





1954-15

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR 1953



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COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES, U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
WASHINGTON, D.C.



## C O N T E N T S

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	Page
Foreword-----	1
Communist methods of infiltration (Education)-----	8
Investigation of Communist activities in the Los Angeles area-----	23
Communist methods of infiltration (Government-labor)-----	55
Investigation of Communist activities in the New York City area-----	57
Investigation of Communist activities in the Columbus, Ohio, area-----	76
Investigation of Communist activities in the Albany, N. Y., area-----	80
Soviet schedule for war—1955-----	92
Lt. Franciszek Jarecki-----	93
Dr. Marek Stanislaw Korowicz-----	93
Religion-----	95
Jack Richard McMichael-----	97
G. Bromley Oxnam-----	99
Investigation of Communist activities in the Philadelphia, Pa., area-----	100
Investigation of Communist activities in the San Francisco area-----	103
Consumers' Union-----	127
Rules of procedure-----	128
Files and reference service-----	132
Publications-----	134
Past recommendations-----	136
Subsequent action taken by Congress or executive agencies on past recommendations-----	144
Recommendations based upon investigations and hearings in the year 1953-----	157
Appendix-----	159

## PUBLIC LAW 601, 79TH CONGRESS

The legislation under which the House Committee on Un-American Activities operates is Public Law 601, 79th Congress [1946], chapter 753, 2d session, which provides:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, \* \* \**

### PART 2—RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

#### RULE X

##### SEC. 121. STANDING COMMITTEES

\* \* \* \* \*  
17. Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine members.

#### RULE XI

##### POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

\* \* \* \* \*  
(q) (1) Committee on Un-American Activities.

(A) Un-American activities.

(2) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (i) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (ii) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (iii) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

RULES ADOPTED BY THE 83D CONGRESS

House Resolution 5. January 3, 1953

\* \* \* \* \*

**RULE X**

**STANDING COMMITTEES**

1. There shall be elected by the House, at the commencement of each Congress, the following standing committees:

\* \* \* \* \*

(q) Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine members.

\* \* \* \* \*

**RULE XI**

**POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES**

\* \* \* \* \*

17. Committee on Un-American Activities.

(a) Un-American Activities.

(b) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time, investigations of (1) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (2) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (3) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

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# **ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR 1953**

## **FOREWORD**

The annual report for the calendar year 1953 has been prepared by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in accordance with the provisions of the law establishing the committee, which law states:

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

This foreword is prepared to furnish an outline for the report, and the matters referred to therein are more fully elaborated upon in other sections of the report.

During 1953, the committee held hearings in Washington, D. C.; Los Angeles, Calif.; New York City; Albany, N. Y.; Columbus, Ohio; Lansing, Mich.; Philadelphia, Pa.; and San Francisco, Calif. The committee held 154 sessions, which total excludes business meetings. A total of 280 witnesses were heard in open and executive sessions. A greater number of witnesses heard during 1953 cooperated with the committee in furnishing valuable information relative to their personal knowledge of subversive activities. However, as has been the case in former years, a majority of the witnesses subpoenaed refused to affirm or deny their alleged membership in the Communist Party or to answer any questions relative to their purported activities in or on behalf of the conspiracy. In almost all cases, noncooperative witnesses invoked the provision of the fifth amendment, claiming that answers to the questions might tend to incriminate them. In no instance of which the committee has knowledge has a witness appearing before and cooperating with the committee relative to his past membership or association with subversive organizations been subsequently prosecuted because of his testimony.

A considerable amount of testimony was received by the committee from individuals in the field of education who were former members of the Communist Party. This testimony indicates beyond any question of a doubt that the Communist conspiracy made determined and, in many instances, successful infiltration efforts in that vital area. From witnesses testifying under oath before the committee, approximately 100 names of teachers, past and present, who were members of the Communist Party, were received. In this connection, it should be pointed out that there was no instance in which the committee endeavored in any way to ascertain the curricula of any school or to in any manner examine classroom procedures or the teaching methods of an educator. The focal point of the investigation into the general area of education was to the individual who had been identified as a past or present member of the Communist Party.

It is apparent that in the field of education, as in other areas in which the Communists have exerted their efforts to infiltrate and dominate, the measure of Communist success is minor when related to the many thousands of loyal American teachers who have refused to become robots or mechanical rabbits at the beck and call of the conspirators. However, the danger inherent in the presence of even a few Communist Party members in teaching capacities in American educational institutions has been made clearly apparent in the testimony received from educators who were formerly in the Communist Party.

The committee conducted further hearings in Los Angeles, Calif., during the year, continuing earlier hearings held in 1951 and 1952. Information and identifications brought out at the earlier hearings in Los Angeles, as well as elsewhere, were developed and additional witnesses were called. While the committee's hearings during 1953 dealt in large part with the nature, extent, and objectives of the Communist efforts to infiltrate the general areas of entertainment and education, the hearings disclosed considerable new information concerning infiltration of the vital defense industries.

For the first time in many years, the committee held hearings in New York City. During the hearings which related to subversive infiltration into the field of entertainment, it was found that many of the persons named as having been members of the Communist Party either resided in or were employed in New York City. An announcement was made well in advance that the hearings were to be held in New York in order that any individual who had been previously named might contact the committee to clarify his present status. Several persons did so contact the committee, and the committee gained additional information of subversive activities through the testimony of these witnesses. Also heard in New York City was Mrs. Dorothy K. Funn, who furnished information concerning Communist infiltration of New York public schools, the National Negro Congress, and of a Communist cell among legislative representatives of certain unions and other organizations in Washington, D. C.

A subcommittee in New York City called several witnesses in the labor field who refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership. The same subcommittee received testimony from two former members of the Communist Party which identified the Rev. Jack Richard McMichael, of Upper Lake, Calif., as a one-time member of the Communist Party. McMichael was subsequently subpoenaed and appeared before the committee. He denied present or past membership in the Communist Party, and, in light of the conflict in testimony, the matter has been referred to the Department of Justice for consideration as to possible perjury.

The subcommittee received considerable testimony relative to the efforts of the Communist Party to infiltrate religious groups. This testimony was furnished by witnesses who have been called by the Government to testify against Communist leaders charged with violation of the Smith Act. The committee was criticized in some religious quarters for releasing the testimony having to do with the infiltration of church groups and institutions, but it must be understood that the committee cannot place itself in a position of coaching witnesses or attempting to add or detract from the voluntary testimony being given under oath, no matter how unpopular to any group such testimony might be. The only thing that can be done by the committee

in such instances is to submit the testimony for consideration of perjury prosecution, if it is found to be false. The committee has found no basis for such consideration in the New York testimony.

The subcommittee in New York City also received testimony relating to the initial efforts and subsequent success of the Communist Party in infiltrating the Nation's waterfronts and shipping.

In Albany, N. Y., a subcommittee heard testimony relating to Communist infiltration of that vital defense area. Testimony was received from a former Communist, who is a citizen of Canada, relative to Communist plans for sabotage of the Marshall plan and the Atlantic Pact. The testimony of this witness, Patrick Walsh, served to highlight the success of the Communist Party in its infiltration of waterfronts and shipping.

Patrick Walsh was not the only witness of foreign nationality heard by the committee during the year. One of the duties with which the committee is charged is the investigation of "the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution." Testimony was received from a former Slovakian Army officer who, for the purpose of personal security, used the assumed name of Colonel Bukar during the hearing. This witness disclosed that, on the pretext that Great Britain was gearing for war against the Soviet Union in 1955, the Soviets were preparing for an offensive prior to that time.

Lt. Francizek Jarecki, a young Polish jet pilot, testified before the committee, following his escape from Poland to Denmark. He furnished the committee with information relating to the false propaganda that the Polish Communist Government was spreading concerning the United States attitude toward the Polish people. Through the testimony of Dr. Marek Stanislaw Korowicz, the committee received further testimony concerning the Communist Polish Government's relations with the international Communist conspiracy and its true feelings toward this country. Dr. Korowicz came to this country as the Polish alternate delegate to the United Nations. When the first opportunity presented itself, he fled from the constant surveillance, amounting to near imprisonment, exercised within the Polish delegation. Dr. Korowicz confirmed what many people have suspected when he testified that the Polish delegation operated in complete accord with the Soviet delegation as a bloc against the United States within the United Nations.

The House committee on Un-American Activities has remained vigilant to determine whether there are any individuals now employed by the United States Government who are present or past members of subversive organizations. In the hearings conducted by the subcommittee in Albany, N. Y., testimony was received from two former members of the Communist Party that the Commissioner of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service in Cincinnati, Ohio, had been known to them as a member of the Communist Party. In the investigation of this matter it was determined that this Federal employee, James F. McNamara, had, on the basis of previous investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, been given three loyalty hearings to determine his suitability to continue in Government service. On all three occasions McNamara had denied that he had ever been a

member of the Communist Party and, in the face of FBI information to the contrary, he was cleared. Shortly after he had been served with a subpoena to appear before the committee, McNamara submitted his resignation to the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. When he did appear, McNamara admitted that he had been a member of the Communist Party and had broken with it some years ago. The committee believes it to be a fact that James F. McNamara did break with the Communist Party as he stated under oath. However, his case serves as an example of the continuing necessity for the work being performed by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The Federal Bureau of Investigation had conducted a thorough inquiry and had in due course reported the results of its investigation to the proper authorities. However, in the face of F. B. I. reports, no further steps were taken by the agency concerned, and it was not until investigation by this committee that the true facts were determined and McNamara's employment terminated.

In 1952, the committee held hearings in Philadelphia, Pa., which hearings dealt principally with subversive infiltration into the vital defense industries in that area. During November 1953, a subcommittee conducted further hearings which dealt exclusively with the efforts of the Communist Party to infiltrate the field of education in the Philadelphia area. In the 3 days of hearings, the subcommittee called 19 witnesses who were either presently engaged in the teaching profession or had previously been teachers in Philadelphia. As in other instances in which the committee questions witnesses concerning Communist Party membership, the committee's investigation had disclosed that each of the witnesses had been a member of the Communist Party at some previous date. Some of the witnesses who appeared in Philadelphia refused to affirm or deny present or past membership in the Communist Party, while the majority of them denied present membership or membership in the Communist Party since they had signed the loyalty oath required by the State of Pennsylvania in 1952.

In December 1953, a subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities held hearings in San Francisco, Calif., which hearings dealt in large part with the nature, scope and objectives of Communist infiltration in that vital defense area and center of west coast communications. The committee received valuable testimony from individuals who had been members of the Communist Party and from others who had served as undercover agents for the Federal Government, reporting on the activities of the Communist Party in the Bay area. Of particular significance in the San Francisco hearings was the effort made by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union to coerce the committee into calling off the hearings. This action by union officials of the ILWU in ordering mass-protest demonstrations in front of the Federal building demonstrated clearly the element of control exercised by a few individuals, and clearly indicated the necessity for further investigations in the San Francisco area. There is reason to believe that, in the event of a national emergency, such unquestioned authority and control vested in the hands of individuals who have been identified under oath as past or present members of the Communist Party could be used to completely demoralize and hamper an American defense effort.

It has been noted by the House Committee on Un-American Activities that during the year 1953 there was an expansion in a field of subversive activities within the United States that, notwithstanding the clear and present danger represented by the Communist threat, should not go unnoticed by the American people or unchecked by Federal investigative bodies and agencies. There are presently at work within the United States various and sundry "hate" groups, the leaders of which, while masking their activities under the guise of patriotism and devotion to the republican form of Government, are in fact spreading dissension, discord, bigotry, and intolerance. In many instances, these organizations select ultrapatriotic names and devices to conceal their true and dangerous purposes. The subjects of the "hate" attacks are individuals or groups of religious and racial minorities among American citizens. The committee is by no means unaware of these activities, and investigation and documentation will proceed to the end that the individuals concerned may be disclosed for what they are. In the opinion of the committee, there are no degrees to subversion. It is not sufficient to be simply anti-Communist if one is anti-American at the same time.

The first investigation conducted by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities had as its object the Nazi German-American Bund. The special committee, however, did not ignore the growing shadow of the Communist threat, nor is the present committee ignoring the rise of neofascism in the United States. Subversion cannot be corrected by subversion, no matter if the most patriotic of titles cloaks it.

This annual report of the Committee on Un-American Activities will reflect the numerous hearings held during the year 1953. A mere review of these hearings, however, falls far short of reflecting the full picture of the work performed by the committee.

The committee staff has been engaged in numerous investigations throughout the year, many of which are still underway. One such investigation is that presently being conducted in the State of Michigan. The investigation of the efforts and success of subversive infiltration in the vital Michigan area commenced prior to hearings held in Detroit in 1952, and has been carried on continuously since that time. The committee had planned to hold hearings in Michigan during October 1953, but these were postponed when it was learned that the Department of Justice intended to institute prosecution of certain leaders of the Communist Party in Michigan under the provisions of the Smith Act. In the spirit of cooperation, members of the committee met with Government attorneys and Federal court judges, and it was deemed advisable to postpone this committee's hearings until the completion of the Federal court action or until such time that hearings would not affect the action.

It is anticipated that the hearings in Michigan will proceed at an early date in 1954, since the Government has completed its presentation, and the defense of the six Communist leaders is scheduled to commence on January 4, 1954.

The investigation conducted in Michigan, as in the majority of the committee's investigations, has produced evidence and information of subversive activities reaching into many other areas of the Nation. Some of the investigative leads developed in Michigan have been used as a basis for disclosures and testimony in hearings elsewhere.

Therefore, a bare recitation of facts disclosed in public and executive hearings gives only a partial reflection of the committee's valuable work. Investigation is necessarily a continuing process. The results of such investigation by way of public hearings are frequently delayed for long periods, and this should be taken into consideration in a proper evaluation of the work of the committee.

The committee's objectives in its investigations and hearings can best be defined by a statement made following the completion of the San Francisco, Calif., hearings, which is as follows:

The nature of the testimony adduced during the week of hearings can lead the committee to one inescapable conclusion, and that is the existence of a widespread Communist infiltration into almost every activity in the bay area. The actual extent of that infiltration cannot accurately be determined by the facts presently in the record of the proceedings, but on the basis of similar hearings previously conducted by the committee in other great cities of the Nation it can be stated on considerable authority that the total membership of the Communist Party in this area probably numbered several thousands of persons.

However—and the committee wishes to stress this point—the actual numerical strength of the Communist conspiracy is not the yardstick by which its power to inflict irreparable damage on our institutions and our defenses can or should be measured. A handful of determined Communists in a local labor union can and will destroy democracy in that union if unretarded by the vigilance of the majority of union members.

One Communist faculty member in a school can and will poison the minds and wither the souls of young students if his activities both on and off the campus are not made the subject of constant scrutiny.

The myth that the Communist conspiracy constitutes nothing more than the activities of individuals gathered together for the pursuit of legal political activities has long since been exploded. Those who meet in secret under assumed names for the purpose of fomenting disorder, turmoil, and revolution deserve the name "conspirators."

Arrogance, contempt for and vilification of constituted authority are the unmistakable hallmarks of the conspiracy and of its agents. Under the guise of protecting human rights, this conspiracy in fact seeks to destroy them. Against this organized effort to destroy constitutional government by unconstitutional means must be arrayed all of the forces and weapons available to a free people.

This committee is established by the Congress of the United States and has been cloaked by that body with wide power under Public Law 601. It is one of the weapons in the hands of the American people. Who dulls the edge of that weapon brings joy to the hearts of those whose dedicated task it is to destroy the Constitution of the United States and place human freedom behind barbed wire.

The fifth amendment to the Constitution of the United States is a sacred privilege, oft abused as it has been during the course of these and other hearings. In answer to the many citizens of the Bay area who have written to the committee relative to the use of the amendment by uncooperative witnesses, the committee can only state again that there is presently no legislative device to meet that misuse; the need for clarifying legislation is clearly apparent. Communist directives lay a charge upon Communists and Communist sympathizers to carry the class struggle into courts and hearing rooms, to remain always on the offensive, and to use whatever devices are necessary to prevent disclosures which might be harmful to the Communist conspiracy.

The evidences of this technique were abundantly made clear during the Medina trial and in subsequent court action stemming from violations of the Smith Act and other antisubversion legislation. Turmoil in courts and hearings replaces decorum in the Communist scheme, and dignity becomes an early casualty to the premeditated tactics of the Communist conspiracy.

Those familiar with the techniques of the Communist Party have had a firsthand opportunity to witness communism in action here in this room for the past 5 days. Committee members and the staff have been maligned and vilified in this very room and in paid advertisements inserted in the press. The motives and the purposes of the investigation have been misrepresented and sorely distorted. Charges involving the integrity of the Congress of the United States and the elected representatives of the American people have been hurled in-

discriminately and venomously by witnesses using every tactic and evasion to cover their alleged activities within the Communist conspiracy.

The committee is confident that these efforts to undermine public confidence in the committee and its work will be as unavailing in the Bay area as they have proven to be in other cities throughout this country.

To those witnesses who have given the American people of their own experience in the Communist conspiracy the committee extends its thanks. Those who have lived through the lie of communism and have come forward to do an American duty as they see that duty should have not only the thanks of the Nation, but the sympathetic understanding of business associates, employers, and former friends and associates outside of the Communist Party. Scorned and vilified as they are by former associates within the party, these witnesses should find understanding among the vast body of loyal American citizens. They should receive every assistance toward economic, social, and political rehabilitation consistent with the quality of trustworthiness which marked their testimony.

It should be remembered that without the testimony of the hundreds of former Communists who have severed their ties with the conspiracy and who have testified fully as to the extent and nature of the activities of the party there would not today be an ever expanding volume of knowledge and information in the hands of the American Congress and available to the American people.

Eternal vigilance is indeed the price of liberty. Vigilante action is neither needed nor desirable. The work of tracking down subversion of every type and of insuring the passage of Federal remedial legislation designed to meet the threat against human freedom is a charge which must rest upon duly constituted authority at all levels of government.

Intelligent and loyal citizens armed with facts of subversion and disloyalty can render a signal service to the American people by contacting the Federal Bureau of Investigation or other agencies, the duties of which include investigation and proper evaluation of information.

The question has been asked as to what purpose is served by the disclosure of the names of individuals who may long ago have left the conspiracy and since devoted themselves to home and work in the manner of loyal American citizens. This is a reasonable question and one deserving of a reasonable answer. The testimony of a cooperative witness is not tampered with in any way by this committee or by its staff. That testimony must stand the cruel test imposed by the subsequent appearance before the committee of those who are named. It would be an act of intellectual dishonesty for this committee to add or detract one name from the list of those whom the witness is prepared to identify under oath as having been within his own knowledge a member of the conspiracy during the period of the witness' own membership. The identity of an individual having been made in public or executive session, the committee has no alternative but to place that individual in the witness chair at the earliest possible moment.

The decision on the part of a witness as to the nature of his testimony, whether he will cooperate or not, is not within the authority of the committee to rule upon. Every member of the Communist Party, past or present, is or was a small section of a jigsaw puzzle, and each had his role to play. The fact of having left the conspiracy in no way eradicates or erases his knowledge of events that transpired during his membership nor of the role he played. The committee has no way of knowing the status of his membership at present until he is placed under oath and the information is sought to be elicited.

Upon the front of a great public building in Washington, D. C., there are graven on stone the words "The past is prologue." If this is true, and if individuals insure the future by reference to the past, then it is equally true that nations under unremitting attack must look to the past in the preparation of its future defenses. One missing piece of the vast and forbidding puzzle may well be in the possession of a former and disillusioned member of the conspiracy. The risk attendant on failure to make adequate and comprehensive inquiry at every available source is too great to justify the theory that former Communists should be immune to interrogation. The bank robber, the embezzler, or the murderer who leaves the pursuit of crime to take up a quiet existence in a rural community enjoys no immunity for his past activity, and the stake of society involved in the transgressions of those who steal physical properties or money is, while important, as nothing to the activities of those who would enslave the world.

Under the charge laid upon the committee by the House of Representatives, recommendations for remedial legislation are to be made from time to time. A number of such recommendations have been made in the past and have subsequently been incorporated into Federal law. The committee notes with interest that the executive branch of the Government has proposed that witnesses appearing before duly authorized Government bodies be granted immunity in order that they may testify fully and freely relative to information in their possession. The House Committee on Un-American Activities first made this recommendation to the Congress in its annual report for 1951.

The executive branch has also proposed that wiretap evidence be made admissible in the prosecution of crimes relating to the national defense of the United States. The House Committee on Un-American Activities first recommended such legislation in its annual report for the year 1950 and repeated it in its reports for 1951 and 1952.

The committee recognizes that there are numerous additional safeguards which should be enacted or strengthened before the American people may be secure with regard to internal security laws and espionage.

To the end that the Congress and the American people may have a better understanding of the work performed by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, there is set forth in this annual report the names of many of the witnesses who appeared, as well as the identity of the individuals named as present or past participants in the conspiracy to destroy the free world during the course of testimony taken. As in the case of any testimony or report, if any individual so named desires to clarify or correct the report with reference to his own name, he should communicate immediately with the committee.

## COMMUNIST METHODS OF INFILTRATION (EDUCATION)

At the outset of the 83d Congress, in January 1953, the House Committee on Un-American Activities announced that it planned to hold hearings relating to *individual* members of the teaching profession, who are present or former members of the Communist Party and who had been so identified in sworn testimony given by previous witnesses. It was clearly set forth at that time, and studiously adhered to subsequently, that the investigation and the hearings would deal solely with *individuals* so named and would in no way be an investigation of education or educational institutions. Critics of the committee, and in some instances, other persons who had not taken the trouble to get the true facts of the committee's intention, charged that the committee sought to abridge a fundamental American principle—academic freedom.

The published testimony taken to this time relative to individual educators who had been named under oath as past or present members of the Communist Party will indicate to any honest and fair observer that there has been no effort or attempt on the part of the committee to examine into the text or content of the curriculum of any institution, nor is such an investigation contemplated. The committee has called as witnesses individuals who, either presently or in the past, have engaged in the teaching profession and who should,

through past experience with subversive organizations, be in a position to furnish the committee with valuable information. Fortunately, many of the persons called did assist the committee by detailing facts within their own knowledge concerning Communist efforts to infiltrate and dominate the teaching profession within the United States.

The field of education in the United States long ago became a prime target for the Communists. Perhaps no other area of American life offers so great an opportunity for the trained and dedicated Communist agent. As the opportunities for higher education for the youth of America have expanded, the responsibility and influence of the teacher has become more and more important. From the day that a student commences his education, the teacher assumes a collateral responsibility with the parent for the proper training of the individual. It is regrettable that in many instances parents are inclined to place the major burden of responsibility on the teacher, thus relegating the home and parental influence to a place of secondary importance. Obviously, in such cases, the molding of a young mind becomes the total responsibility of the teacher and, in the selection of subject matter and by precept and example, the Communist teacher can and will distort the facts of American life into a hideous mockery of its true reality. That the Communists in the teaching profession have been so few is testimony to the fine work being performed by thousands of loyal and dedicated American citizens who have chosen the teaching profession as their life's work. That a relatively small number of American students have chosen communism in preference to the republican form of government is additional evidence of the basic and fundamental soundness of American education.

Through the course of the committee's hearings and investigations, there has been developed but little evidence that Communist teachers endeavored to indoctrinate the students with the Communist philosophy in the classroom. Testimony indicates that such efforts were in large part confined to extracurricular associations, both on and off the campus. In some instances, these associations took the form of Marxist study groups, from which it was but a short step to more serious gatherings of a semiclandestine nature and subsequently into the secret maze of the Communist Party itself.

The committee, in undertaking an investigation to determine the scope and measure of success attending Communist efforts to infiltrate the field of education, studied the activities of well-known Communist schools such as the Jefferson School of Social Science in New York and the Abraham Lincoln School in Chicago, as well as the activities of Communist groups, such as the Labor Youth League, among the students.

The committee has in no way endeavored to dictate to any university employing a person identified as a member of the Communist Party as to his retention or dismissal.

The first witness heard publicly by the committee was Prof. Robert Gorham Davis, presently an instructor at Smith College. Dr. Davis testified that he had been a member of the Communist Party from January 1937 until the fall of 1939. Of particular interest in the testimony of Dr. Davis was the reason why he had first joined the Communist Party and the reasons why he left it.

Dr. Davis stated :

Well, I should say that ideologically there were 3 elements: First, the fact of the depression. To my generation it seemed intolerable that men should be unemployed; that food and cotton should be destroyed while people were hungry in a country as advanced technologically as the United States, and with such tremendous natural resources. We sought to understand the reason for the depression, for the waste of natural resources, and were led because of the spirit of the thirties to concern ourselves with the Marxist explanation.

One reason why Marxism appealed to my generation is because we were products of the twenties, educationally—a period of uncertainty and skepticism. Marxism seemed to offer a positive solution—an affirmative philosophy. We also had been taught that the First World War accomplished nothing despite the 4 years of suffering and slaughter. We were determined that another fruitless war of that kind should not occur.

Finally, we were very much aware of the growing menace of Hitlerism, and it seemed that Hitlerism could be stopped internationally, and a developing Fascist movement, or what might turn into a Fascist movement in this country, could be stopped only by organizing a very broad united front—and this the Communist Party purported to do. They did seem to be taking the lead against Hitlerism.

As you remember, this was the period of the movement for collective security in the League of Nations. This was also the period of the Spanish Civil War, when the democracies seemed to be fighting against the armed forces of Hitler and Mussolini in Spain.

All these influences converging made me feel before I went into the party that it was my idea to aline myself with this leadership.

I discovered in the 2 years which followed that I had made a mistake, but my break did not come finally until after the Hitler-Molotov pact, which initiated the Second World War.

I left then not only because of the shift of the line led me into a position which was politically and morally intolerable, but also because I had such experience of the intrigues and duplicity that are inseparable from Communist Party membership with the requirement that one critically defend the Soviet Union, that as a person of morality and sincerity I could remain in that position no longer.

I not only broke with the party, but increasingly in the years that have followed have I felt it necessary to fight the influence of the Communist Party in those areas where I could be most effective.

Dr. Davis also shed considerable light on the subservience of the Communist Party in the United States to the Soviet Union, when he stated :

The shift of policy after 1939 and the rapidity with which the Communist Party in this country fell in line with the Russian policy, even though they didn't understand it, made it quite clear that they were acting for the Soviet Union: that they were in a certain sense Soviet nationalists and not working for the broader interests of the American people.

One of the principal objectives of the Communist Party, during the period that Dr. Davis was a member, was the organization and control of the Teachers' Union. Dr. Davis said :

We worked very hard to build up the Teachers' Union in Harvard and to build up teachers' unions generally, and we did this with a comparatively clear conscience, because our objectives, our immediate objectives, were to improve teaching conditions, raise salaries, and so on; but also obviously we wished teachers to take the same position that we (the Communists) took on public questions.

Dr. Davis furnished an excellent object lesson on how the Communists successfully gain control of groups and organizations in which they constitute a minority when he explained how the Communists were able to have their members chosen as delegates to national conventions of the Teachers' Union. He explained in this manner :

One reason why Communists were successful was because in these organizations all service was voluntary. The teachers were very busy; trips were expen-

sive, and very frequently those who offered to go were asked to go because no other persons were available, and if a member of the Communist Party offered to go, his offer was usually accepted, if he offered to go to the national convention.

Although the membership of Dr. Davis in the Communist Party had been comparatively brief and during a period some years ago, he made the observation that might be expected of a man of his educational background and experience when he responded to a question as to whether a Communist should be allowed to teach in American universities:

I do not think we should allow the language of liberalism and democracy to be used by those who would destroy liberalism and democracy. That is, I think the Communists necessarily in universities today are dishonest in what they say, whereas Aristotle and Plato were honest.

The committee also had the benefit of the testimony of Daniel J. Boorstin, presently an instructor at the University of Chicago. Mr. Boorstin testified that he had been a member of the Communist Party for a period of about 1 year, terminating his membership in September 1939. Prior to joining the Communist Party in the United States, Mr. Boorstin stated that he had been a member of a Marxist study group while a Rhodes scholar at Oxford, England. He explained that out of a group of approximately 70 American students in England at the time, about 6 of them were members of the same Marxist study group. It was, therefore, with a Marxist background that he joined the Communist Party while a part-time teacher and graduate student at Harvard University in 1938. Mr. Boorstin also furnished the committee with his reasons for joining the Communist Party, and the process through which he learned of the deception and distortion of the Communists' claims. He recalled:

There were a number of circumstances that as I can recall now led me into the group. One was that those were the days of the so-called United Front during which the Communist Party was taking the position of supporting all liberal and progressive groups. Their motto was "Communism Is 20th Century Americanism" at that time.

They had also succeeded in blurring the line between themselves and other groups. Also they were at that time taking a position against anti-Semitism and against the Nazis, and as a Jew that had a certain appeal to me, naturally.

Also during that year Granville Hicks was a counselor in American studies, and he was a well-known person who had written a book about American literature. His presence lent a certain amount of glamor to the group.

In addition to that there were some old friends of mine who had been interested in Marxism at Oxford, who were at Harvard at that time, and as friends of mine they added to the interest of the group.

It is hard to explain the thing any more clearly than that, sir. There were many different things.

Mr. Boorstin's awakening came in much the same fashion as did that of Mr. Davis:

It was a growing disgust with the way of thinking and the attitudes of people in the group. The most dramatic event which brought it out into the open was the Nazi-Soviet Pact, which revealed both the willingness of the Soviet Union to collaborate with nazism and the intellectual bankruptcy of the American Communists who switched their line around according to what the Daily Worker said.

As I recall, the day after the Nazi-Soviet Pact, or just about then, the Communists denied everything they had been saying for years.

Granville Hicks, referred to in the testimony of Mr. Boorstin, was also a witness before the committee and testified as to his member-

ship in the Communist Party both before and after the time he was a counselor of American studies at Harvard University. Mr. Hicks was a prolific writer for Communist publications during the 1930's. He had been a member of the Communist Party for about 4 years and broke abruptly when the Nazi-Soviet Pact was signed. Mr. Hicks' testimony again pointed up the fact that has been established in so much of the testimony of former Communist writers—the control exercised over them by the Communist Party.

One of the witnesses called early in the committee's hearings was Wendell H. Furry, a professor at Harvard University. Mr. Furry was called because the committee was aware that he possessed a wealth of information concerning Communist activities in the New England area. It was a disappointment to the committee that, rather than furnish this information, he chose to refuse to answer questions relating to his Communist Party membership on the grounds that to do so might incriminate him. Mr. Furry was offered a second opportunity to appear before the committee, upon his request, and on that occasion he modified his testimony to the extent of denying membership for the past 2 years. He persisted, however, in his refusal to assist the committee in its efforts to gain further information on the Communist conspiracy.

On February 27, 1953, the committee heard the testimony of Barrows Dunham, a professor at Temple University, in executive session. Mr. Dunham refused to answer even the most fundamental questions, such as the record of his educational background. The committee voted that the testimony of Mr. Dunham, such as it was, be released.

In the 15 years of the committee's existence, its members have been subjected to unprecedeted abuse from some witnesses who have appeared. One of the most abusive and contemptuous to appear was Abraham Glasser.

Glasser became an employee of the United States Department of Justice in December 1935. The Federal Bureau of Investigation learned, through a Soviet espionage agent who had been arrested by Canadian authorities, that during a period in 1938-39 Glasser had furnished him with information from the files of the Justice Department. As a result of these findings Glasser was suspended from the Department of Justice in June 1941. A résumé of the information relating to Glasser's activities in behalf of the Soviet Government were set forth in a memorandum prepared by Alexander Holtzoff, who is presently a Federal judge in Washington, D. C. This memorandum, which was prepared in July 1941, set forth the obvious reasons why Glasser should at least be dismissed with prejudice from the Justice Department. In the face of this memorandum, a board appointed to study Glasser's case found that there was not in their opinion sufficient cause for dismissal, although determining that he should not be retained in the service of the Justice Department. Glasser was requested to resign. He did submit his resignation, effective October 31, 1941, and immediately was employed by the Office of Price Administration. No notification was sent to the OPA or the Civil Service Commission by the Department of Justice as to the serious charges or the fact that Glasser's resignation had been requested.

It is little wonder then that, when he was hired by Rutgers University, in July 1947, the officials of that institution were completely

unaware of Glasser's background. When Glasser appeared before the committee in March 1953, he refused to affirm or deny the allegations that he had been engaged in espionage or whether he knew the Soviet agent when shown his picture.

As this investigation progressed, the committee discovered the existence of a Communist cell on the campus of Yale University, New Haven, Conn., during 1947. The committee's investigation disclosed that among the members of the cell were Byron Thorwell Darling, Paul Zilsel, Daniel Fine, Theodore S. Polumbau, Arthur L. Levy, Harold T. Woerner, Jr., and others who have not yet been called before the committee. The above-named appeared and, with the exception of Zilsel, all refused to affirm or deny allegations that they had been members of a Communist cell at Yale, or were Communists at the present time. Zilsel denied present membership but refused to furnish information on Communist activities at Yale. The committee also heard further testimony from Byron Thorwell Darling in Columbus, Ohio, which will be treated in the section of the report dealing with the Columbus hearings.

