left the stand.

CHAIRMAN CANWELL: That will be instruction of the—the Chairman, that the door be closed and that no person will be permitted to leave this room until after the forthcoming witness has left the premises of the Armory Building here.

MRS. AGNES BRIDGES, after being first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. HOUSTON:

MR. HOUSTON: Now, if you will just relax, we are making a recording here and I ask that you answer questions, not just nod your head, but audibly, so that we may have the recording. That's the way we are recording these proceedings.

Q. Please state your name. Please state your name.

A. Agnes Bridges.

MR. HOUSTON: Mr. Chairman, I am going to refrain from asking this witness as to her present address. Is that agreeable with the Committee?

CHAIRMAN CANWELL: That is agreeable, and I am uncertain whether the—her name was recorded on our device. If you will proceed with that in mind.

Q. You are Mrs. Agnes Bridges?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And for the past twenty-five years you have resided in the City of San Francisco?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I will ask you, Mrs. Bridges, do you know a man by the name of Harry Renton Bridges?

A. Yes, sir, he was my husband.

Q. He was your husband. When did you first meet Harry Renton Bridges?

A. I think about in '22. Excuse me, I think about in '23.

Q. You say 1922?

A. '23.

Q. 1923. And where did you meet Harry Renton Bridges?

A. In Marshfield, Oregon.

Q. In Marshfield, Oregon. What was Mr. Bridges doing at that time?

A. He was on a Government ship.

Q. He was on a Government ship. As a sailor?

A. Yes.

Q. Did Mr. Bridges make love to you?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. And did you subsequently start to live with Mr. Bridges?

A. Well, he went on to San Francisco first, on the ship.

Q. He went to San Francisco first.

A. And he asked me to come down later.

Q. And he asked you to come down later.

A. And I went down a few weeks later.

Q. You went down a few weeks later. Can you fix that date? That was also in 1923, was it not?

A. Yes.

Q. And you started living as man and wife with Harry Renton Bridges?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did Mr. Bridges marry you at that time?

A. No.

Q. Did he give any explanation why he didn't marry you?

A. He said he didn't believe in marriage.

Q. He said he didn't believe in marriage. Did he elaborate on that statement any?

A. No, he didn't. He just—

Q. Did he say the Communists don't believe in marriage?

A. No, because I didn't know anything about the Communists then.

Q. You didn't know anything about the Communists at that time. I will ask you, Mrs. Bridges, when your daughter Betty was born. Was that 1924, Mrs. Bridges?

CHAIRMAN CANWELL: Take your time in answering, Mrs. Bridges, and try to be at ease if possible.

A. Well, at the end of 1924.

Q. Betty was born at the end of 1924?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, did Mr. Bridges ever marry you, Mrs. Bridges?

A. No, he didn't.

MR. HOUSTON: Yes.

THE WITNESS: Oh, yes, he did. Not then.

Q. When were you and Mr. Bridges married?

A. A few weeks before the 1934 strike.