The committee also learned of the existence of a Communist cell among members of the faculty at Massachusetts Institute of Technology during the late 1930's, and until at least the middle 1940's. The first witness called in relation to this cell was William Ted Martin, chairman of the mathematics department at MIT. Mr. Martin testified that he had been a member of the Communist Party from January 1938 until the summer of 1946. He testified that during that period there was a Communist cell consisting of 6 or 7 professors at MIT, and that in turn this cell was part of a broader Communist section of teachers in the Boston and Cambridge area. Another member of this cell, who furnished the committee with valuable information concerning the Communist conspiracy, particularly in relation to the teaching profession, was Isadore Amdur, professor of physical chemistry at MIT. Mr. Amdur gave the committee his opinion as to why a scientist might be attracted to the Communist Party:

I believe that a relatively large number of scientists joined the Communist Party partly because their training and activity makes it natural for them to do so. A scientist, by nature, is a radical person. He is inclined to question everything, to revolt against that which has gone before if, in his opinion, it does not jibe with what he thinks the present facts are, and I believe quite sincerely but personally that scientists are more prone to go into an unpopular organization such as the Communist Party in an attempt to find out what it is all about, and it is my belief that the most radical of the natural scientists are probably the mathematicians. I might allow room for the philosophers; I don't know, but the mathematicians, I believe, would come first in that category. I believe the physicists are a close second and the chemists and biologists and so forth would bring up the rear.

Amdur stated that he had been a member of the Communist Party from 1938 until 1944 and after that was engaged in working on the Manhattan Engineer District. Even though the Manhattan project was one of the most vital and secretive ever undertaken by our Government, and resulted in the development of the atom bomb, Mr. Amdur was never questioned by Manhattan Engineer District authorities as to whether he had been a member of the Communist Party prior to or during his work on the project.

One of the principal criticisms raised in connection with the investigations and hearings by the House Committee on Un-American Activi-

ties is that universities are themselves capable of detecting which teachers are Communists. The fallacy of this criticism is exemplified by the facts relating to John Henry Reynolds. Reynolds, as were other witnesses, was identified under oath as a one-time member of the Communist Party prior to the time that he was served with a subpoena by an investigator for the committee. When he was first contacted by the investigator, Reynolds arranged for an interview in the office of the dean of the University of Florida, and further arranged that the head of the department in which he was an instructor be present. In the presence of these university officials, Reynolds flatly denied that he had ever been a member of the Communist Party. In the intervening period between that conference and his appearance before the committee, Reynolds was publicly identified by three witnesses as a one-time member of the Communist Party. When he did appear before the committee, Reynolds refused to affirm or deny membership in the Communist Party on the grounds that to do so might incriminate him.

Evidence on the record indicates that in no instance has a university or other educational institution knowingly employed the services of a member of the Communist Party.

Probably the most succinct statement relative to the committee's investigations and hearings in this field has come from the universities themselves. On March 24, 1953, the Association of American Universities adopted a statement entitled "The Rights and Responsibilities of Universities and Their Faculties." The committee believes that the statement in its entirety should be read by every American and, for that reason, it is reprinted as a portion of this report:

#### THE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF UNIVERSITIES AND THEIR FACULTIES

(Adopted by the Association of American Universities, March 24, 1953)

##### I. ROLE OF THE UNIVERSITY IN AMERICAN LIFE

For 300 years higher education has played a leading role in the advancement of American civilization. No country in history so early perceived the importance of that role and none has derived such widespread benefits from it. Colleges moved westward with the frontier and carried with them the seeds of learning. When the university idea was transplanted from Europe, it spread across the Nation with extraordinary speed. Today our universities are the standard bearers of our whole system of education. They are the mainstays of the professions. They are the prime source of our competence in science and the arts. The names of their graduates crowd the honor rolls of two World Wars and of the Nation's peacetime affairs. By every test of war and peace they have proved themselves indispensable instruments of cultural progress and national welfare.

In the United States there is a greater degree of equality of opportunity in higher education than anywhere else in the world. A larger proportion of Americans study in universities and colleges than any other people. These universities have shown and continue to show greater responsiveness to the needs of our society than their European counterparts. They have equipped our people with the varied skills and sciences essential to the development of a pioneer country. They have imparted the shape and coherence of the American Nation to formless immigrant groups. American ideals have been strengthened, the great cultural tradition of the West has been broadened, and enriched by their teaching and example.

Modern knowledge of ourselves and of our universe has been nurtured in the universities. The scientific, technological, medical, and surgical advances of our time were born in them. They have supplied intellectual capital as essential to our society as financial capital is to our industrial enterprise. They have more than justified the faith of the public in our distinctive system of higher education. They have proved themselves dynamic forces of American progress.

## II. THE NATURE OF A UNIVERSITY

A university is the institutional embodiment of an urge for knowledge that is basic in human nature and as old as the human race. It is inherent in every individual. The search that it inspires is an individual affair. Men vary in the intensity of their passion for the search for knowledge as well as in their competence to pursue it. History therefore presents us with a series of scholarly pioneers who advanced our knowledge from age to age and increased our ability to discover new knowledge. Great scholars and teachers drew students to them, and in the Middle Ages a few such groups organized themselves into the first universities.

The modern university which evolved from these is a unique type of organization. For many reasons it must differ from a corporation created for the purpose of producing a salable article for profit. Its internal structure, procedures, and discipline are properly quite different from those of business organizations. It is not so closely integrated and there is no such hierarchy of authority as is appropriate to a business concern: the permanent members of a university are essentially equals.

Like its medieval prototype, the modern American university is an association of individual scholars. Their effectiveness, both as scholars and as teachers, requires the capitalizing of their individual passion for knowledge and their individual competence to pursue it and communicate it to others. They are united in loyalty to the ideal of learning, to the moral code, to the country, and to its form of government. They represent diversified fields of knowledge, they express many points of view. Even within the same department of instruction there are not only specialists in various phases of the subject, but men with widely differing interests and outlooks.

Free enterprise is as essential to intellectual as to economic progress. A university must therefore be hospitable to an infinite variety of skills and viewpoints, relying upon open competition among them as the surest safeguard of truth. Its whole spirit requires investigation, criticism, and presentation of ideals in an atmosphere of freedom and mutual confidence. This is the real meaning of "academic" freedom. It is essential to the achievement of its ends that the faculty of a university be guaranteed this freedom by its governing board, and that the reasons for the guaranty be understood by the public. To enjoin uniformity of outlook upon a university faculty would put a stop to learning at the source.

For these reasons a university does not take an official position of its own either on disputed questions of scholarship or on political questions or matters of public policy. It refrains from so doing not only in its own but in the public interest, to capitalize the search for knowledge for the benefit of society, to give the individuals pursuing that search the freest possible scope and the greatest possible encouragement in their efforts to preserve the learning of the past and advance learning in the present. The scholar who pursues the search on these terms does so at maximum advantage to society. So does the student. To the scholar, lie open new discoveries in the whole field of knowledge, to his student the opportunity of sharing in those discoveries and at the same time developing his powers of rational thought, intelligent judgment, and an understanding use of acquired knowledge. Thus essential qualities of learning are combined with essential qualities of citizenship in a free society.

To fulfill their function the members of university faculties must continue to analyze, test, criticize, and reassess existing institutions and beliefs, approving when the evidence supports them and disapproving when the weight of evidence is on the other side. Such investigations cannot be confined to the physical world. The acknowledged fact that moral, social, and political progress have not kept pace with mastery of the physical world shows the need for more intensified research, fresh insights, vigorous criticism, and inventiveness. The scholar's mission requires the study and examination of unpopular ideas, of ideas considered abhorrent and even dangerous. For, just as in the case of deadly disease or the military potential of an enemy, it is only by intense study and research that the nature and extent of the danger can be understood and defenses against it perfected.

Timidity must not lead the scholar to stand silent when he ought to speak, particularly in the field of his competence. In matters of conscience and when he has truth to proclaim the scholar has no obligation to be silent in the face of popular disapproval. Some of the great passages in the history of truth

have involved the open challenge of popular prejudice in times of tension such as those in which we live.

What applies to research applies equally to teaching. So long as an instructor's observations are scholarly and germane to his subject, his freedom of expression in his classroom should not be curbed. The university student should be exposed to competing opinions and beliefs in every field, so that he may learn to weigh them and gain maturity of judgment. Honest and skillful exposition of such opinions and beliefs is the duty of every instructor; and it is equally his privilege to express his own critical opinion and the reasons for holding it. In teaching, as in research, he is limited by the requirements of citizenship, of professional competence and good taste. Having met those standards, he is entitled to all the protection the full resources of the university can provide.

Whatever criticism is occasioned by these practices, the universities are committed to them by their very nature. To curb them, in the hope of avoiding criticism, would mean distorting the true process of learning and depriving society of its benefits. It would invite the fate of the German and Italian universities under fascism and the Russian universities under communism. It would deny our society one of its most fruitful sources of strength and welfare and represent a sinister change in our ideal of government.

We must recognize the fact that honest men hold differing opinions. This fundamental truth underlies the assertion and definition of individual rights and freedom in our Bill of Rights. How does it apply to universities? In the eyes of the law, the university scholar has no more and no less freedom than his fellow citizens outside a university. Nonetheless, because of the vital importance of the university to civilization, membership in its society of scholars enhances the prestige of persons admitted to its fellowship after probation and upon the basis of achievement in research and teaching. The university supplies a distinctive forum and, in so doing, strengthens the scholar's voice. When his opinions challenge existing orthodox points of view, his freedom may be more in need of defense than that of men in other professions. The guaranty of tenure to professors of mature and proven scholarship is one such defense. As in the case of judges, tenure protects the scholar against undue economic or political pressures and ensures the continuity of the scholarly process.

There is a line at which "freedom" or "privilege" begins to be qualified by legal "duty" and "obligation." The determination of the line is the function of the legislature and the courts. The ultimate interpretation and application of the first and fourteenth amendments are the function of the United States Supreme Court; but every public official is bound by his oath of office to respect and preserve the liberties guaranteed therein. These are not to be determined arbitrarily or by public outcry. The line thus drawn can be changed by legislative and judicial action; it has varied in the past because of prevailing anxieties as well as by reason of "clear and present" danger. Its location is subject to, and should receive, criticism both popular and judicial. However much the location of the line may be criticized, it cannot be disregarded with impunity. Any member of a university who crosses the duly established line is not excused by the fact that he believes the line ill drawn. When the speech, writing, or other actions of a member of a faculty exceed lawful limits, he is subject to the same penalties as other persons. In addition, he may lose his university status.

Historically the word "university" is a guaranty of standards. It implies endorsement not of its members' views but of their capability and integrity. Every scholar has an obligation to maintain this reputation. By ill-advised, though not illegal, public acts or utterances he may do serious harm to his profession, his university, to education, and to the general welfare. He bears a heavy responsibility to weigh the validity of his opinions and the manner in which they are expressed. His effectiveness, both as a scholar and teacher, is not reduced, but enhanced, if he has the humility and the wisdom to recognize the fallibility of his own judgment. He should remember that he is as much a layman as anyone else in all fields except those in which he has special competence. Others, both within and without the university, are as free to criticize his opinions as he is free to express them.

As in all acts of association, the professor accepts conventions which become morally binding. Above all, he owes his colleagues in the university complete candor and perfect integrity, precluding any kind of clandestine or conspiratorial activities. He owes equal candor to the public. If he is called upon to answer for his convictions it is his duty as a citizen to speak out. It is even more definitely his duty as a professor. Refusal to do so, on whatever legal grounds, cannot fail to reflect upon a profession that claims for itself the fullest freedom

to speak and the maximum protection of that freedom available in our society. In this respect, invocation of the fifth amendment places upon a professor a heavy burden of proof of his fitness to hold a teaching position and lays upon his university an obligation to reexamine his qualifications for membership in its society.

In all universities faculties exercise wide authority in internal affairs. The greater their autonomy, the greater their share of responsibility to the public. They must maintain the highest standards and exercise the utmost wisdom in appointments and promotions. They must accept their share of responsibility for the discipline of those who fall short in the discharge of their academic trust.

The universities owe their existence to legislative acts and public charters. A State university exists by constitutional and legislative acts, an endowed university enjoys its independence by franchise from the State and by custom. The State university is supported by public funds. The privately sustained university is benefited by tax exemptions. Such benefits are conferred upon the universities not as favors but in furtherance of the public interest. They carry with them public obligation of direct concern to the faculties of the universities as well as to the governing boards.

Legislative bodies from time to time may scrutinize these benefits and privileges. It is clearly the duty of universities and their members to cooperate in official inquiries directed to those ends. When the powers of legislative inquiry are abused, the remedy does not lie in noncooperation or defiance; it is to be sought through the normal channels of informed public opinion.

#### IV. THE PRESENT DANGER

We have set forth the nature and function of the university. We have outlined its rights and responsibilities and those of its faculties. What are the implications of current anxiety over Russian communism and the subversive activities connected with it?

We condemn Russian communism as we condemn every form of totalitarianism. We share the profound concern of the American people at the existence of an international conspiracy whose goal is the destruction of our cherished institutions. The police state would be the death of our universities, as of our Government. Three of its principles in particular are abhorrent to us: the fomenting of worldwide revolution as a step to seizing power; the use of falsehood and deceit as normal means of persuasion; thought control—the dictation of doctrines which must be accepted and taught by all party members. Under these principles, no scholar could adequately disseminate knowledge or pursue investigations in the effort to make further progress toward truth.

Appointment to a university position and retention after appointment require not only professional competence, but involve the affirmative obligation of being diligent and loyal in citizenship. Above all, a scholar must have integrity and independence. This renders impossible adherence to such a regime as that of Russia and its satellites. No person who accepts or advocates such principles and methods has any place in a university. Since present membership in the Communist Party requires the acceptance of these principles and methods, such membership extinguishes the right to a university position. Moreover, if an instructor follows communistic practice by becoming a propagandist for one opinion, adopting a "party line," silencing criticism or impairing freedom of thought and expression in his classroom, he forfeits not only all university support but his right to membership in the university.

"Academic freedom" is not a shield for those who break the law. Universities must cooperate fully with law-enforcement officers whose duty requires them to prosecute those charged with offenses. Under a well-established American principle their innocence is to be assumed until they have been convicted, under due process, in a court of proper jurisdiction.

Unless a faculty member violates a law, however, his discipline or discharge is a university responsibility and should not be assumed by political authority. Discipline on the basis of irresponsible accusations or suspicion can never be condoned. It is as damaging to the public welfare as it is to academic integrity. The university is competent to establish a tribunal to determine the facts and fairly judge the nature and degree of any trespass upon academic integrity, as well as to determine the penalty such trespass merits.

As the professor is entitled to no special privileges in law, so also he should be subject to no special discrimination. Universities are bound to deprecate

special loyalty tests which are applied to their faculties but to which others are not subjected. Such discrimination does harm to the individual and even greater harm to his university and the whole cause of education by destroying faith in the ideals of university scholarship.

#### V. CONCLUSION

Finally, we assert that freedom of thought and speech is vital to the maintenance of the American system and is essential to the general welfare. Condemnation of communism and its protagonists is not to be interpreted as readiness to curb social, political, or economic investigation and research. To insist upon conformity to current beliefs and practices would do infinite harm to the principle of freedom, which is the greatest, the central, American doctrine. Fidelity to that principle has made it possible for the universities of America to confer great benefits upon our society and our country. Adherence to that principle is the only guaranty that the Nation may continue to enjoy those benefits.

The committee recognizes the area of its jurisdiction and its limitations in this vital field, and will be so governed in the continuation of this investigation.

The results of the investigation and hearings, to date, serve to illustrate beyond question that Communist infiltration into the teaching profession has been limited, but the committee views with concern the fraction of Communist influence which has succeeded in achieving tenure.

For the purpose of uniformity, those persons engaged in the teaching profession, who were identified as members of the Communist Party during hearings held by the committee in various cities other than Washington, will be referred to in those sections of the report.

The following individuals provided the committee with comprehensive testimony from their actual experience, the extent and machinations of the Communist conspiracy as directed toward the field of education, and for this, the committee extends its sincere appreciation:

	<i>Date of appearance</i>
Amdur, Isadore-----	Apr. 22, 1953.
Blaisdell, Ballis Edwin-----	May 15, 1953 (Mr. Blaisdell appeared in executive session and testified fully as to his former membership in the Communist Party. His testimony has not been made public).
Boorstin, Daniel J-----	Feb. 26, 1953.
Davis, Robert Gorham-----	Feb. 25, 1953.
Hicks, Granville-----	Feb. 26, 1953.
Levinson, Norman-----	Apr. 23, 1953.
Marks, Harry J-----	June 22, 1953.
Martin, William T-----	Apr. 22, 1953.
Mayberry, George Beach-----	July 1, 1953.
Robbins, Herbert-----	Mar. 25, 1953 (Mr. Robbins appeared in executive session and testified fully as to his former membership in the Communist Party. A portion of his testimony has been made public).
Schlatter, Richard-----	Feb. 18, 1953 (Mr. Schlatter appeared in executive session and testified fully as to his former membership in the Communist Party. His testimony has not been made public).
Sherr, Rubby-----	Feb. 18, 1953 (Mr. Sherr appeared in executive session and testified fully as to his former Communist Party membership. His testimony has not been made public).

The following persons were identified as members of the Communist Party during the course of hearings held in Washington, D. C., on Communist methods of infiltration—education:

	<i>Identified by</i>
Arguimbau, Lawrence Associate professor, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (Appeared in executive session, Apr. 21, 1953; admitted former Communist Party membership and refused to answer questions regarding other Party members, but not on constitutional grounds.)	William T. Martin, Apr. 22, 1953. Isadore Amdur, Apr. 22, 1953. Norman Levinson, Apr. 23, 1953.
Arnold, Kenneth Graduate student, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.	Isadore Amdur, Apr. 22, 1953.
Bloomfield, Sidney Taught at Communist Party school in Boston.	Harry J. Marks, June 22, 1953.
Clark, Margot Communist Party functionary.	Robert Gorham Davis, Feb. 25, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1951. Robert Gorham Davis, Feb. 25, 1953.
Douglas, Dorothy W. Resident, Bryn Mawr; former instructor, Smith College. (Appeared Mar. 13, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Investigation identifying Mr. Dunham as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.
Dunham, Barrows Professor, Temple University. (Appeared Feb. 27, 1953; refused to answer questions.)	Investigation identifying Dr. Fine as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.
Fine, Daniel Resident in medicine, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston. (Appeared Apr. 14, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Robert Gorham Davis, Feb. 25, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Flynn, Hulda Johnson Rees McGarvey Housewife; former assistant professor, Smith College. (Appeared Mar. 17, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Harry J. Marks, June 22, 1953. (Witness identified Mr. Friedburg as a member of the Young Communist League.)
Friedburg, Saul Student at Harvard Law School in 1930's.	Robert Gorham Davis, Feb. 25, 1953. Granville Hicks, Feb. 26, 1953. William T. Martin, Apr. 22, 1953. Isadore Amdur, Apr. 22, 1953. George Mayberry, July 1, 1953.
Furry, Wendell H. Professor, Harvard (Appeared Feb. 26, 1953, and Apr. 16, 1953; denied present Communist Party membership but refused to affirm or deny past membership.)	William T. Martin, Apr. 22, 1953. Isadore Amdur, Apr. 22, 1953. Norman Levinson, Apr. 23, 1953.
Gelbart, Abe Associate professor, Syracuse University. (Appeared May 28, 1953; denied present Communist Party membership but refused to affirm or deny past membership.)	

	<i>Identified by</i>
Glasser, Abraham Associate professor, Rutgers University; former attorney in Justice Department. (Appeared Mar. 18, 1953; denied present Communist Party membership but refused to affirm or deny past membership and connections with Soviet agents.)	Identified as contact and source of information for Soviet espionage agents, by investigation made public in the record of the hearing.
Goldstein, Mrs. Theodora Mitzberg Secretary to Boston attorney. (Appeared Apr. 23, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Herbert Philbrick, July 23, 1951.
Goodwin, Richard Former instructor, Harvard. (Robert Gorham Davis testified he believed Mr. Goodwin left the Communist Party.)	Robert Gorham Davis, Feb. 25, 1953. Daniel J. Boorstin, Feb. 26, 1953.
Gordon, Hy Communist Party functionary.	Robert Gorham Davis, Feb. 25, 1953. Robert Gladnick, May 6, 1953 (testifying in New York City). Also identified by a former Communist in 1952.
Grant, Dave Communist Party functionary.	Harry J. Marks, June 22, 1953.
Grossenbacher, Carl Member of nonteaching staff at Harvard.	William T. Martin, Apr. 22, 1953. Isadore Amdur, Apr. 22, 1953.
Halperin, Israel Member of Communist Party professional unit at Harvard; later taught in Canada.	Robert Gorham Davis, Feb. 25, 1953. Granville Hicks, Feb. 26, 1953. Daniel J. Boorstin, Feb. 26, 1953. William T. Martin, Apr. 22, 1953. Robert Gorham Davis, Feb. 25, 1953. Granville Hicks, Feb. 26, 1953. George Mayberry, July 1, 1953. Herbert Robbins, Mar. 25, 1953.
Harap, Louis Managing editor of Jewish Life. (Appeared June 29, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Robert Graham Davis, Feb. 25, 1953.
Hendley, Charles Headed New York Local of American Federation of Teachers.	Robert Graham Davis, Feb. 25, 1953.
Hurvich, Leo M. Experimental psychologist, Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y. (Appeared Apr. 21, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Investigation identifying Mr. Hurvich as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.
Levy, Arthur L. On staff of chemistry department, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. (Appeared Apr. 23, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Investigation identifying Mr. Levy as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.
Levy, Larry Former leader of Young Communist League at Harvard.	Harry J. Marks, June 22, 1953.
Libby, Mack Young Communist League organizer in district including Harvard.	Harry J. Marks, June 22, 1953.
Markham, George F. Educational director in New England for International Fur and Leather Workers Union. (Appeared June 24, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Investigation identifying Mr. Markham as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.
McGarvey, Hulda (see Hulda Johnson Rees McGarvey Flynn)	

*Identified by*

Parry, William T. Teacher, University of Buffalo. (Appeared May 19, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Robert Gorham Davis, Feb. 25, 1953. Also by a witness in executive testimony not made public.
Philbrick, Alan Member of Young Communist League at Harvard in 1930's.	Harry J. Marks, June 22, 1953.
Polumbaum, Theodore S. Writer, Boston Bureau of United Press. (Appeared Apr. 21, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Investigation identifying Mr. Polumbaum as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.
Putter, Norman Member of Communist Party in Syracuse, N. Y.	William T. Martin, Apr. 22, 1953.
Rackliffe, Jack Member of Communist Party professional unit at Harvard.	Robert Gorham Davis, Feb. 25, 1953. Granville Hicks, Feb. 26, 1953. Daniel J. Boorstin, Feb. 26, 1953. Norman Levinson, Apr. 23, 1953. George Mayberry, July 1, 1953.
Reynolds, John Henry Teacher, University of Florida. (Appeared Apr. 27, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Robert Gorham Davis, Feb. 25, 1953. William T. Martin, Apr. 22, 1953. Norman Levinson, Apr. 23, 1953.
Rosen, Nathan Member, physics department, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; now believed to be in State of Israel.	Isadore Amdur, Apr. 22, 1953.
Schirmer, Daniel Boone Communist Party organizer.	Harry J. Marks, June 22, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Sillen, Samuel Editor, Masses and Mainstream.	Robert Gorham Davis, Feb. 25, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1952 and a former Communist in 1951.
Singer, Marcus Professor, Cornell University. (Appeared May 26-27, 1953; admitted former Communist Party membership but refused to answer questions regarding other party members on constitutional grounds.)	Isadore Amdur, Apr. 22, 1953.
Sparks, Ned (Nemmy). (See section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	
Starr, Loretta Teacher at Communist Party school in Boston.	Harry J. Marks, June 22, 1953.
Stern, Bernhard Professor, Columbia University.	Granville Hicks, Feb. 26, 1953.
Struik, Dirk J. Professor, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (Appeared July 24, 1951; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	William T. Martin, Apr. 22, 1953. Norman Levinson, Apr. 23, 1953. Isadore Amdur, Apr. 22, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Weber, Johnny Communist Party functionary.	Harry J. Marks, June 22, 1953.

*Identified by*

Herbert Philbrick, July 23, 1951.

**Weitzman, Max**

Public-school teacher, Boston.

(Appeared Apr. 22, 1953; refused  
to affirm or deny Communist  
Party membership.)**Woerner, Harold T., Jr.**Salesman, Hauck Manufacturing Co.,  
Brooklyn.(Appeared Apr. 29, 1953; refused  
to affirm or deny Communist  
Party membership.)**Zilsel, Paul Rudolph**Assistant professor, University of  
Connecticut.(Appeared Apr. 22, 1953; denied  
present Communist Party mem-  
bership but refused to affirm or  
deny past membership.)Investigation identifying Mr. Woerner  
as a member of the Communist Party  
has not been made public.Investigation identifying Mr. Zilsel as  
a member of the Communist Party  
has not been made public.

## INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE LOS ANGELES AREA

During the years 1951 and 1952, the House Committee on Un-American Activities held hearings in Los Angeles, Calif., relating principally to Communist efforts to infiltrate the motion-picture industry. Because of the number of individuals who were named during these hearings as having once been members of the Communist Party, it was impossible to take testimony from each one before the committee during 1952. Because of this, and due to the fact that additional information was developed in other fields in the southern California area, the committee resumed its hearings there in March 1953.

The testimony given by persons associated with the motion-picture industry has been of particular value to the committee. As a comparatively new industry, but a very important one in American life, the Communists early exerted a determined effort to infiltrate its various and diverse activities. Individuals in the motion-picture industry are, for the most part, better educated and generally have attained a higher level of living than is true with the usual rank-and-file member of the Communist Party. The committee's early efforts to investigate subversion, as related to the motion-picture industry, met with opposition and criticism from some picture people, a criticism which must now be assumed to have stemmed from an honest misunderstanding of the extent to which the industry had been infiltrated by the Communist Party. As the investigations, commenced in 1947, continued, it became apparent that some hundreds of actors, producers, writers, musicians, and back-lot workers had in fact joined the Communist conspiracy during the 1930's and 1940's. As the cold facts of the infiltration became known to the American public and those responsible for the operation of the motion-picture industry, a measure of greater cooperation was afforded the committee in its work.

During the past year the committee is pleased to report that the spirit of helpful cooperation evidenced by motion-picture-industry figures has been excellent. Further, it can be stated on considerable authority that perhaps no major industry in the world today employs fewer members of the Communist Party than does the motion-picture industry. The committee is aware that there may be instances where former Communists are still engaged in the work of the conspiracy within the industry, and every effort will be made to disclose the nature and the extent of their work.

The change in attitude of the motion-picture industry toward the work of the committee was pointed up in the testimony of Silvia Richards, who appeared before the committee on March 25, 1953. Mrs. Richards, a writer with numerous screen credits, admitted that she was formerly a member of the Communist Party and had this to say concerning the present attitude of the motion-picture industry toward the committee's investigations:

I think that there has been a very distinct change in the motion-picture industry. I can't talk about the public. We live in a sort of little tracks out here.

We go to the studio and we go home; that's about all. But at the beginning of this investigation there was a tremendous amount of confusion in Hollywood with relation to them.

There is one thing that has cleared up in particular that I feel very good about. One of the things that deters people from making a public announcement of their change in relation to communism, even if they have left the party is that in addition to earning the hatred and contempt of their former friends and associates, they are shunned by a large number of other people who think that once a Communist always a Communist.

Now, in the motion-picture industry, while it is very sensitive to public opinion, has in this regard done this—and it is a very courageous thing—and that is they have made it possible for people to announce this change of position without stigma or without being penalized.

I think this is due to a number of factors. That the committee itself, the procedures of the committee, in that it has heard evidence and not wild hearsay and gossip, has been very reassuring to the industry.

It has come to the attention of the committee that a valuable public service is being rendered in the motion-picture industry by organizations, such as the Motion Picture Alliance for the Preservation of American Ideals. This and similar organizations have been instrumental in the success the committee has achieved in that area by the encouragement they have given individuals who were former members of the Communist Party to testify fully and freely. These organizations have also been valuable in that they have assisted the former Communists in rehabilitation, both socially and economically.

During the committee's investigations and hearings, the Communists and fellow travelers, particularly those individuals who have been identified under oath before the committee as one-time members of the Communist Party and who, in turn, invoked the fifth amendment in refusing to testify, have charged that the committee is compiling a "black list." The absurdity of this charge is obvious when it is considered that these individuals, of their own accord and volition, joined the Communist conspiracy, and that it is on their own personal determination that they have refused to affirm or deny sworn testimony placing them in the Communist Party. The fact is that in those rare instances in which the Communist Party was successful in gaining control of various phases of the motion-picture industry, it exercised a very thorough blacklisting of individuals who were not Communists. This fact is particularly noted in the testimony of Harold A. Hecht on March 23, 1953, when he testified with regard to Communist infiltration of the Federal Theater and of the discrimination practiced in the selection or retention of individuals who were not members of the Communist Party:

Well, if there was a tie or if there was a matter of doubt, we were expected to keep and continue the member who belonged to the Communist Party. As I said before, at that time appropriations were being cut and there were quite a number of firings. While it was recognized that there couldn't be discrimination, however, we were expected to favor the members of the Communist Party in retaining their jobs. There was one instance that I remember very well when we were asked to drop a number of people from one of the groups, and there was a person reported to be a Trotskyite and we let that person go. However, that person was not necessarily inferior to a number of other people who were in line for that same position.

Mr. Hecht, who is a Hollywood agent, testified that he was a member of the Communist Party for approximately 3 or 4 years, from 1936 until either the end of 1939 or the beginning of 1940. Mr. Hecht testified fully and completely concerning his membership in the Com-

unist Party and his association with Communist causes. His reason for so testifying is of particular interest, and might well serve as a guide for other persons who have broken away from the Communist Party. Mr. Hecht said:

I think it has become clear that Communists and people associated with Communists are enemies of this country. We must be alined with the forces of democracy and against communism. We can no longer straddle the fence. Today I wouldn't represent a Communist. I wouldn't hire one. Communism is a conspiracy and the Communist Party in this country is a tool of the Soviet Union. I didn't look forward to my appearance here today in the sense of enjoying it. I am not a public speaker, but I am grateful for the opportunity of being allowed to testify. I think this committee renders a valuable service in providing the forum for an ex-Communist to state his present position clearly and firmly. There are many people in this country similar to me, people who are not necessarily Communists, but people who are left all the way to center, and these people, I believe, are gradually becoming more and more aware of the sinister ways of the Communist Party and the place where they belong. They need forces to work with and new friends. That is the important part of the anti-Communist program and I would like to be part of it.

Another witness who appeared before the committee in Los Angeles during March, and furnished it with valuable information concerning Communist infiltration of the motion-picture industry, was David A. Lang, a screenwriter. As indicated before in this report, the committee is especially interested in determining why individuals, particularly those of high intellectual standards, would ever be beguiled into joining the Communist Party, and what process causes them to break away from the Communist Party. Mr. Lang's testimony in this respect is quite enlightening:

It is an international organization, the Communist Party. If you, which I did many years too late, go back into the history of the war and how they changed their point of view so as to gain a foothold wherever they could and wherever they felt a foothold would be hard to gain—they knew it is difficult to arouse people in a country like the United States into revolutionary tactics, some man who has been born and raised here, to overthrow the Government that he has been given the opportunity to improve under. So they changed the face they had originally started out with.

If you will read a man by the name of Dimitrov, he said that the Communist Party will always be a revolutionary party, the concept of the party, it came out of revolution and the end of it is to be only the overthrow of the capitalist and all that the capitalist stands for. It must be the party of the proletariat, and we must gain the peasants and the workers.

But this was not Russia. This is a country that is rich and powerful, and to come into this country and bring about an organization such as the Communist Party wasn't that easy, because there weren't that many people that were suffering, and to get men like me and many like me they had to make it more palatable; they had to make it more esoteric, more intellectual, and they did a darned good job.

\* \* \* \* \*

I felt very strong in the party, that I would be in the position to understand a lot of things that happened, and to help these things happen within the elements of our law and our courts, but when I began to see that the party looked askance at our courts and make fun of everything we stood for and took advantage of our mistakes—and Lord knows we make plenty of them, and there is nothing wrong with making mistakes—to take advantage of a mistake, to set people against one another or set people against the country, that was a part of this I couldn't stand for, so any knowledge they could impart to me by becoming a member of the party would have been of no value.

I was against it, and educationally I felt I could learn far more by getting out of it, without having the influence of these people about me.

The committee also received very valuable testimony from other individuals who are or were at one time associated with the motion-

picture industry and who were members of the Communist Party as well.

The hearings in Los Angeles, during March, also added to the committee's knowledge of Communist efforts to infiltrate the teaching profession in that city. One of the witnesses was Leroy Travers Herndon, Jr., a professor at Glendale College, California, who testified that he had been a member of the Communist Party for 3 years, from 1937 to 1940. Mr. Herndon, as have other teachers, testified concerning Communist efforts to infiltrate and gain control of the Teachers' Union. He testified that the Communist Party operated completely as a unit within the Teachers' Union, acting in complete accord and unanimity which greatly increased its control over the non-Communists in union affairs. Mr. Herndon had a particularly interesting viewpoint on what constitutes academic freedom, especially as it would apply to a teacher who is a member of the Communist Party, which he set forth as follows:

That brings up the question of academic freedom, and my concept of academic freedom is that a teacher should teach his subject, and good citizenship and good character along with it, to the best of his ability, that he should use his intelligence and teach the truth as far as he can see it, and that his teaching should be in accordance with his conscience.

Now, a teacher who is in the Communist Party is not a free agent. No matter how intelligent he may be, when he enters the Communist Party he agrees to accept the direction of the Communist Party as to what he should think, when he should think it, without demur and without a why. He is not a free agent intellectually, and he is not a free agent morally. I don't see how really—I have come to the conclusion that with a practicing Communist I don't see how it can be a question of academic freedom at all. I think that a teacher who is at the present time, let us say, a practicing Communist is a person who is under the direction of the Communist Party to teach not the truth as he sees it, but the truth as the Communist Party sees it, as far as possible.

An aspect of subversive activities which was developed by the committee in the Los Angeles hearings concerned the existence of a type of school quite different from any that its investigations had developed to that time. The committee had as a witness on March 25, 1953, Joseph Springer, of Crestline, Calif. During the committee's investigation preparatory to the Los Angeles hearings it was learned that on the weekend of December 5-7, 1952, a secret Communist Party school was held at Camp Tenaya in Crestline. The camp, which is closed during the winter months, is under the operation of Joe and Preva Springer. The committee's investigation disclosed that the school, held in December 1952, was not an ordinary one, but rather one of great importance. The individuals in attendance at this school were Communist Party functionaries and it was held under the direction of high Communist Party officials. Among the individuals in attendance, in addition to the Springers, were Max Klansky and Walter Smith. What is a matter of particular concern to the committee is that the school was one in a series of new schools held by the Communist Party for the purpose of issuing directives to infiltrate shops in key industries and, in particular, defense establishments.

Mr. Springer, when he appeared before the committee, refused to answer questions relating to this school or its participants, as well as refusing to state whether he was a member of the Communist Party. He indignantly denied that he had ever used any name other than that of Joseph Springer.

During the subsequent testimony of Robert Gladnick in New York City in May 1953, Mr. Gladnick testified that he not only had known Joseph Springer, but, further, that he had known him under the name of Joseph Saul. On the basis of this conflicting testimony, the matter has been referred by the committee to the Department of Justice for its consideration as to the possibility of securing a perjury prosecution.

One of the most surprising witnesses who testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Los Angeles, on March 28, 1953, was Mrs. Edith Macia, a motherly appearing 69-year-old woman. It is an understatement to say that Mrs. Macia certainly did not give the appearance of a revolutionary, nor would she, on sight, be mistaken for a undercover agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The facts are, however, that from August 1943 until January 1949, Mrs. Macia was an undercover agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, reporting to that Bureau on the activities of the Communist Party in Los Angeles. The fact that she had successfully concealed her true identity and had gained the confidence of the Communist Party is attested to by the voluminous information she was able to supply to the committee.

During 1953, the committee released testimony that had been taken from Larry Parks in executive session on March 21, 1951. In the course of his questioning, Mr. Parks was asked about numerous individuals prominent in the motion-picture industry. This fact should not be construed as an identification of these individuals as members of the Communist Party, unless subsequent testimony has established such identification.

As a result of tireless investigation on the part of the committee and the cooperation of the numerous witnesses who have afforded the committee the knowledge they acquired as former members of the Communist Party, more individuals were named as members of the Communist Party in Los Angeles than in any other locality in which the committee has held hearings.

The committee wishes to express its appreciation to the following persons who, through their cooperation and encouragement, have assisted the committee, the Congress, and the American people in this important work:

	<i>Date of appearance</i>
Adams, Mrs. Charlotte Darling-----	Mar. 26 and June 2, 1953.
Arnaz, Mrs. Lucille Ball-----	Sept. 4, 1953 (Miss Ball appeared in executive session, denied membership in the Communist Party, and testified fully as to facts relating to Communist association).
Atlas, Leopold Lawrence-----	Mar. 12, 1953.
Ball, Mrs. Désiré E-----	Sept. 4, 1953 (Mrs. Ball appeared in executive session, denied membership in the Communist Party, and testified fully as to facts relating to Communist association).
Ball, Fred H-----	Sept. 4, 1953 (Mr. Ball appeared in executive session, denied membership in the Communist Party, and testified fully as to facts relating to Communist association).
Benoff, Max-----	Mar. 24, 1953.
Benoff, Mrs. Mildred-----	Feb. 17, 1953.

	<i>Date of appearance</i>
Cobb, Lee J-----	June 2, 1953.
Dare, Danny-----	Mar. 23, 1953.
Erwin, Roy-----	Mar. 31, 1953.
Fleury, Bernyce Polifka-----	Sept. 10, 1951 (Mrs. Fleury appeared in executive session and testified fully as to her former membership in the Communist Party. Portions of her testimony have been made public).
Garrigues, Charles H-----	Mar. 27, 1953.
Hauser, Dwight-----	Mar. 30, 1953.
Hecdt, Harold A-----	Mar. 23, 1953.
Herndon, LeRoy, Jr-----	Mar. 27, 1953.
Kibbee, Roland W-----	June 2, 1953.
Kinney, Anne-----	Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Lang, Mrs. Babette-----	June 2, 1953.
Lang, David-----	Mar. 24, 1953.
Lewis, Richard Byrd-----	Mar. 27, 1953.
Lytton, Bart-----	Mar. 25 and 26, 1953.
Macia, Mrs. Edith-----	Mar. 28, 1953.
Narcisenfeld, Harvey-----	Nov. 12, 1952 (Mr. Narcisenfeld appeared in executive session and testified fully as to his former membership in the Communist Party. A portion of his testimony has been made public).
Parks, Larry-----	Mar. 21, 1951 (released in 1953).
Purcell, Gertrude-----	Apr. 8, 1953.
Radin, Paul Benedict-----	Mar. 12, 1953 (Mr. Radin while denying actual membership in the Communist Party, admitted attending meetings).
Richards, Mrs. Silvia-----	Mar. 25, 1953.
Rosser, Lou (see also section of this report regarding the hearings held in San Francisco).-----	Jan. 15, 1952 (Mr. Rosser appeared and in a sworn statement testified fully as to his former membership in the Communist Party. Portions of his statement have been made public).
Rubin, Stanley-----	Mar. 12, 1953 (Mr. Rubin while denying actual membership in the Communist Party, admitted attending meetings).
Shor, Sol-----	Mar. 12, 1953.
Silver, Max-----	Jan. 24, 1952 (Mr. Silver appeared in executive session and testified fully as to his former membership in the Communist Party. A portion of his testimony has been made public).
Townsend, Mrs. Pauline S-----	Mar. 12, 1953.

The following persons were identified as members of the Communist Party during the course of hearings held in the Los Angeles area:

	<i>Identified by</i>
Abowitz, Ellenore <sup>1</sup> (Mrs. Murray Abowitz; nee Ellenore Bogigian; party name: Margaret Petos).-----	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
(Appeared Sept. 20, 1951; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Also identified by a former Communist in 1952; and by one in 1951.
Adams, Joe-----	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Adams, Mary Jane-----	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Albert, Sam Musician. (Appeared Apr. 7, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Martin Berkeley, Sept. 19, 1951.

<sup>1</sup> The first name incorrectly spelled Eleanor or Elinore in some instances.

*Identified by*

Alexander, Hy (Harmon)	Carin Kinzel, May 5, 1953 (testifying in New York).
Radio writer (Appeared Oct. 6, 1952; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Silvia Richards, Mar. 25, 1953. Dwight Hauser, Mar. 30, 1953. Also identified by two former Communists in 1952.
Alexander, Mrs Hy (See Georgia Backus.)	
Allen (Allan), Louis (Lewis)	Silvia Richards, Mar. 25, 1953.
Playwright.	Leopold Atlas, Mar. 12, 1953.
Allen (Allan), Mrs. Louis (Lewis)	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953.
Alpert, Hymie	Silvia Richards, Mar. 25, 1953.
Clothier.	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Anhattzer, Arthur	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Anhattzer, Dorothy	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Anthony, Iva	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Anthony, Vern	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Arden, Betty	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953). Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Arnold, Lucy	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Member Hyde Park Branch, Communist Party, Chicago.	
Bachelis, Selma <sup>2</sup>	Charlotte Darling Adams, June 2, 1953. Also identified by 5 former Communists in 1952; and by 1 in 1951.
Attorney.	Carin Kinzel, May 5, 1953 (testifying in New York).
Backus, Georgia (Mrs. Hy Alexander)	Robert Rossen, May 7, 1953 (testifying in New York).
Actress.	Dwight Hauser, Mar. 30, 1953 Silvia Richards, Mar. 25, 1953 Roy Erwin, Mar. 31, 1953 Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1952.
(Appeared Sept. 19, 1951; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Bargeman, Bertha (Mrs. Marvin Bargeman)	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953
Bargeman, Marvin	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953
Baron, Bea	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Baron, Lou (see also section of this report regarding the hearings held in San Francisco).	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Trade union director of Communist Party in Los Angeles County.	
Baroway, Leo (see also section of this report regarding the hearings held in San Francisco).	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Barzman, Ben	Robert Rossen, May 7, 1953 (testifying in New York).
Screen writer.	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953 Also identified by 5 former Communists in 1952; and by 2 in 1951.
Barzman, Norma (Mrs. Ben Barzman)	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953 Also identified by a former Communist in 1951; and by 1 in 1952.
Barzman, Sol	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953
Writer.	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953
Beard, Cecil	Charlotte Darling Adams, June 2, 1953
Cartoonist.	
Beck, Elena	Mildred Benoff, Feb. 17, 1953 Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953

<sup>2</sup> First name incorrectly spelled "Thelma" in printed hearings of June 2, 1952.

*Identified by*

Becker, Catherine	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953
Becker, Zara	LeRoy Herndon, Jr., Mar. 27, 1953
English teacher.	Richard Byrd Lewis, Mar. 27, 1953
	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Bela, Nicholas (Nick)	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953
Writer.	Sol Shor, Mar. 12, 1953
	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953
Bela, Mrs. Nicholas	Also identified by 3 former Communists in 1951
Bengal, Ben	Sol Shor, Mar. 12, 1953
Writer.	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953.
Bennett, Connie Lee	Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Bennett, Seymour	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953.
Writer.	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953.
Benson, Sidney (also known as Ted Wellman).	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953.
	Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1952; and by 1 in 1951.
Bernstein, Sanford	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Bessie, Alvah	Robert Rossen, May 7, 1953 (testifying in New York).
Screenwriter.	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953.
	Leopold Atlas, Mar. 12, 1953.
	Also identified by 4 former Communists in 1951; and by 1 in 1952.
(Appeared Oct. 28, 1947, refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Leopold Atlas, Mar. 12, 1953.
Bessie, Mrs. Alvah	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Bevins, John	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Former studio worker.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Beye, Frank	Zachary Schwartz, May 7, 1953 (testifying in New York).
San Fernando Valley.	Harold Hecht, Mar. 23, 1953.
Bberman, Edward	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953.
Artist.	Charlotte Darling Adams, Mar. 26, 1953; also June 2, 1953.
	Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1951; and by 1 in 1952.
Bberman, Herbert	Leopold Atlas, Mar. 12, 1953.
Director.	Roland W. Kibbee, June 2, 1953.
	Danny Dare, Mar. 23, 1953.
(Appeared Oct. 29, 1947; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Harold Hecht, Mar. 23, 1953.
	Gertrude Purcell, Apr. 8, 1953.
	Sol Shor, Mar. 12, 1953.
	Also identified by 7 former Communists in 1951; and by 4 in 1952.
Bigelman, Leo (party name: Dennis Dane)	Robert Rossen, May 7, 1953 (testifying in New York).
Physician.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953.
(Appeared Sept. 18, 1951; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Also identified by 5 former Communists in 1951; and by 1 in 1952.
Bindley, Mary	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Birnkarnt, Arthur (or Birnkrant)	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953.
	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953.
Blankfort, Henry	Robert Rossen, May 7, 1953 (testifying in New York).
Writer.	Carin Kinzel, May 5, 1953 (testifying in New York).
	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953.
(Appeared Sept. 18, 1951; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Dwight Hauser, Mar. 30, 1953.
	Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1951; and by 1 in 1952.

*Identified by*

Blankfort, Laurie (Lorry)	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Bogigian, Ellenore (See Ellenore Ab- owitz.)	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Bogner, Max Social worker.	Also identified by a former Communist in 1952.
Bognoff, Sarah	Charles H. Garrigues, Mar. 27, 1953.
Bomser, Allan	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Bomser, Edith	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Bookchin, Nat	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Boretz, Allen Writer.	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Boyagian, Anita (also known as Anita Chatinover).	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Boyer, Richard O.	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953.
Brand, Phoebe (Mrs. Morris Carnov- sky) Actress.	Lee J. Cobb, June 2, 1953. Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1952; and by 1 in 1951.
Bright, John Writer.	Robert Rossen, May 7, 1953 (testifying in New York).
(Mr. Rossen testified that he be- lieved John Bright left the Com- munist Party.)	Harold Hecht, Mar. 23, 1953. David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Roland W. Kibbee, June 2, 1953. Also identified by 5 former Communists in 1951.
Bromberg, Goldie (Mrs. J. Edward Bromberg)	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953. Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1951; and by 1 in 1952.
Brooks, Lawn	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Brooks, Miriam Head, musician's branch, Communist Party	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Brown, Carter	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Browne, Gus (Brown)	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Browne, Marsha (Mrs. Gus Browne (Brown))	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953
Buchman, Harold Screenwriter. (Appeared Apr. 17, 1951; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Robert Rossen, May 7, 1953 (testifying in New York). David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953 Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953 Roland W. Kibbee, June 2, 1953 Also identified by four former Commu- nists in 1951.
Buchman, Mrs. Harold	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953
Burke, Bea	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Burke, Libby Dancer. (Appeared Mar. 30, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	(Investigation identifying Libby Burke as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.)
Burns, Georgia Actress; member, Federal theater unit of the Communist Party, New York.	Harold Hecht, Mar. 23, 1953
Burns, Jessie Studio reader.	Danny Dare, Mar. 23, 1953 Also identified by a former Communist in 1952; and by 3 in 1951.
Burnstein, Clare (Mrs. Russell Wm. Burnstein).	Babbette Lang, June 2, 1953

	<i>Identified by</i>
Burnstein, Russell William Studio engineer.	Babbette Lang, June 2, 1953
Burrows, Ruth	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953
Burton, Val Writer.	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953 Also identified by a former Communist in 1952.
Bush, Rose Communist Party underground worker.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953). Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Butler, Hugo Screenwriter.	Robert Rossen, May 7, 1953 (testifying in New York). David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953
Byler, Albert Engineer, Los Angeles Board of Education.	Sol Shor, Mar. 12, 1953 Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1952; and by 2 in 1951. Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Byrne, Norman Plumber; former teacher. (Appeared Apr. 7, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	LeRoy Herndon, Jr., Mar. 27, 1953 Richard Byrd Lewis, Mar. 27, 1953 Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953) and by 1 in 1952.
Callender, Jane	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953
Campbell, Harry	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953
Carey, Honoré Moxley Teacher. (Anne Kinney testified that she believed Honoré Carey dropped out of the Communist Party teacher's unit.)	LeRoy Herndon, Jr., Mar. 27, 1953 Richard Byrd Lewis, Mar. 27, 1953 Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953)
Carlyle, Harry (or Harry Carlisle) Communist Party functionary; originally from Australia.	Roy Erwin, Mar. 31, 1953 Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953 Also identified by a former Communist in 1952; and by 3 in 1951.
Carnovsky, Morris Actor. (Appeared Apr. 24, 1951; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Larry Parks, Mar. 21, 1951 (released in 1953) Lee J. Cobb, June 2, 1953 Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1952; and by 2 in 1951.
Carnovsky, Mrs. Morris. (See Phoebe Brand.)	
Caroway, J. President, Day branch, Communist Party in Los Angeles.	
Carr, Joe	
Carson, Jules Director, Communist Party training school, Los Angeles.	
Carufo, Jessie	Ideutified in Communist Party publica- tion introduced into the record during testimony of Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Cashner, Milton Social worker.	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953
Chamberlin, Howland Actor. (Appeared Sept. 18, 1951; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953)
Chamberlin, Mrs. Howland. (See Leona McGinty.)	Babbette Lang, June 2, 1953
Chapman, Clarice (Mrs. Tom Chapman)	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953)
Chapman, Tom Screen reader.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953)
	Sol Shor, Mar. 12, 1953 Leopold Atlas, Mar. 12, 1953 Sol Shor, Mar. 12, 1953 Leopold Atlas, Mar. 12, 1953 Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.

	<i>Identified by</i>
Chassen, Jack	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953
Chassen, Miriam (Mrs. Jack Chassen)	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953
Chatinover, Anita. ( <i>See</i> Anita Boyagian.)	
Chodorov, Edward (Ed) Writer; producer.	Jerome Robbins, May 5, 1953 (testifying in New York) Silvia Richards, Mar. 25, 1953 Also identified by a former Communist in 1951. Robert Rossen, May 7, 1953 (testifying in New York) Bart Lytton, Mar. 26, 1953 David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953 Sol Shor, Mar. 12, 1953 Also identified by three former Communists in 1951.
Clark, Maurice Writer.	Charles H. Garrigues, Mar. 27, 1953. Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952. (Released in 1953.) Also identified by 4 former Communists in 1952; and by 3 in 1951. Charlotte Darling Adams, June 2, 1953.
Cline, Paul ( <i>see also</i> section of this report regarding the hearings held in San Francisco). Communist Party functionary.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Cloner, Sam Craftworker.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953.) Also identified by a former Communist in 1952.
Cohen, Sue Member, Hyde Park branch, Communist Party, Chicago.	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953.
Cohn, Bob (also known as Bob Cole) ( <i>see also</i> section of this report regarding the hearings held in San Francisco).	Leopold Atlas, Mar. 12, 1953. Robert Rossen, May 7, 1953 (testifying in New York).
Cole, Beatrice Lubitz	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953.
Cole, Johnny	Sol Shor, Mar. 12, 1953.
Cole, Lester Writer. (Appeared Oct. 30, 1947; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Leopold Atlas, Mar. 12, 1953. Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1952; and by 9 in 1951. David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1952.
Comingore, Dorothy Actress. (Appeared Oct. 6, 1952; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Roy Erwin, Mar. 31, 1953.
Cooper, Bert Member radio group, Communist Party.	Lee J. Cobb, June 2, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1952; and by 1 in 1951.
Corey, Jeff Actor. (Appeared Sept. 21, 1951; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Charlotte Darling Adams, June 2, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Crutcher, Norval (Norville) Organizer, Technicians local, IATSE.	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953.
Curtis, Paul Writer.	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Davis, Herbert (C. P. name for Herbert Goldfrank).	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Dawson, Sadie (Mrs. Ernest Dawson)	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Dicho, John	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Dimsdale, Harold	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953.
Dimsdale, Howard Writer.	Silvia Richards, Mar. 25, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.

	<i>Identified by</i>
Dinam, Andreas	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953.
Doherty, John	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Donath, Ludwig Actor.	Lee J. Cobb, June 2, 1953.
Dow, James	Roland W. Kibbee, June 2, 1953.
Downs, Tommy	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Drdlik, Frank Set designer.	Charlotte Darling Adams, Mar. 26, and June 2, 1953.
Dreyfus, Rose	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
D'Usseau, Arnaud. ( <i>See</i> section on hearings held in New York City.)	
Eastman, Philip Dey Artist and writer. (Appeared Mar. 23, 1953, refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Bernyce Polifka Fleury, Sept. 10, 1951 (released in 1953).
Edgley, Leslie (Les)	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1952.
Edgley, Mrs. Les	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953.
Eliscu (Elisku), Edward Writer.	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Sol Shor, Mar. 12, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Ellis, Charles. ( <i>See</i> Charles Stone.)	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Emer, Fanny	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Emer, Frank	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953.
Endfield, Cyril (Cy) Writer; director.	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Endore, Guy Writer.	Robert Rossen, May 7, 1953 (testifying in New York). David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Leopold Atlas, Mar. 12, 1953. Babbette Lang, June 2, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1952; and by one in 1951. Babbette Lang, June 2, 1953. Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Endore, Henriette (Mrs. Guy Endore)	Meta Reis Rosenberg, Apr. 13, 1951.
Englehardt, Jack Communist Party functionary.	Edward Dmytryk, Apr. 25, 1951.
Faragoh, Francis Edward Former writer. (Appeared Mar. 24, 1953; re- fused to affirm or deny Com- munist Party membership.)	Martin Berkeley, Sept. 19, 1951.
Faragoh, Elizabeth (Mrs. Francis Far- agh)	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Fargo, Evelyn Former officer, United Auto Workers local, Chicago.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Fast, Howard Author, writer.	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1952.
Finn, Pauline Lauber (also known as Pauline Lauber)	Robert Rossen, May 7, 1953 (testifying in New York). Carin Kinzel, May 5, 1953 (testifying in New York). Danny Dare, Mar. 23, 1953. Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Fisher, Ed Formerly of San Francisco.	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.

	<i>Identified by</i>
Fisher, Mrs. Ed Formerly of San Francisco.	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Fisher, Eddie Salesman.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Fisher, Mrs. Eddie. ( <i>See Anya Lieberman.</i> )	
Foreman, Carl Screenwriter (Appeared Sept. 24, 1951; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Sol Shor, Mar. 12, 1953. Babbette Lang, June 2, 1953. Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1952; and by 1 in 1951.
Foreman, Estelle (Mrs. Carl Foreman)	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Babbette Lang, June 2, 1953. Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Fox, Jack Member pharmacist branch, Communist Party, in Los Angeles.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Franchi (Franche, Franchia), Davida (Mrs. Fred Franchi)	Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1952. Edith Macia, Mar. 2, 1953. Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Frank, Michael	Also identified by a former Communist in 1952; by 1 in 1951.
Freed, Emil Communist Party functionary; president, east branch, Communist Party.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Freed, Tassia (Mrs. Emil Freed)	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Freeman, Sidney	LeRoy Herndon, Jr., Mar. 27, 1953.
Freud, Rosalind	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Freund, Burton	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Friedman, Fanya	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Froelich, Anne	Sol Shor, Mar. 12, 1953.
Fuller, Gertrude (Mrs. Lester Fuller)	Leopold Atlas, Mar. 12, 1953.
Fuller, Lester Motion-picture director.	Leopold Atlas, Mar. 12, 1953. Leopold Atlas, Mar. 12, 1953. Robert Rossen, May 7, 1953 (testifying in New York).
Fuss, Oscar	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Gannett, Betty ( <i>see also</i> section of this report on hearings held in San Francisco). Communist Party functionary.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Garber, Dora	Also identified by 3 former Communists in 1952 and by 2 in 1951.
Gardner, Helen Communist Party functionary.	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Gelfand, Sam Social worker for State relief administration.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
George, Harrison ( <i>see also</i> section of this report on hearings held in San Francisco). On staff, Daily People's World.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Gerber, Lillian (Mrs. Serrill Gerber)	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Gerber, Serrill ( <i>see also</i> section of this report regarding the hearings held in San Francisco).	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953. Lou Rosser, Jan. 15, 1952 (identified as a member of the Young Communist League).
Elementary schoolteacher. (Appeared Apr. 7, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	

*Identified by*

Geyer, Jacob (also known as Jack Geyer)	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Geyer, Sara	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Gilbert, Ed Set designer.	Charlotte Darling Adams, Mar. 26, and June 2, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Gilbert, Jody Actress. (Appeared Mar. 26, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Harvey Narcisenfeld, Nov. 12, 1952 (released in 1953).
Gilder, Harry	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Ginsberg, Jack	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Ginsberg, Margaret (Mrs. Jack Ginsberg)	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Gladstone, Charles (also known as Joe Young)	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Glenn, Charles (Charley) Writer; correspondent for Daily People's World.	Carin Kinzel, May 5, 1953 (testifying in New York). Silvia Richards, Mar. 25, 1953. Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1952; and by 3 in 1951.
Glickman, Kelly	Danny Dare, Mar. 23, 1953.
Gold, Lee Writer.	Silvia Richards, Mar. 25, 1953.
Goldfrank, Herbert (Party name: Herbert Davis) On staff of "Soviet Russia Today."	Silvia Richards, Mar. 25, 1953.
Goldstein, Mary Owner of a cleaning shop with Mr. Goldstein.	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Goodman, Becky Nursery-school teacher.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Goodman, Benny (not to be confused with the band leader).	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Gordon, Don Screen reader; assistant editor, studio story department. (Appeared Sept. 24, 1951; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Charlotte Darling Adams, June 2, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Gordon, Emily (Mrs. Julian Gordon) (Louise Light Silver testified on Jan. 21, 1952, that she believed Emily Gordon had broken with the party.)	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953). Also identified by a former Communist in 1952.
Gordon, Julian Manufacturer of accessories for motion-picture producer. (Appeared Mar. 24, 1953; admitted former Communist Party membership but refused to answer questions regarding the group to which he belonged, but not on constitutional grounds.)	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953). Max Silver, Jan. 24, 1952 (released in 1953). Louis Rosser, Jan. 15, 1952 (released in 1953).
Gorney, Jay. (See section on hearings held in New York City.)	
Gorney, Sondra (Mrs. Jay Gorney)	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1952; and by 1 in 1951.
Gough, Lloyd Actor. (Appeared May 17, 1951; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Larry Parks, Mar. 21, 1951 (released in 1953). Jerome Robbins, May 5, 1953 (testifying in New York). Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1952.

	<i>Identified by</i>
Grant, Carl In theater branch of Communist Party.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Grant, Elizabeth (Betty) (Mrs. Morton Grant).	Leopold Atlas, Mar. 12, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Grant, Morton Writer.	Robert Rossen, May 7, 1953 (testifying in New York City). David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Sol Shor, Mar. 12, 1953. Leopold Atlas, Mar. 12, 1953. Also identified by three former Communists in 1951. Leopold Atlas, Mar. 12, 1953. David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1952. Charles H. Garrigues, Mar. 27, 1953.
Green, Anne (Mrs. Howard Koch) Grennard, Elliott Writer.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Hancock, Stanley Communist Party functionary, San Diego, 1937.	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Handle, Reva Member Studebaker branch, Communist Party, in Chicago.	Carin Kinzel, May 5, 1953 (testifying in New York). Dwight Hauser, Mar. 30, 1953. Also identified by two former Communists in 1952.
Handman, Nina Harper, Annette Actress, radio. (Appeared Oct. 6, 1952; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Robert Rossen, May 7, 1953 (testifying in New York). Roland W. Kibbee, June 2, 1953. Also identified by four former Communists in 1951. LeRoy Herndon, Jr., Mar. 27, 1953. Richard Byrd Lewis, Mar. 27, 1953. Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Harris, Lou Publicity man.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953). Also identified by a former Communist in 1951. Charles H. Garrigues, Mar. 27, 1953. Also identified by five former Communists in 1952.
Hay, Marjorie Former teacher; secretary of teacher's union, Los Angeles, local 430.	Sol Shor, Mar. 12, 1953.
Healey (Healy), Donald (Don) Painters union; attended Communist Party training school, San Francisco.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953). Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Healey (Healy), Dorothy Communist Party functionary.	Charles H. Garrigues, Mar. 27, 1953.
Hellgren, George Studio employee.	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Heltness, Al	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Henry, Milton President, Hollywood studio branch, Communist Party.	Identified in Communist Party publication introduced into the record during testimony of Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Heron, Lillian Hershey, Edith	Charlotte Darling Adams, June 2, 1953.
Higman, Neil (see also section of this report regarding the hearings held in San Francisco). Retired teacher.	Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1951.
Hilberman, David (Dave) Screen cartoonist.	Charlotte Darling Adams, June 2, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Hilberman, Libby (Mrs. Dave Hilberman)	Charlotte Darling Adams, June 2, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.

*Identified by*

Hinman, Luke, Communist Party union organizer.	Roland W. Kibbee, June 2, 1953.
Hirsch, B. Transferred from a Chicago Communist Party group.	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Hobart, Rose Actress.	Lee J. Cobb, June 2, 1953.
Holmstock, Ethel Former secretary, China Aid Council.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Holtz, Doreen	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Holtz, Miriam Stenographer.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Hopkins, Pauline (former wife of Owen Vinson) Writer.	Silvia Richards, Mar. 25, 1953. Roy Erwin, Mar. 31, 1953. Carin Kinzel, May 5, 1953 (testifying in New York). Also identified by a former Communist in 1952.
Horn, Sam	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Hovey, Tamara (Tammie) Writer.	Silvia Richards, Mar. 25, 1953.
Howard, Evelyn (Mrs. Maurice Howard)	Charlotte Darling Adams, June 2, 1953.
Howard, Maurice Business agent, Screen Cartoonist Guild.	Charlotte Darling Adams, June 2, 1953.
Howe, Ann Former executive secretary of Contemporary Theater.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Hubley, John Cartoonist.	Charlotte Darling Adams, June 2, 1953.
Hudson, Henry	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Huebsch, Edward Writer.	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Also identified by 3 former Communists in 1952; and by 3 in 1951.
Hunter, Alice (Mrs. Ian Hunter)	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Ingham, Bill (William) Communist Party functionary.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953). Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Ingham, Nina (Mrs. Bill Ingham) Burbank.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Isaacman, Morris	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Jacobson, Libby President, Wilshire branch, Communist Party.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
James, Dan Writer.	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953.
	Bart Lytton, Mar. 26, 1953.
	Robert Rossen, May 7, 1953 (testifying in New York).
	Also identified by two former Communists in 1951.
	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953.
	Bart Lytton, Mar. 26, 1953.
	Robert Rossen, May 7, 1953 (testifying in New York).
	Also identified by a former Communist in 1952; and by one in 1951.
James, Lilith (Mrs. Dan James) Writer.	(Appeared Sept. 19, 1951; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)
	(Appeared Sept. 19, 1951; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)

	<i>Identified by</i>
Janis, Louise Jarrico, Paul Writer. (Appeared Apr. 13, 1951; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953. David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Max Benoff, Mar. 24, 1953. Robert Rossen, May 7, 1953 (testifying in New York). Also identified by 3 former Communists in 1952; by 7 in 1951; and by a former Communist in 1951 as a member of the Young Communist League. Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Jeffrey, John Social worker.	Harold Hecht, Mar. 23, 1953.
Jerome, V. J. Communist Party functionary. (Appeared Mar. 8, 1951; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Leonard Patterson, July 7, 1953 (testifying in New York). Also identified by 5 former Communists in 1952; and by 6 in 1951.
Johnson, Edith Jones, Lillian Secretary of worker's school, Los Angeles.	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953. Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953). Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Judis, Harry Judis, Minnie (Mrs. Harry Judis) Kahn, Gordon Writer.	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953. Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953. Harold Hecht, Mar. 23, 1953. David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Max Benoff, Mar. 24, 1953. Leopold Atlas, Mar. 12, 1953. Also identified by four former Communists in 1952; and by seven in 1951.
Kalish, Sam Night-school teacher in Los Angeles.	LeRoy Herndon, Jr., Mar. 27, 1953. Richard Byrd Lewis, Mar. 27, 1953. Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1953 (released in 1953).
Kanter, Shirley Kaplan, Sol Musician and composer, Los Angeles. (Appeared Apr. 8, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953. (Investigation identifying Mr. Kaplan as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.)
Karson, Bobbie Karson, Charles Karson, Ethel Karson, Morris (also known as "Red" Karson) Kelleher, June (nickname: "Kay") Keller, Evelyn Clerk, United Office and Professional Workers of America, Chicago.	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953. Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953. Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953. Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953. Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Kelly, Jane Dawson Kibre, Jeff (also known as Barry Wood) Communist Party functionary.	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953. Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1953 (released in 1953).
Killian, Victor, Sr. Actor. (Appeared Apr. 13, 1951; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953. Roland W. Kibbee, June 2, 1953. Charlotte Darling Adams, June 2, 1953. Also identified by three former Communists in 1951.
Klein, Herbert Newspaperman. (Appeared Sept. 18, 1951; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Larry Parks, Mar. 21, 1951 (released in 1953). Lee J. Cobb, June 2, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Klein, Minna (Mrs. Herbert Klein)	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953). Also identified by 4 former Communists in 1952; and by 3 in 1951.
	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953). Also identified by 4 former Communists in 1952; and by 2 in 1951.

Identified by

Charlotte Darling Adams, June 2, 1953.

Klein, Phil Member of cartoonist group, Communist Party.	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953. Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953. Dwight Hauser, Mar. 30, 1953. Roy Erwin, Mar. 31, 1953. Carin Kinzel, May 5, 1953 (testifying in New York). Also identified by two former Communists in 1952.
Kline, Joe Kline, Rose (Mrs. Joe Kline) Klowden, Nina Radio actress.	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Sol Shor, Mar. 12, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Koch, Mrs. Howard. ( <i>See</i> Anne Green.) Koenig, Lester Writer; associate producer. (Appeared Sept. 24, 1951; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Charlotte Darling Adams, June 2, 1953.
Kromberger, Joe Studio electrician.	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953. Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953). David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953.
Kusnitz, Sara President, 63d assembly district branch, Communist Party.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953). Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Lagerfin, Pauline Writer.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953). Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Lambert, Rude. ( <i>See also</i> section of this report regarding the hearings held in San Francisco.) Communist Party functionary.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953). Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Lambert, Walter Teacher, Communist Party training school, San Francisco, 1938.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Laupell, Millard Writer.	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Silvia Richards, Mar. 25, 1953.
Laupell, Mrs. Millard	Silvia Richards, Mar. 25, 1953.
Landall, Edith	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Lardner, Ring, Jr. Writer. (Appeared Oct. 30, 1947; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Max Benoff, Mar. 24, 1953. Sol Shor, Mar. 12, 1953. Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953. Roland W. Kibbee, June 2, 1953. Robert Rossen, May 7, 1953 (testifying in New York). Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1952; by 4 in 1951; and as a member of the Young Communist League by a former Communist in 1951.
Larkin, Catherine Lauber, Pauline. ( <i>See</i> Pauline Lauber Finn.)	Babbette Lang, June 2, 1953.
Lawson, John Howard Writer. (Appeared Oct. 27, 1947; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Danny Dare, Mar. 23, 1953. Harold Hecht, Mar. 23, 1953. David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Max Benoff, Mar. 24, 1953. Sol Shor, Mar. 12, 1953. Leopold Atlas, Mar. 12, 1953. Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953. Larry Parks, Mar. 21, 1951 (released in 1953). Roland W. Kibbee, June 2, 1953. Lee J. Cobb, June 2, 1953. Bart Lytton, Mar. 26, 1953. Robert Rossen, May 7, 1953 (testifying in New York). Also identified by 4 former Communists in 1952; and by 11 in 1951.
Lawson, Kate (Mrs. John Lawson)	Charlotte Darling Adams, June 2, 1953.

	<i>Identified by</i>
Lazar, Jack	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Lazarus, Simon M.	(Investigation identifying Mr. Lazarus as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.)
Owner of Independent Productions Corp. (Appeared Mar. 26, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	
Leech, Elizabeth (Mrs. Charles Glenn)	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Communist Party functionary.	
Leech, John Communist Party functionary.	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953. Bart Lytton, Mar. 26, 1953. Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1952; and by 5 in 1951. Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953). Also identified by 4 former Communists in 1951. Babbette Lang, June 2, 1953. David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Babbette Lang, June 2, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1951. David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953. Babbette Lang, June 2, 1953. David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Sol Shor, Mar. 12, 1953. Leopold Atlas, Mar. 12, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1952; and by 1 in 1951. Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953). Richard Byrd Lewis, Mar. 27, 1953. Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Lees, Jean	
Leonard, Charles Writer.	LeRoy Herndon, Jr., Mar. 27, 1953. Richard Byrd Lewis, Mar. 27, 1953.
Leonard, Helen (Mrs. Charles Leonard)	
Levitt, Alfred (Al) Writer. (Appeared Sept. 18, 1951; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	
Lewis, Al Teacher.	
Lewis, Matilda (Mrs. Al Lewis) Principal, Park Ave. School. (Appeared Apr. 13, 1953; denied present membership in the Communist Party, but refused to testify concerning past membership.)	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Lewitzky, Bella (Mrs. Newell Reynolds) Dancer. (Appeared Sept. 12, 1951; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Lieberson, Anya (Mrs. Eddie Fisher) President, 65th assembly district branch Communist Party.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Lockett, Albert Burbank.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Looschen, John Building contractor, Malibu, Los Angeles County; former studio carpenter. (Appeared Apr. 7, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	(Investigation identifying Mr. Looschen as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.)
Losey, Louise (Mrs. Joseph Losey; nee Louise Moss.)	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Lusher, Bernard Union organizer. (Appeared Mar. 28, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	(Investigation identifying Mr. Lusher as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.)

*Identified by*

- Lyon, Peter  
Radio writer, New York.
- McClosky, Joe
- McCombe, Daniel  
Barber.  
(Appeared Apr. 8, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)
- McCormick, LaRue  
Communist Party functionary.
- McDonald, Florence
- McGinty, Leona (Mrs. Howland Chamberlin)  
(See also section of this report regarding the hearings held in San Francisco.) Communist Party functionary.
- McGrath, Thomas Matthew  
Assistant professor, Los Angeles State College.  
(Appeared Apr. 13, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)
- McLean, George  
Longshoreman, San Pedro.
- McVey, Paul  
Radio actor.  
(Mr. Dwight Hauser testified that he believed Paul McVey had left the Communist Party.)
- McVey, Mrs. Paul
- MacGregor, Marjorie (Mrs. Arnold Manoff)
- Maddow, Ben  
Screen writer.  
(Appeared Mar. 28, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)
- Maise, Wilhelmina
- Mallof, Helen
- Malloy, Rose
- Malloy, Sophia
- Maltz, Albert  
Writer.  
(Appeared Oct. 28, 1947; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)
- Maltz, Margaret (Mrs. Albert Maltz)
- Manoff, Arnold  
Writer.
- Manoff, Marjorie. (See Marjorie MacGregor.)
- March, Jane  
Member, Studebaker branch of Communist Party, Chicago.
- Martin, Betty.
- Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953.  
Lee J. Cobb, June 2, 1953.  
Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.  
(Investigation identifying Mr. McCombe as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.)
- Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).  
Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.  
Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
- (Investigation identifying Mr. McGrath as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.)
- Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).  
Dwight Hauser, Mar. 30, 1953.  
Roy Erwin, Mar. 31, 1953.  
Carin Kinzel, May 5, 1953 (testifying in New York).
- Roy Erwin, Mar. 31, 1953.  
Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953.  
Also identified by five former Communists in 1951.  
Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953.
- Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).  
Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).  
Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.  
Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.  
Harold Hecht, Mar. 23, 1953.  
Max Benoff, Mar. 24, 1953.  
Leopold Atlas, Mar. 12, 1953.  
Babbette Lang, June 2, 1953.  
Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1952; and by 6 in 1951.  
Babbette Lang, June 2, 1953.  
David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953.  
Silvia Richards, Mar. 25, 1953.  
Sol Shor, Mar. 12, 1953.  
Leopold Atlas, Mar. 12, 1953.  
Lee J. Cobb, June 2, 1953.  
Also identified by two former Communists in 1951.
- Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).  
Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).

	<i>Identified by</i>
Martin, Henriette (Henrietta) Writer.	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953.
Matlin, Zema	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953.
Matsuto, John President, Japanese Branch, Communist Party, Los Angeles.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953). Identified in Communist Party publication introduced into the record during testimony of Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Mayer, Jean Communist Party functionary.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Maymadus, Abraham Worked for International Workers Order.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Mazer, Herman	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Meyers, Henry Writer.	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Sol Shor, Mar. 12, 1953. Robert Rossen, May 7, 1953 (testifying in New York). Also identified by three former Communists in 1952; and by one in 1951.
Mindlin, Eunice Secretary; member Communist Party writer's group, Hollywood.	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Babbette Lang, June 2, 1953.
Minkus, Abraham (Abe) Teacher. (Appeared Mar. 27 and 30, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	LeRoy Herndon, Jr., Mar. 27, 1953. Richard Byrd Lewis, Mar. 27, 1953. Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Minkus, Libby (Mrs. Abe Minkus)	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Michel, Josef (Joseph) Writer. (Appeared Sept. 24, 1951; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	LeRoy Herndon, Jr., Mar. 27, 1953. Sol Shor, Mar. 12, 1953. Robert Rossen, May 7, 1953 (testifying in New York). Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Moore, Jack Communist Party functionary, Los Angeles County; carpenter.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953). Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Moore, Mrs. Patricia (Patsy)	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953.
Moore, Sam Writer. (Appeared Apr. 17, 1951; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Silvia Richards, Mar. 25, 1953. Dwight Hauser, Mar. 30, 1953. Roy Erwin, Mar. 31, 1953. Carin Kinzel, May 5, 1953 (testifying in New York). Robert Rossen, May 7, 1953 (testifying in New York). Also identified by two former Communists in 1952; and by one in 1951.
Morgan, Ann Roth ( <i>see</i> Ann Roth Richards).	Charlotte Darling Adams, June 2, 1953.
Morley, Hank Laboratory technician.	Roy Erwin, Mar. 31, 1953.
Morley, Karen Actress. (Appeared Nov. 13, 1952; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Larry Parks, Mar. 21, 1951 (released in 1953). Also identified by three former Communists in 1952; and by three in 1951.
Morris, M. President, Hans Eisler branch of Communist Party, Los Angeles (musicians branch).	Identified in Communist Party publication introduced into the record during testimony of Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Moskin, Frank	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Moss, Jay	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).

*Identified by*

Moss, Louise ( <i>see</i> Louise Losey.)	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Most, Rose Social worker.	Also identified by a former Communist in 1952.
Mullen, Mrs. Virginia Actress. (Appeared Apr. 8, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	(Investigation identifying Mrs. Mullen as a Communist Party member has not been made public.)
Murphy, Maurice ( <i>see also</i> section of this report regarding the hearings held in San Francisco).	Roland W. Kibbee, June 2, 1953.
Murray, Donald Actor.	Also identified by a former Communist in 1952; and by two in 1951.
Myer, Irving	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Nadler, Morton Member Hyde Park branch of Communist Party, Chicago.	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Nidiss, Bernie	Aune Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Nolan, Mary (Mrs. Frank Nolan)	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Norman, Billie	Charlotte Darling Adams, June 2, 1953.
Norman, Harry	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
North, Joseph Communist Party functionary; writer.	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Numovna, Barta Teacher.	Richard Byrd Lewis, Mar. 27, 1953.
Oats, Frank President, Culver City studio branch, Communist Party, 1939.	LeRoy Herndon, Jr., Mar. 27, 1953.
O'Connor, Oleta (Oleta O'Connor Yates) Communist Party functionary ( <i>see also</i> section of this report regarding the hearings held in San Francisco).	Identified in Communist Party publication introduced into the record during testimony of Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released 1953).
Offner, Mortimer. ( <i>See</i> section on hearings held in New York City.)	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953.
Oleksink, Steve	Aune Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Oleksink, Tillie	Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Oliver, William E. (Bill) Newspaperman; drama critic. (Appeared Apr. 7, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	LeRoy Herndon, Jr., Mar. 27, 1953.
Olson, Ben Santa Monica.	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Olson, Dorothy Santa Monica.	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
O'Neal, John	Alice Bennett, May 22, 1952.
O'Neal, Mrs. John	Ureel Daniel, July 8, 1952.
Oppenheimer, Frank Professor, University of Minnesota (Appeared June 14, 1949; admitted former membership in the Communist Party.)	Silvia Richards, Mar. 25, 1953.
Ornitz, Sadie (Mrs. Sam Ornitz)	Silvia Richards, Mar. 25, 1953.
	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
	Babbette Lang, June 2, 1953.
	Also identified by 2 former Communist in 1951.

	<i>Identified by</i>
Ornitz, Sam Writer (Appeared Oct. 29, 1947; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Roland W. Kibbee, June 2, 1953. Babbette Lang, June 2, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1952; and by 4 in 1951.
Orr, Violet (see also section of this report regarding the hearings held in San Francisco).	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Oser, Ruth Oster, Morris (also known as Alzar) Oster, Nina Page, Charles Albert Former secretary Screen Writers Guild (Appeared Apr. 7, 1953; testified he was not a member of the Communist Party prior to 1934 and subsequent to 1941; invoked the fifth amendment in refusing to testify concerning the period 1934 to 1941.)	Babbette Lang, June 2, 1953. Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953. Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953. Morris Appelman, Jan. 10, 1952. Martin Berkeley, Sept. 19, 1951.
Palley, Henrietta Social worker.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953). Also identified by a former Communist in 1952.
Pate, Bob Pate, Helen (Mrs. Bob Pate) Pearson, Rose Member, Federal Theater unit of Communist Party, New York.	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953. Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953. Harold Hecht, Mar. 23, 1953.
Peck, Trudy Member, Federal Theater unit of Communist Party, New York.	Harold Hecht, Mar. 23, 1953.
Perlman, Paul Studio worker (Appeared Oct. 6, 1952; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Charlotte Darling Adams, June 2, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1952.
Perlman, Git (former Mrs. Maurice Perlman)	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Perlman, Holly Perlman, Maurice Perlman, Norman Perry, Pettis Communist Party functionary.	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953. Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953. Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953. Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953). Also identified by 3 former Communists in 1952; and by 1 in 1951. Charlotte Darling Adams, June 2, 1953.
Peterson, Henry Studio carpenter.	Charlotte Darling Adams, June 2, 1953.
Peterson, Hjalmar Studio carpenter.	Charlotte Darling Adams, June 2, 1953.
Pezman, Dorothy Social worker.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953). Also identified by a former Communist in 1952.
Place, Joan Member, United Office and Professional Workers of America; Chicago.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953). Also identified by a former Communist in 1952.
Pollin, Ben Member of radio group of Communist Party.	Roy Erwin, Mar. 31, 1953.
Polonsky, Abraham Lincoln (Abe) Director-writer. (Appeared Apr. 25, 1951; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Leopold Atlas, Mar. 12, 1953. Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1952; and by 4 in 1951.

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Pomerance, Edwina	Charlotte Darling Adams, June 2, 1953.
Pomerance, William (Bill) Former executive secretary, Screen Writers' Guild. (Appeared Feb. 5, 1952; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953. Charlotte Darling Adams, June 2, 1953. Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953. Robert Rossen, May 7, 1953 (testifying in New York). Also identified by 3 former Communists in 1951.
Posell, Joseph J.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Posell, Rose Elementary school teacher, Los An- geles. (Appeared Apr. 7, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	LeRoy Herndon, Mar. 27, 1953. Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Praeger, Stanley	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953.
Pratt, Horace	Bart Lytton, Mar. 26, 1953.
Pratt, Ida (Mrs. Horace Pratt)	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Putnam, Fred Tinsmith.	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953. Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Radin (Raden), Mary (Mrs. Joe Aidlin) Employed office of Los Angeles County Communist Party.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953). Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Rapf, John Communist Party functionary.	Roy Erwin, Mar. 31, 1953.
Rapf, Maurice Writer.	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Sol Shor, Mar. 12, 1953.
Rapf, Mrs. Maurice	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953.
Reddock, Arcus Arizona; attended Communist Party training school in San Francisco in 1938.	Roland W. Kibbee, June 2, 1953. Robert Rossen, May 7, 1953 (testifying in New York). Also identified by 3 former Communists in 1951; and by 1 in 1951 as a member of the Young Communist League.
Reichman, Charles	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953.
Revere, Ann Actress. (Appeared Apr. 17, 1951; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Reynolds, Mrs. Bella Lewitzky. (See Bella Lewitzky.)	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Richards, Ann Roth Morgan (Mrs. Rob- ert Richards) Housewife. (Appeared Sept. 20, 1951; re- fused to affirm or deny Com- munist Party membership.)	Larry Parks, Mar. 21, 1951 (released in 1953). Lee J. Cobb, June 2, 1953.
Richards, Robert Writer. (Appeared Sept. 20, 1951; re- fused to affirm or deny Commu- nist Party membership.)	Robert Rossen, May 7, 1953 (testifying in New York). Bart Lytton, Mar. 26, 1953. Leopold Atlas, Mar. 12, 1953. Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953. Babbette Lang, June 2, 1953. David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1952; by one in 1951. Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1952.

	<i>Identified by</i>
Richardson, Jean San Diego; attended Communist Party training school in San Francisco, 1938.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Rinaldo, Fred Writer.	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953. Robert Rossen, May 7, 1953 (testifying in New York). Also identified by 4 former Communists in 1951. Mildred Benoff, Feb. 17, 1953. Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1951. Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953). Also identified by a former Communist in 1952; and by 1 in 1951. Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Rinaldo, Marie.	
Riskin, Alexander Physician.	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Sol Shor, Mar. 12, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1951. Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953). Also identified by 4 former Communists in 1952.
Riskin, Angelina	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Sol Shor, Mar. 12, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1951. Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
River, W. L. Novelist.	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Sol Shor, Mar. 12, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1951. Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Robbins, Ed Newspaperman.	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Sol Shor, Mar. 12, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1951. Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953). Also identified by 4 former Communists in 1952.
Roberts, Bob Writer; producer.	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Sol Shor, Mar. 12, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1951. Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Roberts, Holland ( <i>see also</i> section of this report regarding the hearings held in San Francisco). Director, California Labor School.	LeRoy Herndon, Jr., Mar. 27, 1953. David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Leopold Atlas, Mar. 12, 1953. Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953. Robert Rossen, May 7, 1953 (testifying in New York). Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Roberts, Marguerite (Mrs. John Sanford) Writer. (Appeared Sept. 20, 1951; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Dwight Hauser, Mar. 30, 1953. Leopold Atlas, Mar. 12, 1953. Charlotte Darling Adams, June 2, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1952. Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953. Roy Erwin, Mar. 31, 1953. Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1952. (Investigation identifying Jerome Robinson as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.)
Robeson, Naomi Former actress. (Appeared Mar. 30, 1953, refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953. Roy Erwin, Mar. 31, 1953. Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1952.
Robinson, Bob	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Robinson, Jack Writer.	Roy Erwin, Mar. 31, 1953. Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1952.
Robinson, Jerome Photographer, Los Angeles. (Appeared Apr. 7, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953. Roy Erwin, Mar. 31, 1953. Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1952.
Robinson, Marjorie	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Robinson, Mary (Mrs. Jack Robinson) Writer.	Roy Erwin, Mar. 31, 1953. Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1952.
Robison, David Writer; teacher. (Appeared Mar. 30, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Sol Shor, Mar. 12, 1953.
Rohr, Joe	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.

	<i>Identified by</i>
Rohr, Myrtle	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Rolfe, Ed Writer.	Silvia Richards, Mar. 25, 1953.
Rosenfeld, Paul Attorney for Music Corp. of America.	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953.
Rossen, Sam	Larry Parks, Mar. 21, 1951 (released in 1953).
Rossen, Sue (Mrs. Robert Rossen)	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953.
Roth, Ann (see Ann Roth Morgan Richards)	
Rousseau, Louise Writer.	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953.
(Appeared Sept. 21, 1951; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	
Rubin, Mary (Mrs. Sam Rubin)	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Rubin, Sam	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Rudimon (or Rudamon), Sara	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Ruskin, Shimen Actor.	Lee J. Cobb, June 2, 1953.
(Appeared Apr. 8, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	
Ruthven, Madelaine Communist Party functionary, Hollywood.	Harold Hecht, Mar. 23, 1953. David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953. Robert Rossen, May 7, 1953 (testifying in New York). Also identified by a former Communist in 1952; and by 6 in 1951. Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953). Also identified by a former Communist in 1952. Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953). Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953). Sol Shor, Mar. 12, 1953.
Ryan, Allen Lane (Al) Communist Party functionary.	
Ryan, Maureen (Maurine) Social worker.	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Ryan, Ruth Stoddard Nursery school teacher.	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Salemson, Harold In charge of press department, Douglas Fairbanks Productions, New York office.	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Sol Shor, Mar. 12, 1953. Roland W. Kibbee, June 2, 1953.
Salit, Fran	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Salit, Sophia	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Salt, Waldo Screen writer.	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Sol Shor, Mar. 12, 1953.
(Appeared Apr. 13, 1951; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Roland W. Kibbee, June 2, 1953. Robert Rossen, May 7, 1953 (testifying in New York). Also identified by 7 former Communists in 1951. Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953. Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953). Sol Shor, Mar. 12, 1953. Leopold Atlas, Mar. 12, 1953.
Samuels, Helen	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Sandy, George Communist Party functionary.	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953. Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1951.
Sanford, John Attorney.	
(Appeared Sept. 20, 1951; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Babbette Lang, June 2, 1953.
Sanford, Mrs. John. (See Marguerite Roberts.)	
Saul, Estelle (Mrs. Oscar Saul)	
Saul, Joe (party name for Joseph Springer). (See Joseph Springer.)	
Schlein, Gerry (Mrs. Charles Schlein)	Lee J. Cobb, June 2, 1953.

	<i>Identified by</i>
Schneiderman, William, (See also section of this report regarding the hearings held in San Francisco.) Communist Party functionary.	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953.
Schwartz, Harry	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released 1953). Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Schwartz, Ned	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Scott, Adrian	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Writer. (Appeared Oct. 29, 1947; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953.
Scott, Lew	Robert Rossen, May 7, 1953 (testifying in New York). Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Segure, Rose (party name, Alice Starr) Social worker. (See also section of this report regarding hearings held in San Francisco.)	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released 1953).
Selden, Betty	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released 1953). Also identified by a former Communist in 1952.
Social worker. (Appeared Oct. 7, 1952; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released 1953). Also identified by a former Communist in 1952.
Selfrid, Leo	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Engineer or draftsman.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Selig, Gertrude	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Former officer, United Auto Workers, Local 998, Chicago.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Shaffer, George	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Shapiro, Victor Publicist.	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953.
Sharf, Dave	Leopold Atlas, Mar. 12, 1953.
Sharf, Rose (also known as Rose Sherry; Mrs. Dave Sharf)	Robert Rossen, May 7, 1953 (testifying in New York). Also identified by a former Communist in 1952; and by 1 in 1951.
Shaw, Mary (Mrs. Robert Shaw)	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Shaw, Robert Writer.	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Sheff, Sanders	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953.
Engineer, Los Angeles.	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953.
Shepro, Anna (Mrs. Harry Shepro)	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Shepro, Harry Teacher in Los Angeles high schools. (Appeared Apr. 7, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	LeRoy Herndon, Jr., Mar. 27, 1953. Richard Byrd Lewis, Mar. 27, 1953. Leroy Herndon, Jr., Mar. 27, 1953. Richard Byrd Lewis, Mar. 27, 1953. Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Ship, Reuben Radio and screen writer. (Appeared Sept. 14, 1951; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953. Carin Kinzel, May 5, 1953 (testifying in New York). Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1952.
Shire, Henry Truck driver.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Shire, Marian (Mrs. Henry Shire) Former manager of a downtown bookstore.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Shore, Viola Brothers Writer.	Babbette Lang, June 2, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.

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Shore, Wilma (Mrs. Lou Solomon) Writer.	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1952; and by 1 in 1951. Harold Hecht, Mar. 23, 1953.
Siegel, Sylvia New York.	Sol Shor, Mar. 12, 1953. Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Silver, Sam	
Simonsgard, Jens Member Hyde Park branch of the Communist Party, Chicago.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Simonsgard, Sarah Member, Hyde Park branch of the Communist Party, Chicago.	Sol Shor, Mar. 12, 1953.
Skadron, Bernard Public accountant, Los Angeles. (Appeared Apr. 8, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Sol Shor, Mar. 12, 1953.
Skadron, Mrs. Lillian Housewife, Los Angeles.	Charles H. Garrigues, Mar. 27, 1953. Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Sklar, George Writer.	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1952; and by 1 in 1951. Harold Hecht, Mar. 23, 1953.
Sloan, Robert Member, Federal Theater unit of Communist Party, New York.	
Smolan, Morrie	Charles H. Garrigues, Mar. 27, 1953. Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Solomon, Lou (Louis) Writer.	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953. Robert Rossen, May 7, 1953 (testifying in New York).
Solotoy, Sonya (Mrs. Percy Solotoy)	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953). Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1951; and by 1 in 1952.
Sondergaard, Gale (Mrs. Herbert Biberman) Actress. (Appeared Mar. 21, 1951; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Larry Parks, Mar. 21, 1951 (released in 1953). Lee J. Cobb, June 2, 1953. Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1952; and by 2 in 1951.
Sparks, Nemmy (Ned) Communist Party functionary; formerly in Boston, later in Los Angeles.	Leopold Atlas, Mar. 12, 1953. Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953. Harry J. Marks, June 22, 1953 (testifying in Washington). Also identified by 3 former Communists in 1951.
Spears, John	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953). Danny Dare, Mar. 23, 1953.
Spencer, Ray Writer.	Sol Shor, Mar. 12, 1953.
Spivak, Freda	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Springer, Joseph (Communist Party name: Joe Saul) Ladies' garment manufacturer and operator of a camp in Crestline, Calif. (Appeared Mar. 25, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Robert Gladnick, May 6, 1953 (testifying in New York).
Stanford, John Writer.	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953.
Stapp, John Communist Party functionary.	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953. Also identified by 5 former Communists in 1952; and by 6 in 1951.

Identified by

Starr, Alice (Communist Party name for Rose Segure) ( <i>see</i> Rose Segure)	
Steinmetz, Harry C. Teacher, San Diego State College. (Appeared Apr. 7, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Stevens, Clara	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Stevenson, Janet (Mrs. Philip Stevenson)	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953. Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1952.
Stevenson, Philip (Phil) Screen writer. (Appeared Sept. 19, 1951; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Leopold Atlas, Mar. 12, 1953. Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1952.
Stice, Cliff	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Stone, Bert (female)	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Stone, Charles (also known as Charles Ellis) Writer for People's World: fought in Spain.	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Stone, Shirley (Mrs. Charles Stone; also known as Shirley Ellis)	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Strawn, Arthur Writer. (Appeared May 10, 1951; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Leopold Atlas, Mar. 12, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Sullivan, Elliott (also known as Ely Sullivan) Actor.	Lee J. Cobb, June 2, 1953. Jerome Robbins, May 5, 1953 (testifying in New York). Also identified by a former Communist in 1951. Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Swanson, Carl Former officer, United Auto Workers, Local 998, Chicago.	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Leopold Atlas, Mar. 12, 1953. Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1951.
Taffel, Bess Writer. (Appeared Sept. 18, 1951; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Babbette Lang, June 2, 1953. David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953.
Tanner, Harry	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Tarloff, Frank Writer. (Appeared Apr. 8, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Tarnoff, Harry	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Tashjian, Vaughan A. K. Doctor.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Tourney, James (also known as James or Jim Thorne or Thorme) Communist Party functionary.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953). Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1951.
Todd, Louise. ( <i>See also</i> section of this report regarding the hearings held in San Francisco.) Communist Party functionary.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953). Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1951.
Trabusis, Paul Writer.	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953.
Trachgin, Frieda	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.

*Identified by*

Tree, Dorothy (Mrs. Michael Uris) Actress.	Larry Parks, Mar. 21, 1951 (released in 1953).
Trivers, Paul Writer.	Lee J. Cobb, June 2, 1953. Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1952; and by 3 in 1951.
Trumbo, Dalton Writer.	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Sol Shor, Mar. 12, 1953.
	Roland W. Kibbee, June 2, 1953. Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1952; and by 3 in 1951.
(Appeared Oct. 28, 1947; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Max Benoff, Mar. 24, 1953. Leopold Atlas, Mar. 12, 1953. Robert Rossen, May 7, 1953 (testifying in New York).
Tuttle, Tanya (Mrs. Frank Tuttle)	Also identified by 3 former Communists in 1952; and by 3 in 1951. Danny Dare, Mar. 23, 1953. Mildred Benoff, Feb. 17, 1953. Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953.
Tyne, George (also known as Buddy Yarus) Actor.	Also identified by 3 former Communists in 1952; and by 2 in 1951. Lee J. Cobb, June 2, 1953.
Uris, Dorothy Tree. (See Dorothy Tree.)	
Uris, Michael Writer.	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Sol Shor, Mar. 12, 1953. Robert Rossen, May 7, 1953 (testifying in New York).
Vanderear, Catherine Nursing-school director.	Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1952; and by 4 in 1951. Babbette Lang, June 2, 1953.
Vidaver, Matt Santa Monica.	Silvia Richards, Mar. 25, 1953.
Vinson, Pauline (the former Mrs. Owen Vinson). (See Pauline Hopkins.)	Sol Shor, Mar. 12, 1953. Robert Rossen, May 7, 1953 (testifying in New York).
Vorhaus, Bernard Director.	Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1952; and by 3 in 1951. Charles Daggett, Jan. 21, 1952.
Wachsman, Robert Publicist.	
(Appeared Apr. 8, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	
Wagner, Esther Jerry Radio announcer.	Babbette Lang, June 2, 1953.
(Appeared Apr. 8, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	
Wagner, Murry (or Murray)	Dwight Hauser, Mar. 30, 1953.
Walden, Clara (Mrs. Mischa Walden)	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953.
Waldreen, Herman (also known as Herman Waldman and David Wolfe)	Roy Erwin, Mar. 31, 1953.
Radio actor.	
Wales, Beulah Teacher.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952. (Released in 1953.)
Wallace, Jane (party name for Jane Wilson). (See Jane Wilson.)	

	<i>Identified by</i>
Warren, Lucy	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Weber, John	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953.
Agent.	Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1951.
Weber, Ruth (Mrs. John Weber)	Sol Shor, Mar. 12, 1953.
Weil, Everett	Leopold Atlas, Mar. 12, 1953.
Weinbaum, Sidney	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953.
Instructor at Cal-Tech.	LeRoy Herndon, Jr., Mar. 27, 1953.
Wellman, Ruth H.	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Wellman, Ted. ( <i>See</i> Sidney Benson.)	Identified in Communist Party publication introduced into the record during testimony of Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
West, Lawrence	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
President, lawyers branch of the Communist Party, Los Angeles.	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953.
Wetherwax, Jack	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953.
Wexley, Cookie (Mrs. John Wexley)	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953.
Wexley, John	Bart Lytton, Mar. 26, 1953.
Writer.	Robert Rossen, May 7, 1953 (testifying in New York City).
White, Ann	Also identified by 3 former Communists in 1951.
White, Irving	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Whitney, Lynn	Danny Dare, Mar. 23, 1953.
Actress.	Sol Shor, Mar. 12, 1953.
(Appeared Oct. 6, 1952; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Also identified by a former Communist in 1952; and by 1 in 1951.
Wiena, Lena	Dwight Hauser, Mar. 30, 1953.
Wilby, Celia	Roy Erwin, Mar. 31, 1953.
Santa Monica; employee Douglas plant.	Carin Kinzel, May 5, 1953 (testifying in New York).
Wilenchick, Clement	Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1952.
Artist and actor.	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
(Appeared Apr. 8, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Silvia Richards, Mar. 25, 1953.
Willner, George	(Investigation identifying Mr. Wilenchick as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.)
Writers' agent.	Silvia Richards, Mar. 25, 1953.
(Appeared Apr. 24, 1951; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Leopold Atlas, Mar. 12, 1953.
Willner, Tiba (Mrs. George Willner)	Babbette Lang, June 2, 1953.
Wilson, Jane (party name: Jane Wallace)	Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1952; and by 2 in 1951.
Communist Party functionary.	Silvia Richards, Mar. 25, 1953.
Babbette Lang, June 2, 1953.	Also identified by a former Communist in 1952; and by 1 in 1951.
Wilson, Margaret	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
San Francisco.	LeRoy Herndon, Jr., Mar. 27, 1953.
Wilson, Michael	Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Writer.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
(Appeared Sept. 20, 1951; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953.
	Sol Shor, Mar. 12, 1953.
	Babbette Lang, June 2, 1953.
	Also identified by a former Communist in 1952.

*Identified by*

Winebrenner, Dolph Newspaperman.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953). Also identified by 4 former Communists in 1952.
Winter, Carl Communist Party functionary.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953). Pauline S. Townsend, Mar 12, 1953. Also identified by 4 former Communists in 1952.
Winter, Ella Communist Party functionary.	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Manning Johnson, July 8, 1953 (testify- ing in New York).
Witkowski, Anne	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Witkowski, Bert	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Wixman, Sam Teacher.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Wixman, Myrtle (Mrs. Sam Wixman)	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953). Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Wolf, Hilton	
Wolfe, David. ( <i>See</i> Herman Wald- reen.)	
Wooley, Angus	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953.
Wooley, Barbara (Mrs. Angus Wooley; nee Barbara Roberts)	Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953.
Yarus, Buddy ( <i>See</i> George Tyne)	
Yates, Allen. ( <i>See also</i> section of this report regarding the hearings held in San Francisco.)	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Seaman from San Francisco.	
Yates, Oleta O'Connor ( <i>See</i> Oleta O'Connor)	Silvia Richards, Mar. 25, 1953.
Young, Bill Santa Monica.	
Young, Joe (party name for Charles Gladstone). ( <i>See</i> Charles Gladstone)	(Investigation identifying Mr. Young as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.)
Young, Ned (professional name: Ned- rick Young)	
Actor and writer. (Appeared Apr. 8, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	
Young, Molly (Mrs. Bill Young) Santa Monica.	Silvia Richards, Mar. 25, 1953.
Young, Sandra	Edith Macia, Mar. 28, 1953.
Zadow, Dorothy Oakland.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Zadow, Joseph Tailor.	Anne Kinney, Dec. 22, 1952 (released in 1953).
Zimet, Julian Writer.	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953. Pauline S. Townsend, Mar. 12, 1953.

## COMMUNIST METHODS OF INFILTRATION

(GOVERNMENT—LABOR)

During the year 1953 the House Committee on Un-American Activities continued its investigations to ascertain the extent of Communist infiltration into the fields of government and labor.

In June 1953 the committee heard Russell Arthur Nixon, legislative representative of the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America. The committee is aware that the extent of Communist infiltration into the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America was sufficiently strong to have caused the Congress of Industrial Organizations to expel it, along with certain other unions, for Communist activities. Russell Arthur Nixon, who was identified this year by Mrs. Dorothy K. Funn as having been a member of an underground group of legislative representatives of various unions and other organizations, was earlier identified in 1952 in the course of hearings in Philadelphia, Pa. In calling Mr. Nixon before the committee, there was a twofold interest, both of government and labor, since the committee had developed information that Russell Nixon was attached to the American Military Government in Germany, along with other individuals who have been identified as members of the Communist Party. The operation in which Mr. Nixon was employed in the American Military Government was under the direction of officials in the United States Treasury Department, including Harry Dexter White, William Ludwig Ullmann, and V. Frank Coe, all of whom were identified in 1948 by Elizabeth Bentley as having been individuals in a Communist operation within the Government who supplied her with information as a Soviet espionage courier. Mr. Nixon was questioned concerning this operation and the individuals with whom he had associated, but declined to answer on constitutional grounds, whether he knew these individuals to be members of the Communist Party or whether he himself was a member of the Communist Party.

One of the committee's investigations which led to a hearing in September 1953 serves to further point up the continuing need for congressional investigations and hearings. On September 15, 1953, the committee heard the testimony of James F. McNamara, who was commissioner for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service in Cincinnati, Ohio. The committee, in the course of its hearings in Albany, N. Y., received testimony from Jack Davis and Nicholas Campas to the effect that a James McNamara, who was an officer of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' and Bartenders' International Alliance in Washington, D. C., had been a member of the Communist Party during the late 1930's. The committee further ascertained that, on the basis of FBI reports, Mr. McNamara was given loyalty hearings in 1948, 1952, and as recently as February 16, 1953. Throughout these

loyalty hearings, Mr. McNamara denied having been a member of the Communist Party, and was retained in his position. Within a matter of days after he had been subpoenaed to appear before this committee, Mr. McNamara submitted his resignation to the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and, during his appearance, admitted that he had been a member of the Communist Party from 1938 to 1940. The committee believes that had the loyalty process, which permitted Mr. McNamara to be retained in Federal employment in the face of adverse FBI reports, been properly enforced, such a situation would not have existed.

The following persons were identified as Communist Party members during the course of hearings held in Washington on the subject of "Government-Labor":

Greenstein, William Truckdriver; secretary of Brewery Workers Joint Board, New York City. (Appeared July 20, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Investigation identifying Mr. Greenstein as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.
Grier, Mary Catherine (Miss) Bibliographer and indexer, Geological Society of America, Washington, D. C. (Appeared Apr. 17, 1953: denied present Communist Party membership but refused to affirm or deny past membership.)	Executive testimony identifying Miss Grier as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.
Klare, Charles Office secretary, Brewery Workers Joint Board, New York City. (Appeared July 20, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Investigation identifying Mr. Klare as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.
Nixon, Russell Arthur Legislative representative in Washington, D. C., for United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America. (Appeared June 9, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953 (testifying in New York City). Also identified by a former Communist in 1952.
Sipser, I. Philip Attorney, New York City; general counsel of joint local executive board of Brewery Workers Union. (Appeared July 20, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Investigation identifying Mr. Sipser as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.

## INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE NEW YORK CITY AREA

During the year 1953, the House Committee on Un-American Activities held hearings in New York City on two separate occasions. The first of these were held during the first week of May. A subcommittee held further hearings in New York City during July. In the course of these hearings, the committee received information from a number of witnesses, who were formerly members of the Communist Party, concerning the Communists' efforts to infiltrate the fields of entertainment, education, labor, Government, and religion.

One of the most valuable witnesses was Mrs. Dorothy K. Funn, who is presently a teacher in the New York City public school system. Mrs. Funn has been engaged in the teaching profession since 1923, except for a period of about 4 years from 1943 until 1947. Mrs. Funn stated that she had joined the Communist Party in May 1939 and had remained a member until about June 1946.

Mrs. Funn, a Negress, explained her reasons for becoming a member of the Communist Party in the following manner:

You know, the cause—I'll answer you, sir—the cause of the Negro is a very touching one and one on which a lot needs to be done yet, and my feeling and conclusion is that the Communist Party took this great need that Negroes in America feel as a basis for exploiting their wants, desires, and the things that they were working for which were not for complete justice and equality for the Negro but it lends itself beautifully to an emotional tieup, and you can say, "Well, if this is the organization that's going to do this, therefore, this is the organization with which I want to affiliate myself."

One of the highlights of Mrs. Funn's testimony was her recollection of the training she had received after joining the Communist Party. She explained that she and others had been selected for a 6-week training course at Bergman's farm outside of Kingston, N. Y. Mrs. Funn further explained that the school she attended was exclusively for teachers from New York City and that some 25 miles away there was another school which was attended by persons who came from different sections of the United States, which school was known as the National School.

When she was asked whether any instruction was given at this school as to what should be taught by teachers in the public schools, Mrs. Funn stated:

I want to answer it this way, if I may: No one stood up there and said, "Now, this is what you are to teach in the classroom." But on the other hand you couldn't possibly be open to all this propaganda at the time, believing that they were doing something that was really for the good of all, as well as for any group, without slanting your work in the classroom; and I'm sure that I did, as well as others.

It colored your thinking completely, and I can look back now and think of some of my history classes. Although it was to 12- and 13-year-olds, I'm sure that I slanted it in line with Communist Party doctrine.

During the period that she was not engaged in teaching, Mrs. Funn became associated with the National Negro Congress and, for a period

of time, was the legislative representative of that group in Washington, D. C. The extent of the control exercised by the Communist Party over the National Negro Congress was explained by Mrs. Funn in these words:

Well, the Negro commission fits in very definitely. I recall meeting with the Negro Commission of the Communist Party while I was still a member of the staff of the National Negro Congress, and certain matters of policy for future action came up at the Negro commission. I mean matters of policy and action in connection with the National Negro Congress would come up for consideration and discussion at the Negro Commission of the Communist Party, which met on East 12th Street at the Communist Party headquarters.

While she was in Washington, D. C., Mrs. Funn continued as a member of the Communist Party and was assigned to a Communist cell which was composed of the legislative representatives of other groups and unions. Mrs. Funn explained that this was an underground group and that only members were present at its meetings. In the course of her testimony, Mrs. Funn advised the committee that this cell or group functioned under the direct control of Albert Blumberg who was then the legislative representative of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. She stated:

Albert Blumberg, first of all, was the ideological head of the legislative group who were members of the Communist Party, and he met with us in the Communist Party meetings in Washington. Further than that, if he found it necessary, he would assign certain of the legislative representatives who were Communists to see certain Congressmen to whom he couldn't go because he wouldn't get an audience with the Congressmen or Senators, so that we would then do the job of lobbying in place of him.

The effectiveness of this group in lobbying for the causes the Communist Party advocated was also explained by Mrs. Funn:

They had a terrific lobby in Washington and the possibility of reaching far more than the other organizations would. After all, if you have 10 or 12 people representing thousands, because legislative representatives there would go back to the parent groups, to the many locals, to the councils of the mass organizations in the communities, so that their influence was far greater than would be the influence of, say, one person outside of this Communist Party group—yes; far greater.

Mrs. Funn explained for the committee her understanding of the purposes and the objectives of these legislative representatives who were members of the Communist Party. She said:

Well, I might say in all Communist Party meetings the basic idea was to give full attention and study to Marxism, Leninism, and furthering the cause of the revolution.

You see, "Come the revolution," some of them were going to be commissars of this, that, or the other thing. That's a quote.

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Well, I tell you, when I said that—I said, it was a quote because, although I think it's a basic thing, it was said oftentimes in fun—"Come the revolution, so forth, so on will happen"—but I think underneath that there was something more basic in that—that there was an idea there would be an overthrow of our American tenets and that the Marxist-Leninist doctrines would then be adopted and put into operation.

Mrs. Funn explained that during her membership in the Communist Party she had been working for the betterment of the Negro people in the United States and had believed for a long period that the Communist Party had a similar interest. There came, however, to her a gradual enlightenment when she understood that this was not true and she explained this in giving her reason for having returned

to New York, as well as her break from the Communist Party. She testified:

I left Washington because—one thing—I was through with the whole setup of the Communist Party. I had found out that my original reason for joining the Communist party, which I thought was a good one, and become a leader in the mass organization that was an arm of the Communist Party—I got mixed up in my statement there, but, anyway, I had joined and thought I was going on the right path for economic and social and political freedom for the Negro. Working in the organization, I found that we were really puppets of the Communist Party and that there was truly no interest in furthering Negro rights. Therefore I was no longer interested or wanted to be any part of it. So I came back to New York and decided to try and get my old job back.

The committee also called some of the individuals who had been named by Mrs. Funn as having been members of the same Communist Party cell to which she had belonged among teachers in the New York City public-school system. They, however, refused to affirm or deny the sworn testimony, and stood on constitutional grounds in refusing to furnish the committee with any knowledge they might possess concerning Communist activities.

During the committee's investigations and hearings to ascertain the scope and success of Communist efforts to infiltrate the entertainment field, it was found that a number of the persons named in testimony as individuals who could furnish the committee with valuable information resided or were employed in New York City. One such person named was Artie Shaw, who had been identified as having attended Marxist study classes and eventually taking out Communist Party membership. Shaw admitted that he had attended the study classes but could not recall that he had actually taken out Communist membership. He did recall that on one occasion he had registered for something and had used a name other than his own, but thought that this was a formality required to attend the study groups.

The testimony of Mr. Shaw reflected the need for vigilance of persons of prominence to prevent lending their names for use by organizations or groups which could possibly further Communist causes. He explained to the committee how on at least one occasion he had lent his name to be used by a group which he later found to be a Communist front because he respected some of the other sponsors who had given their names. Referring to the World Peace Congress, he stated:

I was playing at a night club in New York, and I was busily engaged with a symphony, which was quite—something quite unexpected and something I wanted to try; and during that period—it was a very hectic period. The press was very much for it and against it. There was a lot of controversy, and somebody came up to me at one of these rehearsals—and I was pretty harried at that time—somebody came up and said, "Would you please put your name on this, for the World Peace Congress?" I said, "Who else is on it in my field?" He gave me absolutely irreproachable names and showed them to me in print on their letter.

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I investigated only to the extent of seeing people's names on there that I thought were perfectly all right, and that I still do in most cases think they are perfectly all right—and on the basis of that put my name on it.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities has tried for years, by every means of communication, to impress on all persons regarding whom any allegations of Communist or subversive activities have been made that they are welcome to contact the committee by

addressing the committee office, Room 225-A Old House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C., in order that any question concerning their alleged association with subversive groups might be clarified. The committee feels that to a degree it has been successful in making this known to the American public, but it also recognizes that this fact is not understood by a great many people. Mr. Shaw's testimony pointed up this when he stated:

It seems to me something could be done—and I, as one citizen would be very appreciative of seeing it—I would like to see it done. We all have this—how shall I say it—haze of rumor. This haze of rumor started about me. It started out about 4 years ago, and about 3 years ago it began to affect me as a citizen very seriously. At that time I was approached by various people in the radio and television—in the related fields, friends of mine who knew me very well, who wanted to get me jobs, who offered me things that could have been good for them, and they could have been good for me—and they would say: "Do you realize the cloud you are under? Do you realize you ought to clear yourself of all this suspicion?"

And I would ask every one of them, "How do I clear myself? What way is there?"

I had to wait 3 years to ask to appear before this committee so I can clear myself in this sense, and I thought there ought to be somewhere some group, some responsible, official party designated by the Congress of the United States, to which people like I could come and appeal, without having to wait to be subpoenaed, where I could go and say, "Could I come and testify as to my part in this so I can once and for all make it clear where I stand now, and where I stood at that time?"

It would be a great step in the progress of the committee's work if all persons, who find themselves in circumstances similar to those of Artie Shaw, would realize that all they need do is communicate with the committee, the chairman, or its members in order to clarify or elaborate on any information the committee possesses relative to themselves.

During the past year there have been more contacts of this nature with the committee than ever before and, as a result, the committee is prepared to furnish a much more accurate picture relative to these individuals.

In 1951, during the committee's hearings relating to Communist infiltration into the motion-picture industry, one of the witnesses called by the committee was Robert Rossen. Rossen had been identified under oath as having been a member of the Communist Party, and it was the committee's hope that he would furnish the information he possessed. In 1951, however, Mr. Rossen refused to testify fully, and relied upon the fifth amendment of the Constitution. The committee was quite certain that Rossen had made a complete break with the Communist Party some time prior to his appearance before the committee in 1951 and regretted, as in many similar instances, his refusal to supply information in his possession.

During the preparations for the hearings in New York City, in 1953, it was learned that Mr. Rossen had altered his previous disposition against testifying fully, and the committee offered him the opportunity to again testify. Mr. Rossen proved to be a most informative witness on the subject of communism. In relating his personal experiences of 10 years' membership in the Communist Party, the witness added materially to the sum total of the knowledge of communism now possessed by the committee.

One of the matters that the committee is most anxious to learn is the reason why people, especially those possessing the high intellect

of Robert Rossen, ever joined the Communist Party. Mr. Rossen's reasons are best expressed in his own words:

I've done a lot of thinking about this, and it seems to me in addition to the usual reasons which have been presented before this committee, instead of going back to the thirties, I sort of went back to the twenties, and I kept thinking of the intellectual atmosphere in which we lived at that time as young men—the fact that there was a period of great cynicism, disillusionment; it was a period in which I think most young men who were interested in ideas accepted the premise that the system of government or this government that we had grown up under had failed. There weren't any more horizons; there weren't any more promises; we had pretty much reached the apex of a pretty materialistic society.

Then the thirties, of course, and the depression proved—at least to any man with ideas—that this was true; the system had, in a sense, broken down for us in terms of our own personal experience, and we felt that we were looking—I felt that I was looking—for new horizons, a new kind of society, something I could believe in and become a part of, something in—well, in a sense I felt I wanted to attach myself to history; I wanted to be a part of that historical movement, and it seemed to me at the time the Communist Party offered, as far as I was concerned, the only way that could be effective.

You had the rise of fascism in the thirties. You had the struggle against the depression. You had the most vital movement in terms of writers, artists, et cetera, that existed. You felt that something new had to grow up, had to grow out of all of this, and you felt the Communist Party was the medium through which all this could be effected.

This was, in a sense—it offered every possible kind of thing to you at a time which could fulfill your sense of idealism, and it was a kind of dedication. People in the Communist Party felt they were doing this not for any particular and immediate gain, but out of a real sense of self-sacrifice; and it was a catchall in the sense for idealism, and you went into it completely. \*\*\*

Values had broken down. This is a real fact. There weren't any values and the Communist Party seemed to be the place that had the values. Its people were the most dedicated. It worked the hardest, and it was interested in cultural movements. It was interested in anything you were interested in. Therefore, you felt that this was the only place you could possibly go.

I would say on the level that was the reason—in other words, the same reason that you joined the party, as I believed, ultimately is the same reason you get out.

In the case of Robert Rossen, at least, it was not merely a process of signing a card and immediately becoming a member of the Communist Party. Rather, there was a period of time that he was assigned to a Marxist study class, following which he was assigned to a new members' class before gaining actual membership status.

Rossen has for many years been successful as a producer, director, and writer of motion pictures, and he estimated that over the 10-year period he had been a member of the Communist Party he had contributed about \$20,000 directly to the Communist Party and a like amount to Communist causes and front groups. This fact confirms the previous findings of the committee that the fields of entertainment and, in particular the motion-picture industry, were financial reservoirs for the Communist Party and its fronts over a period of many years.

Another witness who appeared during the May hearings held by the committee in New York was Robert Gladnick. Gladnick has been out of the Communist Party for many years, but he was able to give informative testimony on the general objectives of the Communist Party in its efforts to infiltrate the Armed Forces of the United States and to gain control of the waterfront and maritime operations of this country. Mr. Gladnick testified that the interest of the Com-

unist Party in infiltration of the Armed Forces was a basic one and was a requirement of the Communist International. He stated:

Well, you see, the 21 points of admission to the Communist International states specifically that the individual Communist Parties all over the world must carry on work within the armed forces of their respective—quote—countries—in brackets—countries. That is my own quote. And since the Young Communist League is a youth branch of the Communist Party, most of the activity within the Armed Forces were carried on primarily at that time, as far as I knew, to the best of my knowledge, through the Young Communist League; and they would plant people into the armed services, such as the Citizens' Military Training Corps, National Guard, such civilian military establishments as the Brooklyn Navy Yard \* \* \*

The object of getting Young Communists into the CMTC was twofold. No. 1: It gave the Young Communists the experience of arms.

It also gave the Young Communists a chance to find out if they liked military life; and, if they did, they were then put into the other Armed Forces, such as the National Guard or the Regular Army or Navy.

The committee, over the past 15 years, has developed extensive information on the espionage operations of Soviet agents, particularly with regard to the widespread use of false and forged passports. The testimony of Mr. Gladnick pointed out one means by which these passports were secured:

Well, it was common knowledge amongst the Communists at that time—when I say Communists, I mean those who were connected with the so-called Armed Forces group, as it was called the antidepartment of the party, that the New York Public Library had a book of vital statistics, and if somebody needed a false passport or false birth certificate he simply went down and looked through the book for the year in which that particular person was born, and a likely person, and he just picked out a name. On the basis of that name they would send away the information to the board of health and receive the birth certificate.

Gladnick testified that he had been a member of the CMTC under an assumed name, together with some 30 or 40 other members of the Young Communist League. Later, he was to be assigned to the waterfront faction of the Young Communist League. It was revealed in his testimony that the Communists' main objective in that field was to break up the International Seamen's Union, A. F. of L. He further explained to the committee the purpose the Communist Party hoped to achieve, if successful, in gaining control of the waterfront unions:

The Communists had many reasons for getting in on the waterfront. First of all, it was a question of leading a segment of the American trade-union movement, but it was very important. It was a concentration area, because the maritime industry is the Achilles' heel of American industry, because you could throttle the American war potential, American industrial potential, by calling a strike or sabotaging the waterfront.

Another activity in which Gladnick was engaged while a member of the Communist Party was an effort to organize and propagandize the United States Fleet, which was then stationed at Long Beach, San Pedro, and San Diego, Calif. On this point Mr. Gladnick stated:

Well, at that time Schneiderman (Lou Schneiderman) told me there were certain contacts within the fleet. He turned over to me, and I can't recall his name, but he was a second-class fireman and I think he came from Ogden, Utah, aboard the United States steamship *New York*, who was a member of the Young Communist League; and it was my duty to keep in touch with him, to guide him, pass literature to him, and then he told me there was also an officer aboard the *Pennsylvania*, and that was his contact. I never got to meet the man.

Now, at that time, at that particular period, there was a general 10-percent cut for all Federal employees in effect. It was our job to go aboard these various

battleships to find out what the sentiment of the Navy men was in regards to the pay cuts and our job then was to issue a newspaper, which we did.

We put out a newspaper called the *Shipmates' Voice*—the best that I could recall it. It may have been *Sailor's Voice*, but I think it was called the *Shipmates' Voice*. Schneiderman and I had it printed. We wrote most of the articles for it.

We had it printed. We made sure that we didn't have it printed anywhere in any of the Communist printing houses. We went to a Mexican place that put out newspapers for supermarkets and the reason we picked this Mexican place was because we decided the owner was not too well versed in the English language. He put out this newspaper. After it was finished, we destroyed the type, and we turned this newspaper to a legal—or open member of the Communist Party.

In Los Angeles at that time the Young Communist League had a special mobilization on a Sunday, where all—primarily the young girls—they all showed up at a certain given spot. They were all handed this newspaper, and they went aboard the battleships and distributed it in the lockers and passageways, and in that way, in one swoop, 5,000 copies of the *Shipmates' Voice* covered every ship in the fleet.

On those ships where the Communists had contacts very few papers were given out. The intention was to create the impression that it is the other ship that has the Communists; and on the ships where we had these contacts—we gave out very few—not to let them look innocent, but at the same time not to point suspiciously to them.

Now, after we put out this newspaper the fleet moved to the east coast, and Schneiderman went to Cuba—anyway, he told me he went to Cuba—and put out a second edition of this paper called the *Shipmates' Voice*, with the aid of the Young Communist League of Cuba, which was distributed with their aid—probably with their girls' aid at Guantanamo Bay.

I came to New York, and I contacted Velson and a Dodo, whose name is Malken—he also worked in the Brooklyn Navy Yard—George Gorchoff, and we put out a third edition of this paper, which was printed in the Finnish Federation Press on 50 East 13th Street.

The reason I know where it was printed—we were there to make sure no spare copies were left around.

There was also a mobilization of female members of the Young Communist League in New York and they also went aboard the various ships and distributed in New York City.

Gladnick further advised the committee of the training that he and others had received in ciphers and secret communications designed to facilitate the transmission of information to Communist leaders.

Having been one of those recruited in the United States for duty in Spain with the Communist Abraham Lincoln Brigade and it was while there that Gladnick, according to his testimony, became disillusioned with communism, finding that, contrary to Red claims, there was a more rigid caste system in communism than in other forms of Government.

Mr. Gladnick, who was intimately associated with the Communist Party, had this to say about the conspiratorial aspects of the Communist Party in the United States.

It's not an international conspiracy. It's a national conspiracy run by the Russian National Communist Party. In other words, the word "international" leaves impression that the American Communists might have something to say in the setup.

Well, I will say this: That the American Communist doesn't even have the privilege of sneezing when orders came from Moscow. They just carry those orders out. If they say black is white, they say black is white.

In other words, it's a national conspiracy, a foreign conspiracy against the United States, and those fellows are just Russian agents. They're not part of any international setup, except in the set point of view that they are American agents of a Russian setup.

It is the desire of the committee to express great appreciation to the following persons whose full and informative testimony regard-

ing the twists and turns of the subversive Communist conspiracy has been made available not only to the United States Congress, but also to the American public:

	<i>Date of appearance</i>
Funn, Dorothy K.	May 4, 1953
Gitlow, Benjamin	July 7, 1953
Gladnick, Robert	May 6, 1953
Johnson, Manning	July 8, 1953
Kinzel, Carin (Mrs. Abe Burrows)	May 5, 1953
Kornfeder, Joseph Zack	July 7, 1953
Patterson, Leonard	July 7, 1953
Philbrick, Herbert A.	July 6, 1953
Robbins, Jerome	May 5, 1953
Rossen, Robert	May 7, 1953
Schwartz, Zachary	May 7, 1953

In addition to the testimony of the above individuals, who had been actually members of the Communist Party, either from choice or to gain information for the FBI, the committee is pleased to have the benefit of the observations and knowledge on this subject given by Archibald Roosevelt, on July 6, 1953.

The following persons were identified as Communist Party members during the course of hearings held in New York City:

	<i>Identified by</i>
Akeson, Virgil Union legislative representative in Washington, D. C.	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
Alexander, Hy. (See section on hear- ings held in Los Angeles.)	
Amariglio, David (Communist Party name: David Leeds)	Robert Gladnick, May 6, 1953.
Andren, Carl Vice president, District 65, Distribu- tive, Processing and Office Workers Union. (Appeared July 6, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Investigation identifying Mr. Andren as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.
Avnet, Marcella Teacher, girls' high school, New York City; later resided in Baltimore.	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
Backus, Georgia (Mrs. Hy Alexander). (See section of this report on hear- ings held in Los Angeles.)	
Bard, Phil Cartoonist for The Young Worker.	Robert Gladnick, May 6, 1953.
Barzman, Ben. (See section of this re- port on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	
Beitscher, Henry Legislative representative, Wash- ington Industrial Union Council.	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
Belfrage, Cedric Henning Editor, National Guardian (Appeared, May 5, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Testimony identifying Mr. Belfrage as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.
Belton, Lem Washington, D. C.	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.

*Identified by*

Jerome Robbins, May 5, 1953.

- Berman, Lionel  
Member, Communist Party theatrical group, New York.
- Bessie, Alvah. (*See section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.*)
- Biberman, Edward. (*See section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.*)
- Biedenkapp, Fred
- Bigelman, Dr. Leo. (*See section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.*)
- Blankfort, Henry. (*See section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.*)
- Blumberg, Albert  
Communist Party legislative representative, Washington, D. C.
- Blumberg, Dorothy (Mrs. Al Blumberg)  
Employee, Baltimore office of Communist Party.
- Bouslog, Harriet  
Legislative representative, ILWU; lawyer.
- Branea, James  
Former organization secretary, Communist Party, Washington, D. C.
- Braverman, Maurice  
Attorney, Baltimore.
- Bright, John. (*See section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.*)
- Brown, Archie. (*See also section of this report regarding the hearings held in San Francisco.*)  
Active in longshore organization, San Pedro, Calif.
- Buchman, Harold. (*See section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.*)
- Butler, Hugo. (*See section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.*)
- Campbell, Robert  
Organizer for Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Communist Party, Brooklyn.
- Campion, Martha
- Cayton, Revels. (*See also section of this report regarding the hearings held in San Francisco.*)  
Former executive secretary, National Negro Congress.
- Chakin, George  
Served in Spain.
- Chancey, Martin  
Washington, D. C.
- Manning Johnson, July 8, 1953.
- Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.  
Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
- Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.  
Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
- Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.  
Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
- Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.  
Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
- Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.  
Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
- Robert Gladnick, May 6, 1953.
- Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.  
Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
- Manning Johnson, July 8, 1953.  
(Witness identified Martha Campion as a member of the Young Communist League.)
- Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
- Robert Gladnick, May 6, 1953.
- Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.  
Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.

*Identified by*

Chapman, Stanley Member of teachers' group, Bedford-Stuyvesant area, Communist Party, Brooklyn.	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
Chaunt, Peter Communist Party district organizer, Buffalo, N. Y.	Manning Johnson, July 8, 1953.
Chodorov, Edward. ( <i>See section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.</i> )	
Chodorov, Jerome Writer.	Jerome Robbins, May 5, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Clark, Maurice. ( <i>See section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.</i> )	
Clarke, Angela Radio group of Communist Party in Hollywood.	Carin Kinzel, May 5, 1953
Clinton, Rose Employed by Cafeteria Workers; then CIO.	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Clott, Herman Legislative representative, United Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers, in Washington, D. C.	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
Cohen, Robert Assistant to principal, Junior High School 227, Brooklyn. (Appeared, May 5, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
Cohen, Robert American from New York who was in Servicio Informacion Militar of the Spanish Army.	Robert Gladnick, May 6, 1953.
Cole, Lester. ( <i>See section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.</i> )	
Coleman, Edna Rosenberg (also known as Edna Rosenberg) Teacher, Girls' High School, New York City.	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
Coleman, Mr. (husband of Edna Rosenberg Coleman) Communist Party organizer.	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
Cousins, Calvin Washington, D. C.	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Cowl, Margaret, ( <i>See Margaret Undjus.</i> )	
Dailes, Ida Communist Party functionary.	Benjamin Gitlow, July 7, 1953.
Dale, Thelma Former executive secretary, National Negro Congress.	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
D'Avila, Sarah Hartman Washington, D. C.; member, Anti-Poll-Tax Committee.	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
DeCaux, Len Editor, CIO News.	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
Drummond, Dave An American who fought in Spain. (Mr. Gladnick testified he understood Mr. Drummond to be out of the party now.)	Robert Gladnick, May 6, 1953.

Dunn, Robert W.	<i>Identified by</i> Benjamin Gitlow, July 7, 1953.
Headed Labor Research Association.	
D'Usseau, Arnaud	David A. Lang, Mar. 24, 1953 (testifying in Los Angeles).
Playwright, New York	Roland W. Kibbee, June 2, 1953 (testifying in Los Angeles).
(Appeared May 5, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Also identified by a former Communist in 1951 and by a former Communist in 1952.
Elfenbein, Sylvia	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
Teacher.	
Ellis, Bill	Robert Gladnick, May 6, 1953.
An American who fought in Spain.	(Witness identified Mr. Ellis as a member of the Young Communist League.)
Endore, Guy. ( <i>See section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.</i> )	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
Evans, Gertrude	
A secretary for Industrial Union Council, Washington, D. C.	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
Finkelstein, Jeannette	
Clerk in school system, Brooklyn.	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
Finkelstein, Ruth	
Clerk, Board of Education, New York City.	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
Finn, Pauline Lauber. ( <i>See section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.</i> )	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
Flacks, David	
Teacher, Public School 174, Brooklyn.	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
(Appeared May 5, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	
Flacks, Mildred (Mrs. David Flacks)	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
Former public school teacher, Brooklyn.	
(Appeared May 5, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	
Fletcher, Martha (Mrs. Harold A. Fletcher, Jr.)	Herbert A. Philbrick, July 6, 1953.
Former head of Unitarian youth movement in United States; now in Paris.	
Forsyth, Margaret E.	Manning Johnson, July 8, 1953.
Fuller, Lester. ( <i>See section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.</i> )	
Gandall, Bill	Robert Gladnick, May 6, 1953.
Ambulance driver in Spain.	
Gilbert, Margaret (Comrade Peg)	Herbert A. Philbrick, July 6, 1953.
Member, profession group of Communist Party, Cambridge, Mass.	
Gilman, Sarah (also known as Sarah Gilman Rosenblatt)	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
Clerk in Brooklyn schools.	
Glenn, Charles. ( <i>See section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.</i> )	
Gonda, Elaine	Carlin Kinzel, May 5, 1953.
Member, Communist Party radio group, Hollywood.	
Gorchoff, George	Robert Gladnick, May 6, 1953.
Member, Communist Party cell, Brooklyn Navy Yard, in early 1930's.	

*Identified by*

- Gordon, Alice Wilson. (*See* Alice Wilson.)
- Gordon, Hy. (*See* section on education hearings held in Washington, D. C.)
- Gorney, Jay  
Songwriter.  
(Appeared May 6, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)
- Gough, Lloyd. (*See* section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.)
- Grant, Morton. (*See* section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.)
- Grossman, Mildred  
High-schol teacher, Bronx.
- Guarnaccia, Elizabeth  
Resident, Medford, Mass; former teacher.
- Gurewitz, Casey  
Washington, D. C.
- Haddock, Hoyt<sup>1</sup>  
Legislative representative for National Maritime Union, in Washington, D. C.
- Hall, Martin (also known as Herman Jacobs)  
Los Angeles; lecturer; former member German Communist Party.
- Hall, Otto  
Member, district committee, Communist Party, Buffalo.
- Hall, Rob  
Former Daily Worker correspondent in Washington, D. C.
- Hardy, Jack  
Coauthor of Labor and Textiles.
- Harper, Annette. (*See* section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.)
- Harris, Lou. (*See* section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.)
- Hartman, Sarah. (*See* Sarah Hartman D'Avila.)
- Hathaway, Clarence  
Communist Party functionary.
- Heller, A. A.  
Exporter-importer, New York City.
- Henderson, Donald  
Unionist.
- Hirsch, Alfred  
Official of Sound View Foundation.
- Hoff, Sid<sup>2</sup>  
Cartoonist; New York.
- Pauline S. Townsend, March 12, 1953 (testifying in Los Angeles).
- Bart Lytton, March 26, 1953 (testifying in Los Angeles).
- Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1952 and by 2 former Communists in 1951.
- Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
- Herbert A. Philbrick, July 6, 1953.
- Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.  
Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
- Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
- Benjamin Gitlow, July 7, 1953.
- Manning Johnson, July 8, 1953.
- Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.  
Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
- Benjamin Gitlow, July 7, 1953.
- Manning Johnson, July 8, 1953.  
Also identified by a former Communist in 1952.
- Manning Johnson, July 8, 1953.
- Manning Johnson, July 8, 1953.
- Benjamin Gitlow, July 7, 1953.
- Robert Gladnick, May 6, 1953.

<sup>1</sup>After the testimony of Dorothy K. Funn, Hoyt Haddock submitted a statement which was printed under title, "Investigation of Communist Activities in the New York Area," pt. 8, p. 2280.

<sup>2</sup>Following the testimony of Mr. Gladnick, Sid Hoff communicated with the committee staff, stating his position as having been anti-Communist since 1930, and offering any assistance possible to the committee.

*Identified by*

Hopkins, Pauline (formerly Mrs. Owen Vinson). (See section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	
Hood, Otis Archer Chairman, Massachusetts Communist Party, 1949.	Herbert Philbrick, July 6, 1953.
Hudson, Roy. (See also section of this report regarding the hearings held in San Francisco.) Communist Party functionary.	Manning Johnson, July 8, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1952.
Hughes, Langston Hunter, Ian Writer.	Manning Johnson, July 8, 1953. Robert Rossen, May 7, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1951. Benjamin Gitlow, July 7, 1953.
Hutchins, Grace Labor Research Association. (Appeared June 21, 1951, in executive session not yet made public; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	
Jacobs, Florence (Mrs. Julius Jacobs) Teacher, Franklin K. Lane High School, Brooklyn. (Appeared May 5, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
Jacobs, Herman. (See Martin Hall.)	
Jacobs, Julius Teacher, Lafayette High School, Brooklyn. (Appeared May 5, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
James, Dan. (See section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	
James, Lilith (Mrs. Dan James). (See section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	
Jarrico, Paul. (See section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	
Jerome, V. J. (See section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	
Johnson, William S. Business representative, AFL Local 209, Washington, D. C.	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Jonas, Hallie Member, Communist Party radio group, Hollywood.	Carin Kinzel, May 5, 1953.
Klowden, Nina (also known as Anna). (See section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	
Kolowski, Walter From Buffalo, N. Y.; served in Spain.	Robert Gladnick, May 6, 1953.
Koppelman, Hyman Member, Communist Party teachers group, Bedford-Stuyvesant area, Brooklyn.	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
Kraft, Hyman Solomon (Hy) Writer. (Appeared Mar. 20, 1952; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Robert Rossen, May 7, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.

*Identified by*

- Lannon, Al  
Former head of Communist Party in Baltimore-Washington D. C. area.
- Lapin, Adam. (*See also* section of this report regarding the hearings held in San Francisco.)  
Daily Worker columnist.
- Lardner, Ring, Jr.  
(*See* section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.)
- Lash, Joe  
Lawrence, Bill  
Communist Party organizer; served as commissar in Spanish Civil War.
- Lawson, John Howard  
(*See* section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.)
- Lee, Madeline  
Member, Communist Party theatrical group, New York.
- Leeds, David  
(*See* David Amarigio.)  
Lepowsky, Martha (last name now believed to be Mrs. Kahn).  
Formerly in school system, New York.
- Lerner, James  
Daily Worker writer.
- Levine, Seth  
Union legislative representative in Washington, D. C.
- Lindenman, Mitchell  
Member, Communist Party radio group, Hollywood.
- Little, John  
Former head, New York District, Young Communist League.
- Livingston, David  
Secretary-treasurer, Distributive, Processing and Officer Workers of America.  
(Appeared July 6, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)
- Lucia, Tony Santa (also known as Tony Sands).  
Member, longshoremen's fraction, Communist Party.
- Lumpkin, Grace  
Communist Party functionary.
- McMichael, Rev. Jack R.  
Methodist minister.  
(Appeared July 30-31, 1953, in Washington, D. C., and denied Communist Party membership; matter has been referred to the Department of Justice.)
- McNutt, Waldo
- McVey, Paul. (*See* section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.)
- Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.  
Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.  
Benjamin Gitlow, July 7, 1953.
- Leonard Patterson, July 7, 1953.  
(Witness identified Mr. Lash as a member of the Young Communist League.)  
Robert Gladnick, May 6, 1953.  
Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953 (testifying in Albany, N. Y.).  
Bella Dodd, Nov. 16, 1953 (testifying in Philadelphia).
- Jerome Robbins, May 5, 1953.
- Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
- Benjamin Gitlow, July 8, 1953.  
Manning, Johnson, July 8, 1953.  
Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
- Carin Kinzel, May 5, 1953.  
Also identified by two former Communists in 1952.  
Robert Gladnick, May 6, 1953.
- Investigation identifying Mr. Livingston as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.
- Robert Gladnick, May 6, 1953.
- Benjamin Gitlow, July 7, 1953.
- Benjamin Gitlow, July 7, 1953.  
Leonard Patterson, July 7, 1953.  
Manning Johnson, July 8, 1953.
- Benjamin Gitlow, July 7, 1953.

	<i>Identified by</i>
Malkin (or Malken), Dodo Member, Brooklyn Navy Yard cell of Communist Party in early 1930's.	Robert Gladnick, May 6, 1953.
Meadows, Leon Member, Communist Party radio group, Hollywood.	Carin Kinzel, May 5, 1953.
Meyers, Henry. ( <i>See section of this re-</i> <i>port on hearings held in Los Angeles.</i> )	Manning Johnson, July 8, 1953.
Michelson, Clarina Communist Party functionary.	John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953 (testi-
Michelson, William Organizational director, District 65, Distributive, Processing, and Office Workers of America. (Appeared July 6, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	fying in Albany, N. Y.).
Mischel, Josef. ( <i>See section of this re-</i> <i>port on hearings held in Los Angeles.</i> )	Herbert A. Philbrick, July 6, 1953.
Moore, Sam. ( <i>See section of this re-</i> <i>port on hearings held in Los Angeles.</i> )	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
Moos, Mrs. Elizabeth	Robert Gladnick, May 6, 1953.
Moreau, Alberto Communist Party educational director for New York City.	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
Morse, Gene Officer in Spanish Civil War.	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
Nechemias, Ann Member, Communist Party teachers group, Bedford-Stuyvesant area, Brooklyn.	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
Newman, Arthur Teacher, Bronx, N. Y.	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
Nixon, Russell A. ( <i>See section of this report on labor</i> <i>hearings held in Washington, D. C.</i> )	Zachary Schwartz, May 7, 1953.
Nolan, Edward Los Angeles.	Benjamin Gitlow, July 7, 1953.
Oak Liston Edited "Soviet Russia Today".	Jerome Robbins, May 5, 1953.
Ocko, Edna Member, Communist Party theatrical group, New York.	David A. Lang, March 24, 1953 (testi-
Offner, Mortimer Theater and television director. (Appeared May 5, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	fying in Los Angeles). Sol Shor, March 12, 1953 (testifying in Los Angeles). Also identified by a former Communist in 1952 and by 3 former Communists in 1951. Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
Olson, Rose Substitute teacher in New York schools.	Robert Gladnick, May 6, 1953.
Ornitz, Louis Bryant Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.	Investigation identifying Mr. Osman as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.
Osman, Arthur President, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers of America. (Appeared July 6, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	

	<i>Identified by</i>
Paley, Jack Vice president, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers of America. (Appeared July 6, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Investigation identifying Mr. Paley as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.
Patterson, Samuel C. Pelham, Beatrice Goldberg Member, Communist Party teachers group, Bedford-Stuyvesant area, Brooklyn.	Manning Johnson, July 8, 1953. Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
Peters, J. (See section on hearings held in Columbus, Ohio, and in San Francisco.)	
Pomerance, William. (See section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	
Purcell, Gertrude. (See section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	
Rapf, Maurice. (See section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	Robert Gladnick, May 6, 1953.
Raven, Bob Artist.	
Richards, Ann Roth Morgan. (See section of this report regarding the hearings held in Los Angeles.)	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
Richardson, Marie Executive secretary, Washington Council of National Negro Congress.	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
Richardson, Thomas Was vice president of United Public Workers, Washington, D. C.	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
Richter, Irvin Legislative representative in Washington, D. C., for United Auto Workers.	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
Rieber, Clara (now Mrs. Brahdy) Retired teacher.	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
Riedman, Maurice Was a teacher in a boys' high school, New York.	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
Rinaldo, Fred. (See section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	
Roberts, Marquerite. (See section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	
Roberts, Stanley Writer.	Robert Rossen, May 9, 1953, also identified by a former Communist in 1952.
Robinson, Reid Rochester, Anna Author, Labor and Coal.	Benjamin Gitlow, July 7, 1953.
Rosenberg, Edna. (See Edna Rosenberg Coleman.)	Benjamin Gitlow, July 7, 1953.
Rosenblatt, Sarah Gilman. (See Sarah Gilman.)	
Ruthven, Madelaine. (See section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	

	Identified by
Sabinson, Lee Broadway producer.	Identified by 2 former Communists in 1951.
(Appeared May 7, 1953: denied present Communist Party membership but refused to affirm or deny past membership.)	
Salt, Waldo. (See section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	
Salz, Morris Public-school teacher, Brooklyn.	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
Sasuly, Elizabeth Legislative representative in Washington, D. C., for Food and Tobacco Workers.	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
(Appeared July 12, 1949, in Washington, D. C.; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	
Schneiderman, Lou. (See also section of this report on hearings held in San Francisco.)	Robert Gladnick, May 6, 1953.
Schweitzer, Steve Owned "a coffee place" on 59th St. between 2d and 3d Aves., New York.	Robert Gladnick, May 6, 1953.
Scott, Adrian. (See section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	
Searle, Elizabeth Communist Party functionary, Washington, D. C.	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Shandras, Geraldine (Gerry) Legislative representative in Washington, D. C., for American Communications Association.	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
Shapiro, Victor. (See section on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	
Sherard, Henry On executive committee of American League Against War and Fascism.	Manning Johnson, July 8, 1953.
Sherman, Bob Washington, D. C.: believed attached to Washington Industrial Union Council.	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
Shields, Art Former Daily Worker correspondent in Washington, D. C.	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
Skip, Reuben. (See section on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	
Short, Robin Member, Communist Party radio group, Hollywood.	Carin Kinzel, May 5, 1953.
Skolnik, Yale (Communist Party name: Yale Stuart) Organizer for Retail-Wholesale Workers Union.	Robert Gladnick, May 6, 1953.
Smith, Ferdinand C. (See also section of this report regarding the hearings held in San Francisco.)	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1952.
Solomon, Louis. (See section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	
Soule, Isobel Walker Communist Party functionary.	Benjamin Gitlow, July 7, 1953.
Springer, Joseph. (See section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	

	<i>Identified by</i>
Stander, Lionel Actor. (Appeared May 6, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Identified by 4 former Communists in 1951.
Stein, Peter Organizer, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers Union, New York City. (Appeared July 6, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Investigation identifying Mr. Stein as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.
Stember, Samuel Political commissar of Abraham Lincoln Battalion in Spain.	Robert Gladnick, May 6, 1953.
Stone, Eugene R. (Gene) Radio writer. (Appeared Oct. 6, 1952; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Carin Kinzel, May 5, 1953. Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1952.
Strong, Anna Louise Writer; Soviet agent.	Benjamin Gitlow, July 7, 1953.
Strong, Edward Former executive secretary, National Negro Congress.	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
Stever, Lettie Member, Communist Party theatrical group, New York.	Jerome Robbins, May 5, 1953.
Stuart, Yale. (See Yale Skolnik.)	
Sullivan, Elliot. (See section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	
Sullivan, Glenda Hollywood.	Robert Rossen, May 7, 1953.
Taft, Anna Nurse; served in Spain.	Robert Gladnick, May 6, 1953.
Taylor, Shirley (Mrs. William Taylor) Washington, D. C.	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
Taylor, William Former organization secretary, Communist Party, Washington, D. C.	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Thompson, Louise. (See also section of this report regarding the hearings held in San Francisco.) Communist Party functionary.	Manning Johnson, July 8, 1953.
Tippett, Tom Coauthor of <i>Your Job and Your Pay</i> .	Benjamin Gitlow, July 7, 1953.
Trumbo, Dalton. (See section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	
Undjus, Margaret (alias Margaret Cowl) Communist Party functionary.	Benjamin Gitlow, July 7, 1953.
Uris, Michael. (See section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	
Velson, Irving (also known as Charles Wilson and "Shavey") Resident, Brooklyn; employed, Steel Fabricators, Long Island. (Appeared May 6, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Robert Gladnick, May 6, 1953.
Vorhaus, Bernard. (See section of this report on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	

	<i>Identified by</i>
Wacker, Charlotte Teacher, Manhattan.	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953.
Wagenknecht, Alfred Official of Illinois Communist Party.	Manning Johnson, July 8, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1952.
Wald, Nat (Communist Party name: Nat Young)	Robert Gladnick, May 6, 1953.
Ward, Harry F. Retired Methodist minister.	Benjamin Gitlow, July 7, 1953. Leonard Patterson, July 7, 1953. Manning Johnson, July 8, 1953.
Wexley, John. ( <i>See</i> section of this re- port on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	Leonard Patterson, July 7, 1953. (Witness identified Mr. White as a member of the Young Communist League.)
White, Charlie	Benjamin Gitlow, July 7, 1953.
Whitney, Lynn. ( <i>See</i> section of this re- port on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	Benjamin Gitlow, July 7, 1953.
Williams, Albert Rhys Former minister and director, Mav- erick Church and Forum of Boston; lecturer; contributing editor.	Robert Gladnick, May 6, 1953.
Williams, Claude C. Director, People's Institute of Applied Religion.	Benjamin Gitlow, July 7, 1953.
Wilson, Alice (Mrs. Hy Gordon)	Benjamin Gitlow, July 7, 1953.
Wilson, Charles. ( <i>See</i> Irving Velson.)	Also identified by a former Communist in 1952.
Winter, Ella. ( <i>See</i> section of this re- port on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	Carin Kinzel, May 5, 1953. Also identified by 2 former Communists in 1952.
Wofsy, Leon Chairman of National Organizing Conference for the Labor Youth League.	Robert Gladnick, May 6, 1953.
Wolff, William Radio writer. (Appeared Oct. 6, 1952; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Dorothy K. Funn, May 4, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1951.
Workman, Naomi Telephone operator in New York dis- trict office of Communist Party, 1939.	Robert Gladnick, May 6, 1953.
Young, Nat. ( <i>See</i> Nat Wald.)	Benjamin Gitlow, July 7, 1953.
Zucker, Jack S. Organizer, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (Appeared Oct. 14, 1952; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Also identified by a former Communist in 1952.

## INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE COLUMBUS, OHIO, AREA

In June 1953, a subcommittee was appointed and held hearings in Columbus, Ohio. As reflected earlier in this report in the section dealing with Communist methods of infiltration of education, the committee's investigation had previously determined that there had been in existence a Communist cell on the campus at Yale University, New Haven, Conn., and that one Byron Thornwell Darling had been a member of this cell. At the time of this investigation, Byron Thorwell Darling was a professor at Ohio State University and it was decided that the hearings should be held by a subcommittee in Columbus, Ohio.

At the beginning of these hearings, the committee received the benefit of the testimony of Dr. Bella V. Dodd. Dr. Dodd was formerly legislative representative and a member of the New York State Committee of the Communist Party; and, as a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party in the United States, held one of the highest positions a Communist Party member may occupy.

With this background, Dr. Dodd was qualified to speak authoritatively on the Communist menace and the various phases of its subversive activities. Dr. Dodd pointed out that she had first become associated with the Communist Party in about 1932 but, while she had worked closely with it, she had not been an actual member. She related that from her recollection she had become completely under Communist discipline in about 1936 and later, in 1943, became a member of the Communist Party and its legislative representative.

Dr. Dodd informed the committee that becoming a member of the Communist Party was not merely a process of receiving a card and becoming a Communist overnight. She stated that one becomes a Communist over a long period of time by working with the party and eventually becoming so enmeshed that he loses all other contacts and associations. Dr. Dodd confirmed the committee's continual warnings that the Communists, through the use of euphonious and appealing titles and slogans, entice many unwary individuals into its fronts and even into the organization itself before they become familiar with the true purposes of the Communist Party. She stated that, once a person becomes a Communist, he is under complete dictatorial control of the Communist Party. She said:

If the party says that this person is good, he is good; if the party says this person is bad, he is bad, regardless of your own intelligence. The thing which struck me was that, if the Communist movement can do that to human beings, that kind of movement is extremely dangerous. It is a movement which uses mass hysteria to control people's minds. It is a movement which we might well be worried about.

Dr. Dodd was questioned by the committee concerning the Communist intentions and efforts to infiltrate the field of education. She is particularly well informed in this matter, having been one of the

principal founders and organizers of the Teachers' Union in New York City. She stated that the Communist Party realizes that its membership is too old and ill-fitted to carry on the work to which the party is dedicated; that it is necessary to indoctrinate the new generation for the purpose of furthering the efforts of the Communist Party. Dr. Dodd stated:

There is no doubt about the fact that the first enemy of the Communist is a belief in the fact that you are created by a Divine Creator. That they have to get rid of before anything else. If they can wipe that out, then it is easy, because if you don't believe in a God, all you believe in is better material advancement, and the Communists promise greater material advancement for all.

She also described the manner in which the Communist is effective in his operations on the campuses of America, as follows:

Where there was a unit of at least three or more members, they would meet regularly and function as a unit. They would get instructions from the person in charge of the county or city on which the campus was located. They would pay their dues to that person. At their meetings, they would discuss first the party line, get education on the Marxist-Leninist line and, second, they would discuss the question of how to penetrate other organizations. If there was no union on the campus, they would form a union.

If it was too difficult to form a union, they would form a loose association in which the common problems might be discussed. They would attach themselves or form some connection with the youth, the young people, with the students on the campus.

\* \* \* \* \*

Well, as I said before, communism is a way of life, and it is almost like a religion. It becomes a part of you. It affects your entire thinking. It affects your attitude toward your students, toward your Government, affects your attitude toward things that are happening day by day. Most Communist college professors begin by being very much interested in their students, and if they have a Communist philosophy, they pass it on.

Many of them try to influence their students to become Communists. Any number of students have become Communists because they admired a professor who was going in that direction. Then he functions within all the other organizations on the campus in affecting their thinking, the question of choosing books for the library, the question of establishing curricula for the college.

The question as to whether a Communist teacher endeavors to influence or indoctrinate his pupils was answered by Dr. Dodd in this manner:

There is no doubt in my mind that I influenced students. I was teaching economics; I was teaching political science, history. These are subjects which are very easily influenced by a Marxist-Leninist approach. I was teaching during the period of the depression, and during that period the Communists said the reason for the depression was the breakdown in the capitalist system and the only thing which would obviate any future depressions would be elimination of the system. Change the system, and you would have no more depressions.

Unfortunately, there were no other answers being given at the time. The Communist answer was the easiest answer to give. It was easy to push the students in that direction.

The danger and effectiveness of the Communist Party was explained by Dr. Dodd when she stated:

The Communist movement is a highly centralized and highly organized movement. One of the reasons why they have had such astounding success in countries even like the United States—J. Edgar Hoover says there are 25,000. William Z. Foster, head of the party, says there are 70,000. Whether it is 25,000 or 70,000, that is a small number in comparison with 160 million Americans. Twenty thousand Communists highly organized and placed in key positions can create a tremendous amount of difficulty.

In smearing a committee such as your committee, what is done is this: First, you have to get the Communist Party in opposition. Then every trade union where there are Communists is immediately started to put out the line that if the attack is against the Communists, the next attack will be against labor. They get the trade unions to pass resolutions against anything that is against Communists. Then, they go into women's organizations and minority group organizations, the Negro people, the Jewish people, the foreign-born people, and stirring them up. They charge that these committees are intended to annihilate them, and, therefore, they had better pass the resolution against investigations.

The Communists do have representation in practically every key area in America—in scientific societies, in intellectual circles, women's clubs, trade unions—and these organizations are all then made to adopt the resolutions against them.

How do they promote this resolution? First, they will get someone to make a statement. They get a Communist not known as a Communist. Take a person, let us say a person who is outstanding in religious fields or educational fields.

The committee is greatly indebted to Dr. Dodd for the valuable information she contributed to the committee's further understanding of the Communist Party as a conspiratorial force operating within the United States.

Following the testimony of Dr. Dodd, the committee called Byron Thorwell Darling, who again refused to affirm or deny the allegation that he was a member of the Communist cell at Yale University. He further refused to comment on testimony received in executive session that he had been a moving force in a Young Communist cell which had been in operation at Michigan State University while he was an instructor there. These denials were made in spite of statements that Darling had made to university officials, denying that he was ever a member of the Communist Party.

The committee also heard Mrs. Barbara Springer Darling, the wife of Byron Thorwell Darling; and Flora Webster, his sister-in-law, both of whom refused to affirm or deny sworn testimony that they had been members of the Communist Party.

For the comprehensive and detailed testimony of the following witnesses, which plays its part in completing the picture of the Communist conspiracy which the committee is able to furnish to the Congress of the United States, the committee extends keen appreciation:

*Date of appearance*

Baldwin, Bereniece-----	June 18, 1953.
Bush, Robert H-----	May 25, 1953. (Dr. Bush appeared in executive session and testified fully as to his former membership in the Communist Party. Portions of his testimony have been made public.)
Dodd, Bella V-----	June 17, 1953.
Gainor, Charles-----	May 27, 1953. (Dr. Gainor appeared in executive session and testified fully as to his former membership in the Communist Party. Portions of his testimony have been made public.)
Gewirts, Edward-----	June 8, 1953. (Dr. Gewirts appeared in executive session and testified fully as to his former membership in the Communist Party. Portions of his testimony have been made public.)

The following persons were identified as members of the Communist Party during the course of hearings held in Columbus, Ohio:

	<i>Identified by</i>
Adamski, <sup>1</sup> Stanley Member, United Auto workers, CIO.	Bereniece Baldwin, June 18, 1953. Also identified by the same witness in 1952.
Darling, Barbara Ann (Mrs. Byron T. Darling) (Appeared June 17, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Bereniece Baldwin, June 18, 1953.
Darling, Byron Thorwell University professor. (Appeared June 17 and 18, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.) <sup>2</sup>	Robert Bush, May 25, 1953. Charles Gainor, May 27, 1953. Edward Gewirts, June 8, 1953.
Finklestein, Moe History teacher.	Bella V. Dodd, June 17, 1953.
Frank, Richard Communist Party functionary.	Bella V. Dodd, June 17, 1953.
Gregurek, Frank Communist Party functionary. (Appeared June 8, 1953, in executive session and refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	(Committee counsel, June 18, 1953, referring to executive testimony not yet made public.)
Gregurek, Goldie (Mrs. Frank Gregurek) Official of Communist Party in Michigan. (Appeared June 8, 1953, in executive session and refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Committee counsel, June 18, 1953, referring to executive testimony not yet made public.
Norman, Bill Secretary of the Communist Party in New York, 1946.	Bella V. Dodd, June 17, 1953.
Peters, J. (alias Steve Miller). (See also section of this report regarding the hearings held in San Francisco.)	Bella V. Dodd, June 17, 1953. Robert Gladnick, May 6, 1953 (testifying in New York City). Manning Johnson, July 8, 1953 (testifying in New York City). Also identified by a former Communist in 1952.
Webster, Flora (Mrs. Willard Parker "Ben" Webster). Post office employee, Tucson, Ariz. (Appeared June 18, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Bereniece Baldwin, June 18, 1953.
Winter, Helen Allison (Mrs. Carl Winter). Communist Party functionary.	Bereniece Baldwin, June 18, 1953. Also identified by the same witness in 1952 as well as by 3 other former Communists in 1952.
Wright, Arthur Orville Detroit resident; employee, Briggs Manufacturing Co. (Appeared June 8, 1953, in executive session in Lansing, Mich., and refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership, according to statement by committee counsel at public session June 18, 1953.)	Testimony identifying Mr. Wright as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.

<sup>1</sup> The last name incorrectly spelled Dembski in the 1953 printed hearing.

<sup>2</sup> Also appeared Mar. 13, 1953, in Washington, D. C., and refused to affirm or deny membership in the Communist Party.

## INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE ALBANY, N. Y., AREA

During the past few years the investigations by the House Committee on Un-American Activities have developed the fact that the Communists have exerted strong efforts to infiltrate the important area of Albany, N. Y. As a result of the information gathered by the investigative staff of the committee, a subcommittee was appointed to hold hearings in Albany during the month of July 1953.

At this time the committee was fortunate in securing the cooperation of a citizen of Canada who, as a former member of the Communist Party, possessed information of a very vital character. During the 1950 investigation in Hawaii, the committee obtained leads indicating that the near worldwide shipping strike of 1949 was instigated and executed by the Communists as part of a conspiratorial plan to promote certain unknown Communist objectives. It was not until the Canadian, Patrick Walsh, accepted the committee's invitation to appear as a witness in Albany that the committee learned the full inside story of this most significant incident which so clearly demonstrates the international character of the Communist conspiracy. Walsh's graphic description of what is generally referred to as the Canadian Seamen's Union strike of 1949 is the first time the story has been publicly told.

Walsh's testimony demonstrates what a serious matter it is to permit individuals who are subject to the directives and discipline of the Communist Party to be placed in sensitive positions of leadership and responsibility. It suggests the necessity of congressional consideration of new means and methods of enlarging the provisions of the Internal Security Act, tightening its present provisions, and hastening its enforcement.

Mr. Walsh, in describing his background, said that he had first become associated with communism at the age of 17 or 18, when he became a member of the Young Communist League. He later received instructions in Marxism from Fred Rose, who in 1946 was tried and sentenced by Canadian courts for having conspired to pass secret documents to the Soviet Embassy in Canada. The further activities of Walsh during his early days in the Communist Party, while they relate strictly to Canada, are of interest because they so closely parallel the activities of the Communist Party in the United States and further establish the international conspiratorial aspects of communism.

Mr. Walsh testified that in 1940, he was ordered by the Communist Party to enlist in the Canadian Army in order to carry on "revolutionary defeatism" because, since this was the period of the Hitler-Stalin Pact, the Communists were claiming that the war between Britain and Germany was an "imperialist" one.

After the invasion of the Soviet Union, the line of the Communist Party changed to all-out mobilization. Walsh testified that while

in England, France, and Belgium, he met with Communists of those countries and, further, that there were occasions when he met with members of the American Armed Forces who were also members of the Communist Party. During this period, on instruction of Communist officials, Walsh and other Communists in the Armed Forces of Great Britain and the United States appeared at public gatherings to agitate for a second front.

Following the war, Walsh was instructed by Communist leaders to become a member of the Canadian Seamen's Union, although he had no previous training as a seaman. This was during the period shortly after the formulation of the Marshall plan for aid by the United States to foreign countries. Mr. Walsh explained that Communist leaders made the claim that they had Communists aboard nearly every deep-sea ship. Mr. Walsh stated that after joining the Canadian Seamen's Union, he became a galley boy aboard a Canadian ship, the *Mont Rolland* as a cover for his Communist activities. His instructions were to contact the dockers in the various ports where the ship stopped and insure that there was complete solidarity in a forthcoming strike which the Communists were inspiring. In his testimony, Walsh left no doubt as to the true purpose of the strike. He said :

Yes : I will prove later on in my testimony that this strike was a political strike which had no bona fide trade-union principles involved whatsoever and that it was being ordered by the Cominform, which is the international section and which faithfully carries out the dictates of the Soviet Union, that this strike was being organized with the end in view of tying up shipping in ports all over the world so that Marshall plan shipments would not be delivered in time or the cargoes would rot and at the same time it was expected to deal a crippling blow to the Atlantic Pact which the Communists were vigorously opposing at that time all over Europe.

The formation of the Communist conspiracy to tie up shipping in ports all over the world, thereby dealing a crippling blow to the Marshall plan and the Atlantic Pact, and the acts done in furtherance of the objectives of this conspiracy, were graphically outlined by the witness. Walsh testified that on the arrival of his ship, the *Mont Rolland*, in the port of Genoa, he received a notice to report to the office of the General Federation of Italian Labor. At this meeting he became acquainted with most of the top Communist agitators in the maritime section of the Cominform. There were about 40 people present; among them were Andre Fressinet, general secretary of the Seamen's and Dockers' international section of the World Federation of Trade Unions; Marino De Stefano, a leader at that time of the Italian Seamen's Union, a Communist-dominated and controlled organization; Hoiting of the Dutch Seamen's Union; Van Den Branden, of the Antwerp Dockers Action Committee; Otto Schmidt, an official of the Austrian Inland Transportation Workers, another Communist union affiliated with the World Federation of Trade Unions; Salvadore Gomez, of the underground Communist Party of Spain; Luigi Longo, a prominent leader of the Italian Communist Party and former political commissar of the International Brigades in Spain; Jock Hastings, a well-known Communist agitator from the British Dock Workers Rank and File Committee; Pontikos, claiming to represent the Greek Maritime Federation; and Lazaro Pina, an official or former official of the Cuban General Workers' Federation.

The main speaker was Andre Fressinet. The nature of the conspiracy is best described by quoting the witness' statement of what occurred at this meeting:

So, Fressinet's speech was to the effect that the Marshall plan to aid Europe or to aid the underfed populations of Europe would defeat the Communist Party plans in Italy and in France particularly, where the Communists were busy exploiting the discontent that was evident everywhere due to the postwar conditions in these countries.

Now, Fressinet said that originally the plan had been to involve the National Maritime Union at the same time as the Canadian Seamen's Union, so that the strike would be more effective, but in the meantime Fressinet explained that the National Maritime Union had broken away—that is, the leadership had broken away—from the Communist Party and that nearly all the Communist leaders who had been there for a long time had been expelled. So that they could not count on the National Maritime Union either joining this strike of their own free will or of going on a solidarity strike; but Fressinet pointed out that happily the Canadian Seamen's Union was a union which was not a reactionary one and that it was in the hands of militant comrades and that the shipping tieup which would result in both Canada and the European countries would effectively paralyze all the ports of Europe and would deal a crippling blow to both the Marshall plan and to the Atlantic Pact, because the dockers had been, of course, briefed and approached and ordered to go on strike in all the ports and to tie up shipping, which meant that it was not only the case or the question of tying up Canadian ships. It was the question of—if the ports were paralyzed by these ships, that the strike would spread and that all other ships of other nations, or of Panamanian registry, would then be immobilized and the Marshall-plan cargoes would rot and that sailing schedules would be behind time, and so on and so forth, and that the Communist Party would actively exploit the result of this strike.

Now, after Fressinet spoke, Longo gave an agitational speech in Italian, which I could see was along the same lines. Now, previous to this I had seen copies of *For a Lasting Peace for a People's Democracy*, which is the organ of the Cominform, and I could see the party line against the Marshall plan and the Atlantic Pact was merely being implemented in the speech given by Fressinet.

Now, after Longo's speech, Fressinet asked me to give my opinion of what the strike would be from the CSU viewpoint, and I told him that the members of the CSU were being prepared for the coming strike and that we would certainly play our part and that we had a militant background and that we would certainly contribute our part in seeing to it that the strike was a success.

Now, in referring to the strike, I was given by Fressinet at that meeting the assignment that I should be transferred to the *Beaverbrae*, and that is when I found out \* \* \* this ship was to be the key ship in the forthcoming strike. \* \* \*

Now, Fressinet told me that it would be very important if I should get on the *Beaverbrae* and that I should take part in the coming London dock strikes, that was from the question of experience and because also that I was held in high esteem by the section—by the maritime section of the Cominform.

Now, I wish to stress the fact that this was not a trade-union meeting. This was a meeting of Communist Party agitators.

In answer to the question of whether or not any matter concerning the welfare of seamen generally, or any resolution regarding a bona fide wage dispute in which the seamen would be interested was discussed at this meeting, the witness replied:

No; and that is something that scandalized me at that time, because, although I knew Communist tactics, I didn't know they could be so blunt as that. There was absolutely no mention whatsoever, and when I suggested to Fressinet that we arrange the agenda before, he told me that it was not necessary, that the main thing was that it was going to be against the Marshall plan and in Europe that we didn't have to find excuses for these things, but that in Canada that it was very obvious we had to convince the rank and file that it was to be carried out for trade-union purposes, involving trade-union principles.

In answer to a question as to whether the rank and file members of the labor union were told the truth as to the reasons for tying up the shipping, the witness replied:

No. Well, as always in these things, what we said publicly and what we did secretly were two different things. We had to tell the rank and file that negotiations were being stalled by the shipowners, because the shipowners were not going to play ball with the union, and so on and so forth; but in reality the preparations were going on all the time for this strike. Whether the shipowners signed the contract or agreed to sign the contract or not, the preparations were going on and we didn't bother or care about the negotiations which officially were going on.

With further reference to the occurrences at the Genoa meeting, Walsh testified:

As Lazaro Pina was the only other person coming from the American Continent, it was very important that he should stress the fact that arrangements had been made with Ferdinand Smith, who was the former national secretary of the National Maritime Union. \* \* \* Pina had seen Smith on several occasions to map out plans by rank and file committees of dock workers' unions and the National Maritime Union would try and coordinate their work with the CSU strike. \* \* \* The main point of Pina's speech was to assure everyone that the dockers on the east coast would come out in sympathy strike with the CSU strikers and would paralyze the various American ports. \* \* \* The next speaker was Jock Hastings, who represented the dockers rank and file committee of Great Britain. Hastings pointed out that Jack Poponich, alias Jack Popovich, alias Jack Pope, who, incidentally, is the brother of Harry Popovich mentioned previously—that Popovich was to take up residence in Great Britain and in coordination with the Communist Party, would see to it that all the rank and file Communists within the dockers' union would be ready to actively support the forthcoming strike. Hastings also remarked that if this strike could last a year, that not only would the London docks be tied up, but all the other British ports would be so paralyzed that it would effectively paralyze both the Marshall plan and deal a crippling blow to the Atlantic Pact.

Upon being asked to describe the preparation made to put the *Beaverbrae* in a position which would permit of the execution of the plans, Walsh replied:

As the *Beaverbrae* was the key ship—that is, the strategic ship which would give the signal for the strike—it was very important that aboard this ship the Communists should have oldtime members of the party, who would be reliable, and who would be ready to carry out their tasks, even in the face of imprisonment.

With this end in view, the Communist Party apparatus in St. John, New Brunswick, where the *Beaverbrae* had its port of call, arranged to have non-Communist crew members replaced by trusted Communist Party members, so that when the *Beaverbrae* was ready for the strike, there would be oldtime, trusted Communist members on board the ship who would not hesitate to carry out to the full the orders to see that the port of London was effectively paralyzed when the *Beaverbrae* was tied up and the dockers went out under the prearranged plans. The *Beaverbrae* sailed with the choicest selection of Communist agitators that ever were found aboard one ship. \* \* \*

As I mentioned previously, Jack Pope had contacted the dockworkers' section of the party and everything was being prepared in London; Communist members were replacing non-Communist members aboard the *Beaverbrae*, and also aboard the *Mont Rolland*, which was the ship I was sailing on. At least 4 or 5 persons who were found to be unreliable from the Communist Party viewpoint were put off the ship and replaced by trusted Communist organizers.

Previous to that we had to have a meeting so that everything would be timed—that when the *Beaverbrae* finally left port—that the signal for the strike would be sent out to ships all over the world, because these Canadian ships were not only sailing on the Atlantic, they were also, some of them, sailing on the Pacific.

And I think that the very important factor which should be stressed here is that the Communist plan was aimed primarily at the Atlantic Pact and the Marshall plan shipments, which is borne out by the fact that on the west coast the CSU immediately signed an agreement with the west-coast shipowners, because the west-coast shipowners were not involved at that time in carrying vital cargo to European countries, but were going to Japan and China; and it is significant that when the CSU signed the separate agreement with the west-coast shipowners that there were no wage increases granted or no improvement

of working or living conditions in the contract. It was the same contract as before.

So, it could be plainly seen that the strike was directly aimed at crippling the Atlantic shipping, but to cover up—to cover up this duplicity and this double-face dealing, the west-coast union went through the pretext of saying they had formed another union, and that they disagreed with the policy of the east-coast section of the union and they formed the West Coast Seamen's Union and signed the separate contract.

This was a camouflage tactic in case that the rank and file on the east coast would get wise to the fact that a political strike was in the offing and not a strike involving basic trade-union principles.

The West Coast Seamen's Union still continues on today as a Communist-dominated outfit and has helped Harry Bridges' union 2 months ago in effecting the complete control of the Vancouver and Victoria dockworkers, who have been taken over by Harry Bridges' union; and the same Communist officials who were on the west coast are the same Communist officials who today are in the West Coast Seamen's Union, and they have been following the party line on the question of peace and on various other questions. They have appealed for mercy for the Rosenbergs and they are all known on the west coast as reliable Communists.

In describing the action which was taken on the appointed day, Walsh testified:

Well, the whole strike hinged on the *Beaverbrae* coming into the Royal docks in London and the crew immediately going out on strike and appealing to the dockworkers not to load or unload this ship because it was on strike. This would immediately paralyze the whole London dock area because it was well known that the British dockers, irrespective of whether they were Communists or non-Communists, had a tradition of union solidarity, and that everything had been arranged—that they would be hoodwinked into believing that this was a bona fide strike involving trade-union principles.

So the strike signal would be also the signal for dockworkers in all the other British ports—Southampton, Liverpool, Leith, Swansea, Cardiff, and the other ports—to also go out on strike and refuse to load and unload Canadian ships on strike, which effectively meant that all other ships coming into port or waiting to come into port would be paralyzed until the strike was ended. \*\*\*

After the *Beaverbrae* left port, the last-minute preparations were made to assure that we had reliable Communist members on all other ships which were sailing, and then the strike signal was given by Harry Davis, and appeals were also automatically sent out to all the dockers' unions all over the world to pledge their support and their solidarity with the strike of the Canadian seamen. \*\*\*

The original plan was that I was supposed to sail on the *Beaverbrae*, but then it was decided that it was very important that we could tie up all the Italian ports because all the Italian unions were Communist unions, and we wanted to effectively paralyze shipping in Italy, too, because Italy was getting a lot of Marshall-plan shipments, and it was important that we should see to it that the ships would all be tied up. So I left on the *Mont Rolland* instead of on the *Beaverbrae*. \*\*\*

While on our way to the port of Naples, where we were originally scheduled to sail and to land, the captain got a telegram or a cablegram from the owners of the ship, Dreyfus Bros.—they had a subsidiary company called the Montreal Shipping and these ships belonged to this company. The Dreyfus company ordered the captain to proceed to a non-Italian port, and more precisely to the port of Beirut in Lebanon, where it was known that the Communists had no power or control whatsoever over the dockworkers' union.

This, of course, changed our plans because in this strike we couldn't very well mutiny at sea because we would have left ourselves open to a very serious charge. Not only that, the main question was to tie up the ships so that we would paralyze the ports and a mutiny at sea did not constitute a tying up of a ship. What we wanted to do was to create chaos and havoc in the ports.

In describing what occurred upon the arrival of the *Beaverbrae* according to plan at the London dock, and subsequently, Mr. Walsh gave this account:

It created quite a crisis, not only in London but in the whole British Empire, because London is a vital seaport and the London docks are supposed to be the

greatest docks in the world. Hundreds of ships were tied up and rendered useless when these two ships, the *Beaverbrae* and the *Argomont*, reached their ports and their crews walked out. Immediately, by a prearranged plan, all the dock workers of the port of London refused to work—that is, to load or unload cargoes, not only from these two ships, but from all the other ships in port, which meant that every day there were possibly hundreds of other ships that wanted to come into port and were held off; and this went on for months and months, with the result that hundreds of millions of dollars were lost, shipping schedules were retarded, and that the Marshall plan certainly received a serious blow. \* \* \*

Nearly all the other ports were affected where Canadian ships were tied up, but principally Southampton, Liverpool, Leith, Swansea, and Cardiff. The dockers there walked out in solidarity with the Canadian Seamen's Union strike, and this also contributed to creating chaos in the shipping industry. \* \* \*

On the continent of Europe where, with the exception of Italy, the shipowners decided to cancel the shipping to Italy; but in France, for example, in various ports like Marseilles, Cherbourg, and LeHavre, the French dockworkers, completely controlled by the General Confederation of Labor, which is a Communist-run organization, immediately went out on strike in support of the Canadian Seamen's Union strike and tied up all these docks, which resulted in all the shipping facilities being paralyzed. In some places the dockworkers even went further and they threw some cargo overboard. Other cargo was watered, as we say in seagoing language, and various attempts were made to sabotage machinery, not only ship machinery, but port machinery. \* \* \*

The results were very far reaching, insofar as 77 ships were successfully tied up, immobilized. And when I say 77 ships, I wish to stress the fact, something which I forgot, that Fressinet at the Genoa meeting prophesied that 78 ships would be tied up, and this was months before the actual strike took place. So it just goes to show you with what precautions and with what detailed plans that these top Communist agitators had when they knew beforehand how many ships would be tied up, when even the shipowners could not have guessed whether they would have had 5 or 85 ships tied up.

This showed that Fressinet was sure of the cooperation of the Communist dockworkers' unions from New Zealand to Vancouver and from San Francisco to London.

Now, there were over 200 CSU seamen who were arrested in ports all over the world. There were at least 5 seamen killed, including 2 in San Francisco, and there were also in Halifax and St. John probably 15 or 20 who were wounded as Communists tried to intimidate and tried to brutalize strikers or, rather, nonstrikers who did not want to participate in the strike.

Now, for example, in Cuba the crews of the *Canadian Victor* and the *Federal Pioneer* mutinied when the captain refused to sail into the port of Habana. There in the port of Habana, Lazaro Pina had arranged for the Cuban dockworkers to go out on strike and to effectively paralyze the Habana dock facilities. When the captain did not want to sail into the port, the crew attempted to intimidate the captain by openly creating mutiny on ship, and it got to such serious proportion that the Cuban Government had to send a gunboat to subdue the mutineers.

On the west coast of the United States, Harry Bridges' longshoremen's union cooperated in Seattle and in San Francisco entirely with the Canadian Seamen's Union. Crew members of ships who happened to be at that time in Seattle and San Francisco were fed by Harry Bridges' union and donations were being raised every day by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. It is a historical fact that the Marine Cooks and Stewards also openly cooperated and donated financial assistance to the Communist-led crews in these two ports.

The witness testified that cooperation with the Canadian Seamen's Union strike on the east coast of the United States was a complete fiasco, as the National Maritime Union had succeeded in cleaning house and getting rid of Ferdinand Smith and the International Longshoremen's Association. It will be recalled that deportation proceedings were pending at this time against Ferdinand Smith. How the strike was ultimately settled, after the vital shipping of the world had been tied up for many months, is described by the witness as follows:

The strike was settled due to the energetic intervention of the Seafarers' International Union, which was also a very anti-Communist union; and when

the shipowners saw that the Canadian Seamen's Union was not acting in good faith and did not care to negotiate, but was carrying on this strike which threatened the very existence of the Canadian merchant marine, it called upon the Seafarers' International Union to take over and to man the ships. The Seafarers' International Union succeeded, despite Communist violence and intimidation, in getting Canadian crews to man the strikebound ships.

Now this was not done in a day or a week, or in a month. This was done in a period of 6 months, because it was a very difficult thing for the Seafarers' International Union to man the strike bound ships because they had to go through picket lines of strong-arm men, who were sometimes armed with clubs, and the Canadian Government was so alarmed at the violence which was being displayed by the Communist strong-arm squads that they had to ask the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to step in and to prevent seamen who wanted to sail the ships from being murdered, because there were about 300 people who were injured by these CSU strong-arm men who used to rove around the streets at this new union. So finally, when the Seafarers' International Union was able to supply crews, for example, to Australia and New Zealand and South Africa, and to France and Great Britain and other countries, they were able to man the ships and the strike finally petered out because the Canadian Seamen's Union did not have any more contracts. In the meantime there were many of the seamen who had been disgusted with this political strike and rallied to the Seafarers' International Union—and that's how the strike was ended.

Upon being asked whether the use of Seafarers' International Union to break the strike was a contingency which the Communist Party had not prepared for, the witness replied:

That is the one thing that they did not anticipate. At the Genoa meeting or at another meeting in Marseilles, which I will speak about later on, and which was attended by Mr. Goldblatt, of the Longshoremen's Union from San Francisco, at no time was it ever discussed that there was a possibility that another union would be able to intervene and man the strike-bound ships. This was not discussed because the Communists were so confident that their methods of violence would eventually triumph that they did not take that into consideration, because in previous strikes on the Great Lakes the Canadian Seamen's Union had always been able to win the strikes because of the superiority of their gangster tactics, and they thought that they had completely intimidated any other union from even thinking of trying to compete with them.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Canadian Government realized this strike was a sabotage attempt, not only against the Merchant Marine of Canada but that it was a strike which had nothing to do with wage increases and that it could not be called a bona fide strike; and so, the Canadian Government was happy at the intervention of another bona fide trade union.

Mr. Walsh, like others who have broken with the Communist Party, had very definite reasons for his break. Of this, he said:

I should have stated this at the start of my testimony, but the questions were about the great strike—the CSU strike—for a number of years I have had no illusions on what communism is. I was led to believe that it was something which I found subsequently was very contrary to the idealism that I had attached to the idea; and when I woke up, so to speak, and when I finally realized to what extent that such a thing as treason and sabotage and murder and assassination were part and parcel of the Communist doctrine and practice, I decided to break away from the Communists; but I met some people who were undercover agents within the Communist Party and who convinced me that I should continue in order to gather as much information as possible, so that I would be able to testify later on as to the extent and to the seriousness of the menace of communism which, unfortunately, the people of Canada at that time did not take very seriously, and I was able to cooperate with various anti-Communist groups in giving them advance information and to put the brakes on many violent outbreaks and to even prevent the scuttling of a ship. The *Mont Rolland* was scheduled to be scuttled and I prevented the scuttling of that ship.

The committee is greatly indebted to this citizen of a neighboring country who took the time and trouble to come to this country and add

so much to the knowledge of the committee on the subversive activities of the Communist Party.

The committee was also furnished valuable testimony by John Mills Davis, Nicholas Campas, Jack Davis, and Samuel Evens, all of whom testified concerning not only Communist activities in the Albany area but elsewhere as well. Some 15 other persons, identified as members of the Communist Party, appeared before the committee. These individuals refused to answer committee questions, claiming the privilege of the fifth amendment.

The following persons were identified as Communist Party members during the course of hearings held in Albany, N. Y.:

	<i>Identified by:</i>
Albertson, William Former officer, Waiters Union Local 16, New York City.	Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953. Jack Davis, July 14, 1953.
Alexiou, Costas Former officer, Washington, D. C., Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union.	Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953. Jack Davis, July 14, 1953.
Arnold, Robert Former employee, United States Weather Bureau, Albany.	John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953. Samuel Evens, July 16, 1953.
Barry, Arthur Member of Young Communist League branch in New York City, 1935.	Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953. (Witness identified Mr. Barry as a member of the Young Communist League.)
Bartlett, Jim Young Communist League organizer.	Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953. (Witness identified Mr. Bartlett as a member of the Young Communist League.)
Belinky, Harriet (Mrs. Sidney Belinky) Albany.	John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953. Samuel Evens, July 16, 1953.
Belinky, Sidney Laundry worker, Albany. (Appeared July 16, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953. Samuel Evens, July 15, 1953. Samuel Evens, July 16, 1953.
Bender, William Local 2, Retail-Wholesale and Department Store Workers.	John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953.
Blake, George Organization director for Communist Party, Borough of Manhattan, 1946.	John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953.
Bottcher, William New York State employee, Albany.	John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953. Samuel Evens, July 16, 1953.
Brickman, Anna Housewife, Albany.	John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953. Samuel Evens, July 16, 1953.
Brodsky, Carl Insurance business.	John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953.
Carr, Clarence Officer of Leather Workers Union, Gloversville, N. Y.	Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953. Jack Davis, July 14, 1953.
Cohen, Flo (Mrs. Ralph Cohen) Albany.	John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953. Samuel Evens, July 16, 1953.
Cohen, Ralph Albany.	John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953. Samuel Evens, July 16, 1953.
Crago, Amalia Pesko (also known as Cuechiara or Cook) Albany.	Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953. Jack Davis, July 14, 1953. John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953. Samuel Evens, July 16, 1953.
Crago, Joe (also known as Cuechiara or Cook) Albany.	John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953. Samuel Evens, July 16, 1953.

*Identified by*

Dakchoyloous, Kostas Business agent, Hotel and Restaurant Workers local in Albany.	John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953.
Davis, Clara (Mrs. John Davis)	Samuel Evens, July 16, 1953.
Dodd, Rena Former employee, New York State Health Department. (Appeared July 15, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Jack Davis, July 14, 1953. John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953. Samuel Evens, July 16, 1953.
Doran, Sadie Schenectady, N. Y.	Jack Davis, July 14, 1953.
Dorenz, Arnold Member of Young Communist League in Albany, 1937.	Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953. (Witness identified Mr. Dorenz as a member of the Young Communist League.)
Dorenz, Charles Member of Painters Union; Albany.	Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953. Jack Davis, July 14, 1953. John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953. Samuel Evens, July 16, 1953.
Douglas, Kelly (Bud) Albany.	John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953. Samuel Evens, July 16, 1953.
Dworkin, Jeanette (Mrs. Michael Dworkin) Dworkin, Michael New York State employee; Albany.	John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953. Samuel Evens, July 16, 1953. John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953. Samuel Evens, July 16, 1953. Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953.
Edelstein, Sam Clerk and kitchen worker; Albany.	Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953.
Feay, Herbert New York State employee.	Jack Davis, July 14, 1953. Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953.
Falkoff, Si Communist Party organizer in Troy, N. Y., area.	Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953.
Fields, Shirley Member of Young Communist League in New York City, 1935.	Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953. (Witness identified Shirley Fields as a member of the Young Communist League.)
Flory, Ishmael With Dining Car Employees.	Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953. Jack Davis, July 14, 1953.
Geller, Hilda (Mrs. Louis Geller)	John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953. Samuel Evens, July 16, 1953.
Geller, Louis Electrician, Albany. (Appeared July 14, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953. Samuel Evens, July 16, 1953. Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953. (Mr. Campas identified Mr. Geller as a member of the Young Communist League.)
Gentilli, Salvatore Officer in a waiters union in New York City.	Jack Davis, July 14, 1953.
Gerstinheim, Leo Member of Young Communist League in New York City, 1935.	Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953. (Witness identified Mr. Gerstinheim as a member of the Young Communist League.)
Gold, Irving Former associate personnel technician in New York State Civil Service Department, Albany. (Appeared July 15, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953. Samuel Evens, July 16, 1953.
Gold, Mike Writer.	John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1952.

	<i>Identified by</i>
Gold, Stella (Mrs. Irving Gold) Housewife, Albany.	John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953. Samuel Evens, July 16, 1953.
Goldstein, Evelyn (Mrs. Nathan Goldstein; nee Minsky) Former bookkeeper. (Appeared July 15, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953. Samuel Evens, July 16, 1953.
Goldstein, Nathan Upholstery worker, Albany.	John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953. Samuel Evens, July 16, 1953.
Gordon, Frances "Mike" (Mrs. Harry Gordon; also known as Mrs. Harry Gordon Itskowitz.)	John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953. Samuel Evens, July 16, 1953.
Gordon, Harry (legal name: Harry Gordon Itskowitz.) Salesman. (Appeared July 15, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953. Samuel Evens, July 16, 1953.
Gordon, Max Communist party functionary.	Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953. Jack Davis, July 14, 1953.
Hacker, Carl International organizer for Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union.	Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953. Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953. Jack Davis, July 14, 1953.
Hatchigan, Donald Employee of cleaning and dyeing plant, Troy, N. Y.	Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953. Jack Davis, July 14, 1953.
Herman, David President of Hotel and Club Workers, Local 6, New York City. (Jack Davis testified he believed David Herman had left the Communist Party.)	Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953. John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953. Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953. Jack Davis, July 14, 1953.
Itskowitz, Frances "Mike" Gordon. (See Frances Gordon.)	
Itskowitz, Harry Gordon. (See Harry Gordon.)	
Jacobson, Helen Local 2, Retail-Wholesale and Department Store Workers, New York City.	John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953.
Jennings, Ruth Member of Young Communist League in Schenectady, 1937.	Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953. (Witness identified Ruth Jennings as a member of the Young Communist League.) John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953. Samuel Evens, July 16, 1953.
Kaufman, Mrs. Sarah. (nee Schwartzman) Housewife, Albany. (Appeared July 14, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	
King, James Officer of State, County, and Municipal Workers Union.	Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953. Jack Davis, July 14, 1953.
Klein, Dorothy. (See Dorothy Loeb.)	
Klein, Harold Communist Party functionary.	Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953. John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953. Samuel Evens, July 16, 1953.
Klein, Joseph. (Also known as Joseph Stone) Communist Party functionary, Schenectady.	Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953.
Kolker, Alexander Railroad worker.	John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953. Samuel Evens, July 16, 1953.

	<i>Identified by</i>
Kotick, Mary Local 2, Retail-Wholesale and Department Store Workers, New York City.	John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953.
Kramberg, Sam Former Officer of Cafeteria Workers Union, local 302, New York City.	Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953.
LaFortune, George Troy, N. Y.	Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953. Jack Davis, July 14, 1953.
Lahne, Selma Waitress.	Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953.
Lane, Gertrude Officer in Hotel and Club Employees' Union, local 6, New York City. (Jack Davis testified he believed Gertrude Lane had left the Communist Party.)	Jack Davis, July 14, 1953.
Laros, Betty Employee of the State of New York. (Appeared July 15, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Jack Davis, July 14, 1953. John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953. Samuel Evens, July 16, 1953.
Lawrence, Bill. ( <i>See</i> section of this report on hearings held in New York City.)	
Lazari, Nick Officer of Hotel and Restaurant Union, Pittsburgh.	Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953.
Loeb, Dorothy (also known as Dorothy Klein; alleged wife of Joseph Klein, also known as Joseph Stone) Communist Party factionary.	Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953.
Lubin, Louis J. Dentist (Appeared July 16, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953. Samuel Evens, July 16, 1953.
Michelson, William. ( <i>See</i> section of this report on hearings held in New York City.)	
Oberkirch, Charles Officer of Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Jack Davis, July 14, 1953.
Obermier, Mike Former officer of Hotel and Club Employees Union.	Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953. Jack Davis, July 14, 1953.
O'Connor, Paul UE organizer, New England.	Jack Davis, July 14, 1953.
Parker, Herbert Communist Party organizer in Young Communist League.	Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953.
Pesko, Amalia. ( <i>See</i> Amalia Pesko Crago.)	
Poziomek, John (also spelled John Piziomek) Barber.	John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953. Samuel Evens, July 16, 1953.
Rappaport, David (legal name: Arpad David Rappaport) Former employee, New York State Department of Social Welfare. (Appeared July 15, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953. Jack Davis, July 14, 1953. John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953. Samuel Evens, July 16, 1953.
Rich, Harry Former officer of Cooks Union, Local 89, New York City.	Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953. Jack Davis, July 14, 1953.

	<i>Identified by</i>
Rubin, Jay Officer of Hotel and Club Employees Union, Local 6, New York City. (Jack Davis testified he believed Jay Rubin has left the Communist Party.)	Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953. Jack Davis, July 14, 1953.
Schulz, Willie Former officer of Waiter's Union, Local 219, New York City.	Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953. Jack Davis, July 14, 1953.
Schwarzbart, Elias "Eli" Attorney. (Appeared July 15, 1953; denied present membership in the Communist Party, but refused to affirm or deny past membership.)	John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953. Samuel Evens, July 16, 1953.
Schwenkmyer, Frieda Former organizer for Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, Troy, N. Y.	Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953. Jack Davis, July 14, 1953.
Scott, Janet Newspaperwoman (Appeared July 14, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953. Samuel Evens, July 16, 1953.
Shapiro, Hannah (Mrs. Leon Shapiro) Teacher (Appeared July 15, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953. Samuel Evens, July 16, 1953.
Shapiro, Leon Communist Party functionary.	John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953. Samuel Evens, July 16, 1953.
Short, Irene Leader of Young Communist League, New York City, 1935.	Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953. (Witness identified Irene Short as a member of the Young Communist League.)
Sidman, I. Nathan Attorney; vice chairman of Rensselaer County Committee of American Labor Party.	Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953. John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953.
Stathis, George Waiter.	Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953. John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953.
Stone, Joseph. (See Joseph Klein.)	John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953.
Weinstein, Evelyn (Witness testified he understood Evelyn Weinstein did not remain in the party.)	John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953.
Winston, William Communist Party functionary, New York City.	Samuel Evens, July 16, 1953.
Wright, Arthur New York State employee. (Witness testified Mr. Wright told him he was leaving the party.)	Samuel Evens, July 16, 1953.
Wright, John Former employee of Division of Parole, State of New York. (Appeared July 15, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953. Jack Davis, July 14, 1953. John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953. Samuel Evens, July 16, 1953.
Yarman, Mike Restaurant employee.	Nicholas Campas, July 14, 1953.
Zuckman, Morris Attorney. (Appeared July 14, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	John Mills Davis, July 15, 1953. Samuel Evens, July 16, 1953.

## SOVIET SCHEDULE FOR WAR—1955

### TESTIMONY OF COL. JAN BUKAR

An important part of the duties and responsibilities which have been imposed by the Congress upon the House Committee on Un-American Activities is the ascertainment of the nature, extent, and objectives of subversive propaganda emanating from foreign sources.

In May 1953, the committee received the testimony of a former Slovakian Army officer who, for reasons of security, in appearing before the committee, used an assumed name, Col. Jan Bukar.

Colonel Bukar testified that in the fall of 1939, as an officer in the Czechoslovakian Army, which was then joined with Hitler's army, he had fought against Poland until the fall of that country. He had also engaged in battles against the Soviet Union. It was during that period that Colonel Bukar began to assist Russian partisans in their fight against Germany. He related that in one instance, while he was supposed to be assisting the Germans, he had arranged circumstances in such a manner that while it appeared he had made a tactical error, he had actually allowed Russian forces to escape through German lines. As a result of this act, Bukar became a hero of the Russian underground and because of the services he had rendered the Russian Government, he was approached by certain Russian officials who urged him to form a Soviet-Slovak Republic.

One of the highlights of Colonel Bukar's testimony was the information he gave concerning a Soviet military school which he attended from 1945 to 1947. The school, which was known as the Frunze Military School, was located in Moscow, and attended by approximately 3,000 students composed largely of officers who had participated in World War II. He described the instructors of the school as high Communist generals and officials of the Soviet Foreign Office. A part of the curriculum of this school was a course in firearms and other instruments of war. He related how the students engaged in hypothetical warfare against forces representing America, England, Turkey, Japan, and Germany. The students at the Frunze School were also taught methods of strategy to be employed in communizing capitalistic nations, and he explained that the key positions that were the objectives of the Communist Party for seizure in all instances were the Ministries of the Interior, Army, and Industries.

The instructors at this military school informed the students that the Soviet Union recognized the United Nations as exercising no authority over it, but that the United Nations served as a vantage point for the Communists from which events transpiring in the Western World could be kept under close surveillance.

The portion of Colonel Bukar's testimony from which the title for his testimony is derived was that upon the excuse that Great Britain was preparing for an attack to destroy the Soviet Union in 1955, the Soviet Union would undertake an offensive before that time.

## LIEUTENANT FRANCISZEK JARECKI

Lt. Franciszek Jarecki is the first young Polish jet pilot who escaped with a Polish jet plane, to the island of Bornholm, Denmark. Lieutenant Jarecki appeared before the committee and furnished it with information concerning the anti-American propaganda that is being disseminated by the Communist rulers of Poland. He stated that, in one sense, false propaganda furnished by the Communists is what led to his successful flight from Poland. Lieutenant Jarecki stated that the Communists told their jet fliers that Denmark was American-controlled and that there was an American airbase on the island of Bornholm. While Lieutenant Jarecki believed this to be the case, he did not believe the propaganda that the American Government was the enemy of the Polish people. At the first opportunity, he set the course of his plane for Bornholm where he landed in an open field and later asked for and was granted asylum in Denmark. Subsequently he made his way to the United States.

Lieutenant Jarecki expressed the belief that the large majority of Polish people are against communism, but that he believed time was working for the Russians, due to the fact that they have been in control of the country for such a long period of time.

He stated that he believed the Polish people were still loyal to democratic principles and commented that the Polish people "are like a radish—it is red outside, but white inside."

## DR. MAREK STANISLAW KOROWICZ

In addition to the testimony furnished the committee by Lt. Franciszek Jarecki concerning the anti-American propaganda and activities being engaged in by Soviet puppets in Poland, the committee also received the testimony of Dr. Marek Stanislaw Korowicz.

Dr. Korowicz, until a few days before his appearance, was the alternate Polish delegate to the United Nations. Dr. Korowicz testified that he had never succumbed to Communist ideology, nor had he ever been a member of the Communist Party. He has a lengthy background of legal training and experience, and, on the basis of this, was selected by the Polish Government to be an alternate delegate to the United Nations as chairman of the Sixth Commission of Jurists.

Dr. Korowicz, in the course of his testimony, stated that the Polish delegation to the United Nations and its members were instructed on all occasions to cooperate closely with the delegation from the Soviet Union and to receive their orders from the Russian delegation. He said that the Polish delegation was nothing but an extension of the Russian delegation. Dr. Korowicz furnished the committee with testimony as to the true conditions of a Sovietized country, when he stated:

The Soviet gauleiters have turned Poland into one immense totalitarian prison camp. The Bolshevik regime has succeeded in making of Poland, which is potentially one of the richest countries in Europe, a land of misery, oppression, and exploitation of the working classes. The so-called brotherly help that the U. S. S. R. boasts of giving to Poland is a gigantic lie. It is, in fact, the most cruel system of colonial administration operating for the sole benefit of Soviet Russia.

The Communists have proclaimed that in Poland there are 2 million members registered in the party, to which they add 2 million members of the Young Communist Movement. Now, these young people of approximately 14 years of age are not members of any political party. They are being indoctrinated. But the importance given to the number of Communists in Poland must be considered also as a lie. At the maximum the Communist Party only includes 6 to 7 percent of the population.

In the case of a free election, unhappily impossible under present circumstances, I do not believe that the Communist votes would represent more than 2 percent of the total.

I am absolutely confident that I am speaking not only for myself but for millions of my countrymen in giving to you the following thoughts: We Poles see in recent events in Russia only some tactical changes, but certainly no change in the Soviet master strategy. We Poles who live close to Russia believe that the Soviet has not made drastic and fundamental changes in its policy. They know in Moscow that under present circumstances war is not the best and the safest way to achieve their aims. As seen in Poland, the Soviet aim remains that of world conquest. The Soviet master plan or grand strategy looks to achieve this final aim in 1970 or 1980, and this plan is based on the progressive destruction of the cultural, economic, and political foundations of the free world.

First the Soviet Union is making a tremendous effort to achieve the integration of the numerous and diverse elements among its empire of 800 million people.

The committee wishes to express its appreciation to these individuals who have fled the Communist terror which is in control of their native countries, and wishes to extend an invitation to any other individual who finds himself in a similar plight to avail himself of this committee and furnish whatever information he may possess which will be of help to the Congress and to the American people in perfecting the defense of human freedom and human dignity.

## RELIGION

The world Communist conspiracy started with a basic fundamental premise that communism, as a political and social force, could never succeed in its goal of world domination so long as the fires of faith in God and a belief in the immortality of the soul remained in the hearts, the souls, and the minds of men. Every Communist leader since Marx and Engels has stressed the necessity for the destruction of religious faith as a cardinal point in the Communist attack. While the leaders of the conspiracy have, from time to time, deviated, detoured, or retraced their courses in political, economic, and military matters as the demands of expediency and opportunism dictated, on no occasion has there been a deviation from the theme as enunciated by Nikolai Lenin that religion must, at all costs, be destroyed if communism were ever to achieve a final and complete victory over the persons of free men.

Lenin stated:

*"Down with religion! Long live atheism! The spread of atheistic views is our chief task."*

The crass materialism of communism replaces Bethlehem with the shrine of Lenin, and the symbols of Christianity and Judaism with the mummified remains of the patron saint "Discord."

All Americans, including the individual members of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, draw strength and inspiration from the great religious codes of history. All realize that the church, irrespective of denomination or creed, represents the greatest and most effective bulwark against communism and its agents.

Communists recognize the advantage in, and the necessity for, organization, and the one force they fear is the force represented by great and dedicated bodies of men and women banded together in common cause. Today, throughout the world, in dank prison cells and behind the barbed wire of concentration camps, the Communist masters of enslaved peoples hold as hostages hundreds of men and women of the cloth. Unspeakable torture and mental agony have been imposed upon these servants of God in an effort to bring about recantations of faith and a denial of spiritual values. In this effort, the Communists have met with one of their greatest defeats. However, and history records the tragic fact again and again, those who would rule the world go around and under obstacles when it is no longer possible to pass through them. Where threats and tortures have proved equally unavailing, the Communists have called upon guile and subterfuge to recruit to their causes, if not to their organization, a number of individuals within the area of religion, individuals who, in many cases, have been and are completely unaware of the purposes for which they have been used and the ends to which the prestige of their names has been lent. A minute number of case-hardened Communists and Communist sympathizers have actually infiltrated them-

selves into the ranks of the loyal clergy, and sworn testimony relative to this fact is in the possession of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

An examination of the record reflects that only a very small number of clergymen in the United States have been consistent fellow travelers with the Communist Party. These individuals have consistently followed the Communist Party line and Soviet foreign policy through frequent reversals and flip-flops of official party doctrine.

For these the committee can offer no explanation other than that they are true fellow travelers with communism.

What, then, is the reason why any of the remaining great body of loyal and patriotic members of the clergy have been associated in name at least with one or more Communist groups? For the most part, it appears to stem from humanitarian desire and possibly a lack of careful study.

The classic Communist trap for the unwily and the unwitting is the Communist-front group in the United States. The fronts, like pilot fish, attach themselves to any and all worthwhile causes, particularly those having to do with minority groups in the United States or with social and economic problems peculiar to or participated in by large bodies of citizens. In an effort to lend respectability and achieve widespread acceptance of such front organizations, the Communists have long sought to obtain the use of the names of well-known Americans of unquestioned loyalty. It is unfortunate to relate that in this effort the Communists have achieved a considerable measure of success.

Of necessity, a clergyman's life is a busy one, and it is understandable that there might be instances when a telephone call is received or a person stops by and asks that the name of the clergyman be given for some cause, and, upon learning that it is for peace or civil rights, such permission is granted. It might even follow that the additional step of inquiry is made to determine other sponsors of the organization. In such instances, the organizers of these organizations are adroit at selecting the names of the more prominent, irreproachable individuals.

The committee feels that all of these might be contributing factors where names of members of the clergy, who themselves are unalterably opposed to communism, are found in connection with Communist-front groups. The committee recognizes them, but still does not feel that such association should be taken lightly or passed off without correction. The clergymen is respected because of the life to which he has dedicated himself. He is naturally looked upon as above the ordinary man and, as a result, his responsibility is greater than that of the ordinary man. The fact that an organization has the apparent support of numerous members of the clergy would certainly give encouragement to other individuals to become associated with or to contribute funds to such an organization.

Some members of the clergy as well as other persons in professions have been particularly lax in ~~not~~ <sup>not</sup> making a thorough investigation of the causes and groups to which the prestige of their names has been lent. The names of too many men of the cloth appear as sponsors, directors, or contributors to organizations which were established by the Communist Party to serve the Communist ends, even though the number is very small in comparison to loyal clergy. Failure to properly

comprehend the purposes of such groups and organizations has resulted in the appearance, on official forms, documents, and publications of the front groups, of the names of a number of American clergymen. The committee is confident that the great majority of those who lent the prestige of their names to such Communist-inspired and Communist-dominated movements as the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City on March 25, 26, and 27, 1949, were completely unaware of the true nature and extent of Communist direction.

The committee realizes that the temper of the times has changed considerably over the past 10 or 15 years, and that there is a keener awareness of subversive activities than there was in the late 1930's and early 1940's. The committee is aware that there was scant notification to individuals of the true nature of many organizations over this period. The fact is that from 1939, until the enactment of the Internal Security Act of 1950, for which this committee is chiefly responsible, the only official congressional body designating organizations as subversive was this committee.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities has conducted no investigation of subversive infiltration of the clergy or religion and no such investigation is contemplated.

The committee has proceeded in its investigations on the premise that a member of the Communist Party enjoys no immunity from investigation, regardless of his rank or calling. In the instances where the committee has determined that an individual member of the clergy is or had been a member of the Communist Party, the committee has proceeded exactly as it would in the case of any other person so identified.

The official record establishes that, as in other fields, the few members of the clergy who have associated with Communist causes is a minute percentage of the hundreds of thousands of loyal, patriotic men of the cloth.

#### JACK RICHARD McMICHAEL

As has been reflected in other parts of this report, the House Committee on Un-American Activities is charged by the Congress with the investigation of subversive activities wherever they may be found.

In the hearings held in New York City in July 1953, the committee heard the testimony of Manning Johnson and Leonard Patterson, both of whom had been members of the Communist Party in the United States. Both Johnson and Patterson had testified for the Government in the prosecution of Communist leaders in the Smith Act cases, as well as before the Subversive Activities Control Board. The efforts of defense counsel in these cases to shake the testimony of these witnesses failed and their testimony has been unimpeached.

In the course of his testimony, Manning Johnson, on July 8, 1953, testified as follows:

Mr. SCHERER. Mr. Johnson, do you know any other person who was an officer of the Methodist Federation [for Social Action] at any time who was a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes; the Reverend Jack McMichael was a member of the Methodist Federation.



Mr. SCHERER. What was his connection with the Methodist Federation?

Mr. JOHNSON. He was executive secretary of the Methodist Federation for Social Action up until 1953.

\* \* \* \* \*

Mr. SCHERER. How did you know that Reverend McMichael was a Communist?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, during the period that I was member of the Communist Party, during the thirties, Jack McMichael was a member of the national committee of the Young Communist League, and he was also a member of the Communist Party, and from time to time he met with the now fugitive Communist, Gilbert Green, who was head of the Young Communist League at that time, and he attended occasionally meetings of the national committee of the Communist Party with Gilbert Green.

Mr. SCHERER. Was Reverend McMichael still a member of the Communist Party when you left the party?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes; he was.

During the same New York hearings, Leonard Patterson furnished the committee with the following testimony:

Mr. KUNZIG. When you were in the Young Communist League, did you ever know one Jack McMichael?

Mr. PATTERSON. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. What position did he hold in the Young Communist League?

Mr. PATTERSON. He was a member of the New York District of the Young Communist League and was a member of the top faction of the Young Communist League and the Communist Party in the American League Against War and Fascism. Also he was a member of the top faction of the American Youth Congress that was organized around 1934.

Mr. KUNZIG. You knew him then as one of the leading members of the Young Communist League?

Mr. PATTERSON. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. I hand you a document marked "Patterson Exhibit No. 1" for identification. I am very carefully holding my hand over any names mentioned and in passing you this document marked "Exhibit No. 1" for identification I show you a picture and ask you if you recognize that person?

Mr. PATTERSON. Yes.

Mr. KUNZIG. Who is that?

Mr. PATTERSON. That is the McMichael as I recognized in the Young Communist League together with me from 1931 until I went out in 1935.

Mr. KUNZIG. Let the record show, Mr. Chairman, that the witness has identified a document which is a photostatic copy of an article from the New York World Telegram, September 15, 1951, headlined "Controversial Federation Retains Methodist in Name."

"Body Reelects Reverend McMichael," and then there is a picture under which appears the name of Reverend McMichael.

On the basis of this testimony, the committee called the Reverend Jack Richard McMichael, who is presently pastor of the Methodist Church at Upper Lake, Calif. The Reverend McMichael denied that he had ever been a member of the Communist Party. During the course of the hearing, the witness was confronted by Manning Johnson and the witness denied knowledge of him.

The committee also received the testimony of John and Martha Edmiston who stated that they had met with the Reverend McMichael during May or June 1940 at the Southern Hotel in Columbus, Ohio, the occasion being a meeting of the Ohio Youth Congress.

The Reverend McMichael contended that his diary indicated that he was not in Columbus, Ohio, during the period of May or June 1940, and he denied that he knew Martha or John Edmiston.

In view of the conflict in testimony, the committee voted that the testimony of Manning Johnson, Leonard Patterson, Martha and John Edmiston, and the Reverend Jack R. McMichael be transmitted to the Department of Justice for consideration of possible perjury prosecution.

**G. BROMLEY OXNAM**

The Reverend G. Bromley Oxnam is Bishop of the Methodist Church for the Washington, D. C., area. On July 21, 1953, Bishop Oxnam appeared before the committee as a result of a request by him, that he be heard. Bishop Oxnam informed the committee that certain information in the committee's files relating to him was in error.

As in every instance of this kind, where a person feels that there is erroneous information, or information that might require clarification, the committee is pleased to take every reasonable step to insure that the information is corrected or clarified. In fact Bishop Oxnam had been extended an invitation to appear before the committee as early as October 1951.

The committee believes that the full record of the hearing afforded Bishop Oxnam, will now serve to correct and clarify any erroneous information that might have been contained in the files relating to him.

## INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILADELPHIA, PA., AREA

The House Committee on Un-American Activities commenced hearings in Philadelphia in 1952, which dealt principally with Communist infiltration of vital defense industries in that area. On November 16 through November 18, 1953, a subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities resumed hearings in Philadelphia, dealing exclusively with individuals who are either currently or had been engaged as school teachers in Philadelphia. As in the case of other witnesses so called before the committee these teachers had been identified through investigation as having been members of the Communist Party at one time and possibly having continued their membership until the present time.

In all there were 19 witnesses who appeared before the committee, some refused to affirm or deny present or past Communist Party membership, however, the majority denied present membership while refusing to answer any questions regarding Communist activities prior to their signing a loyalty oath as required by Pennsylvania law in the early months of 1952.

The committee wishes to point out the obvious fact that the 19 teachers who appeared before the committee is a very small fraction of the loyal American teachers in Philadelphia, Pa.

At this point, the appreciation of the committee is extended to both Dr. Bella V. Dodd and to Dorothy K. Funn for their further testimony, given in the hearings held in Philadelphia.

Witnesses heard by the committee in Philadelphia who refused to affirm or deny allegations of Communist Party membership, or of participation in activities promoted by the Communist conspiracy:

	<i>Identified by</i>
Anton, Benjamin David Principal, Baldwin Public School. (Appeared Nov. 17 and 18, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Testimony identifying Mr. Anton as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.
Atkinson, Mrs. Sadie T. Teacher, Clara Barton Elementary School. (Appeared Nov. 17, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Testimony identifying Mrs. Atkinson as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.
Beilan, Herman Teacher, Grant High School. (Appeared Nov. 18, 1953; testi- fied he is not now a member of the Communist Party, but re- fused to affirm or deny past mem- bership.)	Testimony identifying Mr. Beilan as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.

*Identified by*

- Deacon, Thomas  
Counselor, Sulzberger Junior High School.  
(Appeared Nov. 18, 1953; testified he is not now a member of the Communist Party, but refused to affirm or deny past membership.)
- Elfont, Sophia  
English Department, Stetson Junior High School.  
(Appeared Nov. 17, 1953; testified she is not now a member of the Communist Party, but refused to affirm or deny past membership.)
- Fruit, Harry  
Mathematics teacher, Germantown High School.  
(Appeared Nov. 16, 1953; testified he is not now a member of the Communist Party, but refused to affirm or deny past membership.)
- Haas, Solomon  
Teacher, Hunter Elementary School.  
(Appeared Nov. 18, 1953; testified he is not now a member of the Communist Party, but refused to affirm or deny past membership.)
- Ivens, Louis  
Teacher, Stetson Junior High School.  
(Appeared Nov. 16, 1953; testified he is not now a member of the Communist Party, but refused to affirm or deny past membership.)
- Kaplan, Samuel Meyer  
Teacher, John Bartram High School.  
(Appeared Nov. 16, 1953; testified he is not now a member of the Communist Party, but refused to affirm or deny past membership). (Mr. Delaney testified that Mr. Kaplan and his wife Ruth were expelled from the Communist Party late 1950.)
- Lawrence, Bill. (See section of this report regarding hearings held in New York City.)
- Lowenfels, Lillian (Mrs. Walter Lowenfels)  
Former teacher.  
(Appeared Nov. 16, 1953; testified she is not now a member of the Communist Party, but refused to affirm or deny past membership.)
- Margolis, Adele (Mrs. Nathan Margolis)  
Former teacher.  
(Appeared Nov. 17, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)
- Testimony identifying Mr. Deacon as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.
- Testimony identifying Miss Elfont as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.
- Testimony identifying Mr. Fruit as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.
- Testimony identifying Mr. Haas as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.
- Testimony identifying Mr. Ivens as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.
- Thomas Delaney, Oct. 13, 1952. Other testimony identifying Mr. Kaplan as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.
- Testimony identifying Mrs. Lowenfels as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.
- Testimony identifying Mrs. Margolis as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.

*Identified by*

Margolis, Nathan Walter Teacher, John Bartram High School. (Appeared Nov. 17, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Testimony identifying Mr. Margolis as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.
Perloff, Caroline (Mrs. David Perloff) Counselor, Ferguson School. (Appeared Nov. 17, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Testimony identifying Mrs. Perloff as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.
Perloff, David Teacher, Abraham Lincoln High School. (Appeared Nov. 17, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Testimony identifying Mr. Perloff as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.
Reivich, Isadore Teacher, West Philadelphia High School. (Appeared Nov. 17, 1953; testified he is not now a member of the Communist Party, but refused to affirm or deny past membership.)	Testimony identifying Mr. Reivich as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.
Rutman, Robert J. Employed, Jefferson Medical College. (Appeared Nov. 18, 1953; testified he is not now a member of the Communist Party, but refused to affirm or deny past membership.)	Testimony identifying Mr. Rutman as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.
Soler, Esther (Mrs. William Soler) Teacher, William B. Mann School. (Appeared Nov. 17, 1953; testified she is not now a member of the Communist Party, but refused to affirm or deny past membership.)	Testimony identifying Mrs. Soler as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.
Soler, William Gordon Teacher, Central High School. (Appeared Nov. 17, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Testimony identifying Mr. Soler as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.
Thomas, Estelle Naomi Teacher, Bache School. (Appeared Nov. 16, 1953; testified she is not now a member of the Communist Party, but refused to affirm or deny past membership.)	Testimony identifying Miss Thomas as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.
Wepman, Mrs. Sarah Walsh Former teacher. (Appeared Nov. 16, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Testimony identifying Mrs. Wepman as a member of the Communist Party has not been made public.

## INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE SAN FRANCISCO AREA

The investigations conducted by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in California during the past few years have revealed a strong concentration of Communist efforts to infiltrate the northern California area, particularly that of the San Francisco and Oakland Bay region. With these facts in mind, the committee held hearings in San Francisco, Calif., during the first week in December 1953.

The first witness to appear before the committee was Louis Rosser, who had been a member of the Communist Party or the Young Communist League from 1932 until December 1944. Mr. Rosser, as is Mrs. Dorothy K. Funn, who previously testified in New York City, is a Negro who had joined the Communist Party for much the same reasons as had Mrs. Funn. During the early 1930's, he became convinced that the Communist Party was working actively and sincerely for the betterment of social and economic conditions for the American Negro. He testified that he subsequently realized that the Communist Party was using the Negro issue in the United States for its selfish aims. He related how, during the period of the 1930's when it seemed likely that there would be a war between the democracies and Germany or possibly a war which would be directed against the Soviet Union, the Communist Party in the United States fomented discontent and agitated for open rebellion by the Negro people in the United States. He stated that, however, when it appeared that the Soviet Union was endangered by the attack of Hitler's forces, this propaganda was altered and the Negro people encouraged to cooperate fully with other races and nationalities in an all-out effort to give support and comfort to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Rosser described to the committee the instructions which he had received concerning the world situation in the 1930's, stating that the Communist Party line then was that if there was a war between the "capitalistic" countries, it would be an "imperialist" war, and the Communist Party must have the American people prepared to turn such a war into a civil war. However, if there was to be a war against the "workers' fatherland," the Soviet Union, the American Communist Party must have the leadership of the American people and must lead them to turn their guns against their own Government and thwart any attempt by the American Government to destroy the Soviet Union. Rosser's disillusionment came gradually over a long period of time when he realized that the Communist Party had no sincere interest in the American Negro other than to exploit him, and in 1944 made a public break with the Communist Party. Rosser's experience following his break with the Communist Party once again serves to strengthen the committee's knowledge concerning the blacklisting methods used by the Communist Party against anyone who is not a Communist, or particularly against anyone who has had the

courage to break away from the Communist Party. Rosser explained how, following his break with the Communist Party, he had returned to the normal pursuits which he had cast away out of necessity by being a member of the Communist Party, and had obtained employment as a porter in a bowling alley. Rosser stated that when the Communist Party learned of this it sent a delegation to the proprietor of the bowling alley and exerted sufficient pressure on his employer to cause him to lose even this minor position. Subsequently, when he was able to obtain a position as labor secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a Communist faction within that group which had been unsuccessful in having him fired or removed went to the extent of having the funds with which he was being paid blocked.

The committee is indeed indebted to Mr. Rosser for the volume of valuable information he made available to it.

During testimony given the committee in 1948, Miss Elizabeth T. Bentley testified that a person who had been a member of a Communist unit within the United States Government, and had furnished her material which she relayed as a Soviet courier to higher Soviet agents, was one Donald Niven Wheeler. Mr. Wheeler, who presently resides in Oregon, was called before the subcommittee in San Francisco on December 1, 1953, in order that he might furnish the committee with the information he possessed or deny the testimony previously given regarding his espionage activities. Mr. Wheeler, as have the majority of the other members of this Communist cell, refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership or the activities previously alleged, on the basis that to do so might tend to incriminate him.

The committee also called two persons who, had they desired, could have furnished the committee with some of the most valuable information yet available concerning Communist Party activities, because of the position of prominence they had attained in the Communist Party. One was Roy Hudson, who had been a member of the national committee, as well as a member of the political bureau of the Communist Party. In 1944, Hudson was the vice president of the Communist Political Association. The other person was Harrison George, who in 1933 was a member of the central committee, and in 1939 a member of the national committee of the Communist Party. In addition to being a speaker at the 10th National Convention of the Communist Party, he was a member of the staff of the Daily Worker in 1937, editor of the People's World from 1938 through 1944, and a former brother-in-law of Earl Browder.

Roy Hudson was presented a photostatic copy of a typewritten letter over the signature of "Hudson" bearing date the 8th day of February 1934, and addressed to H. Jackson, who had been identified by Lou Rosser as having been a member of the Communist Party and west-coast organizer of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, of which latter organization Roy Hudson was national secretary at the time. Hudson refused to identify the signature as his on the ground that to do so might tend to incriminate him. The letter severely upbraided Jackson for his objection to the action of the Politbureau of the Communist Party in giving George Mink a temporary leave of absence from his duties on the west coast and his assignment to a special mission. The letter referred to the fact that a person by the name of

"Ray" had insisted upon giving the assignment to Mink. Thomas Ray was secretary of the Marine Workers Industrial Union at that time. This letter, referring to the mission of Mink, was written a short time prior to the shipping strike on the west coast in 1934.

As reported in the press, that subsequently, in July 1935, George Mink was sent to prison by a court in Copenhagen, Denmark, for Soviet espionage. Roy Hudson refused to testify as to whether or not George Mink was given a temporary leave from his activities in connection with the seamen's strike on the west coast and was sent to the continent of Europe on a mission for the Communist Party in connection with that strike on the grounds that his answer might tend to incriminate him. Thus the effort of the committee to ascertain whether George Mink played the same role as that played by Patrick Walsh of the Canadian Seamen's Union in seeking support of Communist dock workers in European ports, was temporarily thwarted.

In order to obtain further light on the international aspect of Communist Party activities in the United States, the witness Harrison George was questioned regarding certain propaganda activities which he directed, and in which he participated on the west coast from 1933 to 1935.

Anne Kinney, a former member-at-large of the Communist Party, testified in executive session on December 22, 1952, that she was given a special party assignment to work for Harrison George, who was engaged in publishing a trade-union paper designed for circulation in Japan. Her function was limited to that of a "mail drop". She possessed no knowledge of the character or purpose of the propaganda activities aimed at Japan.

During the hearing in San Francisco, the testimony of Joe Koide, a Japanese national and a former member of the Communist Party of the United States was taken. This witness testified that when Earl Browder came back from the Orient, he was interested in meeting orientals. This resulted in an offer from Earl Browder to send the witness to Moscow for a 3-month training course. He accepted the offer and remained in Moscow for about 1 year. As the witness was a Japanese national, a question arose as to whether he should be returned to the United States from Moscow, and the witness proposed to those in charge in Moscow that there was a job that should be done and could be done in the United States in connection with propaganda aimed toward Japan. He was returned to the United States to engage in that enterprise.

Joe Koide testified that for a period of 18 months, beginning in the fall of 1933, he and Harrison George engaged on the west coast in the editing, publishing, and printing of a magazine in the Japanese language, the title of which was Pacific Worker. This magazine, he testified, bore the notation "Organ of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat." The witness assumed that the funds for the publishing of the official organ of the Pan-Pacific Secretariat came from "RILU—Red International of Labor Unions, otherwise known as Prointern." The magazine, he testified, was mainly concerned with an analysis of the economic conditions in Japan under military rule, and articles dealing with how to improve conditions in the shops, factories, and farms. In addition to Harrison George's share in the division of labor in and about the editing, publishing, and printing

of this magazine, Harrison George contributed between 2 and 3 dozen articles to it.

In answer to the question as to whether the witness' work was censored or edited in any way by Communist Party members on a higher level, the witness answered that it was and gave as one example an instance in which Tanaka, a Japanese representative of the Profintern, had severely criticized an article which had been published in the magazine, and gave peremptory directions that a manuscript prepared by him, Tanaka, should be printed in the magazine in toto, without any editing or abridging, which was done.

In establishing this link in the international conspiracy, it would be well to recall the testimony given by Maj. Gen. Charles E. Willoughby before this committee on August 22 and 23, 1951, relating to the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat, which is usually referred to as the PPTUS. General Willoughby, Chief Intelligence Officer of the United States Army operating directly under General Douglas MacArthur, testified as follows:

The Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat and its parent organization the Shanghai branch of the far eastern Bureau, were the most important and highly organized apparatus for Comintern labor activities in the Far East during the late 1920's and the early 1930's. The PPTUS set up in 1927 a conference in Hankow which was attended by several prominent Comintern leaders, including Lozovsky, a Comintern agent who rose from secretary of the Profintern in 1928 to a transient position as leader of the Soviet labor movement. Another member of the Hankow conference who later became first head of the PPTUS was the American Communist, Earl Browder, who was assisted in his work in Shanghai by an American woman, Katherine Harrison. Other Americans, including a journalist, James H. Dolsen; one Albert Edward Stewart, and Margaret Undjus, were prominent in the affairs of the PPTUS, as was the German woman, Irene Weidemeyer.

Harrison George, had he chosen, could have furnished the committee with first-hand information regarding this aspect of the international conspiracy of the Communist Party in the United States. He chose, however, to refuse to furnish the committee any information on the ground that to do so might tend to incriminate him.

The committee did receive valuable testimony from Dickson P. Hill who had operated as an undercover agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the Communist Party from April 1945 until the fall of 1949. Mr. Hill furnished the committee with the information he had acquired in this position which was particularly valuable since he was for a period of time membership director of a Communist Party branch in Oakland, Calif.

Another witness to testify before the subcommittee in San Francisco, who had also been an undercover operator for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in its investigation of the Communist Party was William Donald Ames. Mr. Ames testified that he had joined the Communist Party after first having offered his services to the FBI in 1946 and had continued to report information to that agency until 1950. Mr. Ames also had been a membership director of the Communist Party group to which he was assigned and, as a result, was in a position to furnish the committee with very valuable testimony concerning the individuals whom he knew to be members of the Communist Party in the San Francisco-Oakland area.

As has been indicated in other sections of this report, the committee is particularly concerned with the success of efforts which the Com-

unist Party has exerted to gain a foothold in the waterfront and maritime industries of the United States. The committee received testimony from James Kendall concerning these efforts and the degree of success which had been achieved by the Communist Party. Mr. Kendall testified that he had been a member of the Communist Party from April 1942 until about 1948, although he considered that he had broken away from the Communist Party as early as 1946. Mr. Kendall, who was a seaman by trade, testified that after he had first become a member of the Communist Party he gained employment as a seaman aboard a troopship, the steamship *Arthur Middleton*, which was under charter to the United States Navy, and that, out of the crew of possibly 125 to 200 individuals, 25 on that particular trip were members of the Communist Party. Mr. Kendall also related to the committee other instances in which he was assigned to vessels upon which there were Communist Party members, in addition to himself. Mr. Kendall also furnished detailed information relating to the influence exercised by the Communist Party on the various maritime and waterfront unions.

The subcommittee also received the testimony of Charles David Blodgett who, on the basis of his experiences in the Communist Party and the Young Communist League and the excellence of the presentation of his testimony, proved to be one of the most informative witnesses the committee had the opportunity of hearing during 1953. Of particular interest in Mr. Blodgett's testimony was the fact that he had been a member of the Young Communist League from approximately August 1941 until July 1943. Mr. Blodgett testified that he had not only become a member of the Young Communist League while a student at Carleton College in Minnesota, but had been active in organizing a Young Communist League cell on the campus of that college. Mr. Blodgett's summary of his experiences is deemed to be of sufficient importance in the study of subversive activities that the committee is setting forth herewith the statement furnished by Mr. Blodgett:

#### STATEMENT OF CHARLES DAVID BLODGETT

Mr. BLODGETT. I decided to leave the Communist Party in the late summer of 1949. I actually left the Communist Party when I left California in January of 1950. The reasons for my disaffection from the Communist Party are many. There was no single flash of disaffection. It was a cumulative thing over the 3½ years, approximately, that I became acquainted with the Communist Party in action.

When I first joined the Communist Party in 1943, I was a Communist by intellectual conviction. I was convinced that the Communist Party was the last and best hope for the world; it was the answer to all of the problems confronting society; that it was the vanguard party of history; that its philosophy was without a loophole; that its methodology and historical perspective raised it above anything that had previously been developed by the mind of man.

I had a very romantic notion about the coming of this great millenium, the paradise on earth, heaven on earth—that is the promise of communism to the potential recruit—end of all war and poverty—end of man's inhumanity to man.

This is the promise that was held out to the recruit, and as I say, I was a Communist because I read books and studied, and I was convinced intellectually. However, I was not a Communist by practice until after the war, until I joined the party in California. Then I found out that the practice of the party was antithetical to the promise that it held out to the future; it could not indeed achieve that, that it was in practice the opposite.

I related briefly in previous testimony some of the problems that were confronting me as a reporter for the Daily Peoples World, problems that went deep into the question of personal integrity and honesty. It did not take long for this disillusionment to set in. It did take me a while to get out because the party does have a very strong hold on its people. The party will tell members, especially someone who has been an open member, that they cannot escape from the party, that society will not accept them again as a respectable member of society.

I have put down some of my thoughts on paper on this whole general subject, Mr. Counsel. I know that it is not the policy of the committee to allow statements to be read, but that statement in writing that I have prepared pretty well covers the whole story of my leaving the party and my feeling about the party today.

The question of loyalty—this doesn't bother a Communist because loyalty is equated in class; class structure is based on Marxism. You are loyal to the working class, which becomes the group assigning the Communist theory. He cannot be loyal to an entity such as America or the United States and its Government and still be a good Communist. The two are mutually exclusive under the setup which the Communist himself will acknowledge, based on their theory that governments are instituted for domination of one class over another.

In the Soviet Union the working class, according to the Communist, has a power. "My loyalty is to the working class first, and then my loyalty must be to the Soviet Union—this is the worker's motherland."

The Communists do not face this question squarely. They refuse to. They rationalize it. They say, "We are loyal to the best interests of the American people," although the American people seem to have a rather basic disagreement with that. But ultimately that is the only truth that the Communists themselves have; they must acknowledge it; loyalty is loyalty to class. The working class has taken power in the Soviet Union; loyalty is first to the Soviet Union. America is under the control of the capitalist class, and it follows from their own theory that they cannot be a Communist and also be loyal Americans.

Atheism—I think this was the starting point as far as I was concerned, my own personal experience, that had to do with the commission of the main sin that any of us commit, those of Christian faith—sin of pride, the feeling that man can be sufficient unto himself, that he can do without a Supreme Being, that in fact a Supreme Being does not exist. This is not only the road to communism; this is the road to all secularisms, of denying the existence of God and the subsequent desecration, moral debasement, that must ensue.

This is our hope and our salvation. I mean this very strongly. I once rejected a God that I did not know, and I rejected a church that I knew nothing about because I had only immature understanding of God and the church. I have corrected this. And secularism, no matter what its form, will lead to communism. Atheism is one of the things, the stumbling blocks, that helped propel me out of the party.

There are many, many other reasons that I could go on and spend hours and hours and point by point, example by example, on why it became so apparent that I could not stay in the Communist Party, no matter what the consequence would be; I would have to get out. I could not live, I could not raise my family. I certainly could not maintain a family.

Actually I was told by the Communists when they had an indication that I was leaving—my first step was to resign from the Daily People's World in October of 1949. I was told I was not open-faced, that it was not completely honest with the Communists. I did not tell them the reason I was leaving, and I was leaving California to break all my ties with communism. They blamed it on my wife and told me I should divorce my wife, that the party comes first, and that is another basic principle of communism, that the party is first; the party is worshiped. They don't have gods—a God; they don't believe in God. They are atheists, but they do make a substitute god of the party, make a substitute parent of the party, a slavish insubordination to this concept of the partyist worship.

Although they do not believe in the Great Man theory of history, they do worship Joseph Stalin and worship Lenin; its adulation is something that is completely foreign to the basic spiritual foundation of our country.

I don't know if that begins to answer. I left the party, as I say, when I left California. I actually took a transfer with me in the form of a \$1 bill with a serial number on it. That was the method of transferring at the time.

I never used that transfer, and I reestablished my life in Chicago and am trying to start over again, and I found that the main hold that the party has on people is absolutely groundless. This is more true day after day, that employers are not vindictive. They are not punishing people because they have left the party and renounced their former beliefs and associates. I found that this committee, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation are not what the party pictures them to be, and I hope, I hope from the very depths of my being that others can see their way clear to recognize that they cannot build a life in the Communist Party, the kind of life that means anything but sordidness and children who are distorted, who are abused, children who are destined to lead unhappy lives, and I plead with those of my former associates whom I have absolutely no hatred for—I have no antipathy at all, except for what they stand for and what they are doing.

They can follow, and they can get out, and there is no reason why they shouldn't, absolutely none whatsoever, and there are so many reasons why they should, so many reasons.

I don't know if there are other—there are many, many things that could be said on this subject, and I don't want to bore the committee. I would very strongly urge that the committee recognize something—I don't want to be presumptuous about this; I don't want you to think that I am being a smart aleck to tell the committee what it should or shouldn't do, but this is not just a criminal conspiracy of people; these are people who are committed; they are people who have a religion, a belief that they are doing things on the basis of those beliefs, and ideas and beliefs are the well springs of movements historically.

You can't defeat them before a congressional committee. You can't defeat them in courts of law. You can't defeat them in jails. The hard core Communists who feed on a diet of underground activities and jails and courts become hardened persons. You will find reading Marxist theory and reading Lenin, that he says you cannot have a successful prorevolutionary leader unless they have gone through this sort of thing, being steeled by struggle.

Being anti-Communist is not enough. We have to be for something, and we cannot fall into the trap of secularism because this, to me, is the basis of the whole problem, and its start in childhood. The point of greatest importance in the development of a person is the high school and college level. I don't have statistics, but I am sure that most recruiting is done at the college level, and who is recruited? That young person who has developed a social conscience; the Communists are looking for people like that. That young person who is serious minded, who is interested in the problems of the world and doing something about them—they are the material that the Communists take and develop. The skillful Communist recruiter can make such a picture for this person of this glittering future, he can show them, after he has gotten them receptive, that the people of the Soviet Union and China are marching toward this glorious future. He can do all these things with those receptive minds, and if those young people do not have a firm foundation of belief in God and their church, the Communists will succeed with those people.

There are none of my acquaintances at Carleton College—and the story of Carleton College is a very interesting one—there are none of my acquaintances who evidenced the same type of social conscience and perplexity about life and the meaning of life and a wish to do something about it to create this better world—but there were none of those people who had a sure belief in God and tied themselves to the church who were recruited by us. We could not recruit them.

We have to make that first step, and the committee can't do this. They can provide the material, case studies; they can synthesize it and analyze it and summarize it in such a form that could be really useful to college presidents, administrators, and high school principals. Give them the kind of material that will make them realize that this natural radicalism of youth, these natural yearnings and urges, must be channeled properly or the Communists will take those young people, and we will never defeat them by being anti-Communist because young people, as you know, are rejecting an adult world, are not affected by prohibitions. Prohibition did not stop alcoholism; prohibitions will not stop young people from entertaining these ideas that are the opposite of the adult world. The committee can do this; they can do it with other organizations. I know they have been; I know they have been doing it with labor. They can tell them how to spot these people, to stop them from their recruiting activities. The Communists will have to renew their membership; they have to get new

recruits. This is a necessity, and that is where to cut them off; that is where to cut them off.

As you can tell, I think, from my testimony, I feel very strongly on this, and I want to enlist myself when and wherever I can in this fight.

The complete and revealing testimony of the following individuals who contributed their knowledge to the hearings of the committee in the San Francisco area was a great factor in the success of these hearings. For their having given this testimony, the committee wishes to express its utmost appreciation.

	<i>Date of appearance</i>
Ames, William Donald-----	Dec. 4, 1953.
Berkeley, Martin-----	Apr. 29, 1953. (Mr. Berkeley appeared in executive session, and this testimony has not been made public.)
Blodgett, Charles David-----	Dec. 3, 1953.
Bradsher, Mary Elizabeth Parrott-----	Nov. 2, 1953. (Mary Bradsher furnished the committee with a sworn deposition in which she testified fully as to her former membership in the Communist Party. A portion of this deposition has been made public.)
Grover, Bertha-----	Nov. 18, 1953. (Bertha Grover appeared in executive session and testified fully as to her activities as an FBI undercover agent in the Communist Party. A portion of this testimony has been made public.)
Hill, Dickson P-----	Dec. 2, 1953.
Kendall, James-----	Dec. 5, 1953.
Koide, Joe-----	Dec. 3, 1953. (Mr. Koide appeared in executive session and testified fully as to his former membership in the Communist Party. A portion of this testimony has been made public.)
Rosser, Lou-----	Dec. 1, 1953.
Seymour, Ernest Leroy-----	Nov. 6 and 22, 1953. (Mr. Seymour appeared in executive session and testified fully as to his former membership in the Communist Party. A portion of his testimony of November 22 has been made public.)

The following persons were identified as members of the Communist Party during the course of hearings held in San Francisco, Calif.:

	<i>Identified by</i>
Alexander, Herschel East Bay director of Civil Rights Congress (Oakland, Calif.).	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Anderson, Bruce Sacramento.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Attarian, Aram Resident of Hayward, Calif.; employed in Oakland. (Appeared Dec. 4, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953. Mary E. P. Bradsher, Nov. 2, 1953.
Austin, Kenneth Craig Longshoreman; San Francisco. (Appeared Dec. 2, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Attarian, Sally (Mrs. Aram Attarian) Augustine, Elizabeth. (See Elizabeth McMullen.)	Identified in Federal court testimony in California, Apr. 1, 1952.

*Identified by*

Ayeroff, Joe-----	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Unemployed; west coast coordinator of Communist Party waterfront branches, 1946. (Appeared Dec. 5, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	
Bailey, William J.	James Kendall, Dec. 5, 1953.
Baker, Rudy	Joe Koide, Dec. 3, 1953.
Baker, Donald	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Member, Communist Party fraction, Longshoreman's Union.	
Active in Japanese language publica- tion "International Correspond- ence," 1935.	
Barlow, Edward	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
San Francisco.	Bertha Grover, Nov. 18, 1953.
Barlow, Elizabeth (Mrs. Edward Bar- low)	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
San Francisco.	William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953.
Barnes, Carroll	Bertha Grover, Nov. 18, 1953.
Oakland; secretary of Alameda Coun- ty Communist Party. (Appeared Dec. 4, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Baron, Lou	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Communist Party functionary. (See also Section on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Baroway, Leo	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Circulation manager, Daily People's World. (See also Section on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953.
Batiste, Calvin	Bertha Grover, Nov. 18, 1953.
Member, Southwest Berkeley group of Communist Party.	
Benet, James Walker, II	Martin Berkeley, Apr. 29, 1953.
Employee of San Francisco Chron- icle. (Appeared Dec. 4, 1953; denied present Communist Party mem- bership but refused to affirm or deny past membership.)	
Bick, Barbara	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Berkeley; librarian for Daily Peo- ple's World.	
Bittman, John	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Oakland; international representative for United Electrical, Radio & Ma- chine Workers of America.	
Black, Elaine	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Instructor, San Francisco Workers School.	
Black, Gladys (Mrs. Robert Black), Oakland.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Black, Robert	Bertha Grover, Nov. 18, 1953.
Printer; Oakland. (Appeared Dec. 4, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953.
Blacklock, Charles	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Electrician; city of Alameda.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.

	<i>Identified by</i>
Bodkin, Wesley Warehouseman; functionary of Alameda County Communist Party.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953. Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953. William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953. Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Bowen, Mildred Oakland. (Appeared Dec. 4, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	
Boykin, Ernest Bethlehem Shipyards employee; resident, city of Alameda.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Brandt, Carl Communist Party organizer within electrical workers union.	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Bratoff, George Proprietor of store in Oakland.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Bridges, Harry ILWU president.	James Kendall, Dec. 5, 1953. (Identified by witness as attending a closed meeting of Communist Party leaders within waterfront unions along the Pacific coast.) Also identified by a former Communist in 1952 and a former Communist in 1951.
Brown, Al Resident of city of Alameda; employee, Bethlehem Shipyards. (Witness testified that Mr. Brown withdrew from the Communist Party.)	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Brown, Archie Member of longshoremen's union; California State official of Communist Party. (See also Section on hearings held in New York City.)	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953. Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953. Ernest L. Seymour, Nov. 22, 1953.
Brown, Bimbo Berkeley; believed to be a warehouseman.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953. Mary E. P. Bradsher, Nov. 2, 1953.
Brown, Cleophas Official of Contra Costa Communist Party.	William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953. Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Brown, Tom Longshoreman; Los Angeles.	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Brudney, Goodman Formerly with CIO public workers; Alameda County.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Bryson, Hugh Marine cooks and stewards union.	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Burford, Jim	James Kendall, Dec. 5, 1953.
Burris, Jack Hayward, Calif.	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953. Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Busk, Charlie Oakland.	Bertha Grover, Nov. 18, 1953.
Calloway, Marie Member, Southwest Berkeley group of Communist Party.	Bertha Grover, Nov. 18, 1953.
Calloway, Warner Member, Southwest Berkeley group of Communist Party.	Bertha Grover, Nov. 18, 1953.
Cameron, Don Seaman	Ernest L. Seymour, Nov. 22, 1953.
Campbell, Will Member, Encinal Club of Communist Party, city of Alameda.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.

*Identified by*

Canright, Marjorie (Mrs. Norman Canright)	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
A librarian for Daily People's World.	
Canright, Norman	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Feature editor, Daily People's World.	
Capelle, Frances (Mrs. Roger Capelle)	Bertha Grover, Nov. 18, 1953.
Membership director, East Oakland section of Communist Party.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Capelle, Roger	William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953.
Oakland.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Carson, Jules	Bertha Grover, Nov. 18, 1953.
Teacher, California Labor School, 1946.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Cayton, Revels	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Marine cooks and stewards union. <i>(See also Section on hearings held in New York City.)</i>	
Charles, Andy	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953. (Witness identified Mr. Charles as a member of the Young Communist League.)
Active in Los Angeles area in 1930's.	
Chasson, Bob	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953. (Witness identified Mr. Chasson as a member of the Young Communist League.)
Active in Los Angeles area in 1930's.	
Chown, Miriam (Mrs. Paul Chown) Housewife; Oakland.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Chown, Paul	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Field organizer for United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America. (Appeared Dec. 5, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Claibourne, Ethel (Mrs. Sidney Clai-bourne)	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Former member, Encinal Club of Communist Party, city of Alameda; believed now to be in British Columbia.	
Claibourne, Sidney	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Former member, Encinal Club of Communist Party, city of Alameda; believed now to be in British Columbia.	
Cline, Paul	Lou Rosser, Dec 1, 1953.
Communist Party organizer <i>(See also Section on hearings held in Los Angeles.)</i>	
Clifford, Bill	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Plasterer; San Lorenzo.	William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953.
Coe, Lee	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Labor editor, Daily People's World.	William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953.
Cohn, Bob (also known as Bob Cole)	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Communist Party functionary <i>(See also Section on hearings held in Los Angeles.)</i>	
Cook, Ernest	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Member, Encinal Club of Communist Party, city of Alameda.	
Corngold, Libby	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
In trade union work in textile industry.	

	<i>Identified by</i>
Corona, Bert Member of Communist group within warehousemen's union.	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Crawford, Matthew (Matt) California State official of Communist Party.	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Creque, Rosalie (Mrs. William Creque) Housewife; Oakland.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Creque, William Oakland.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Criley, Dick Communist Party functionary.	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1952.
Crockett, Bill Landscape gardener; Oakland.	William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953.
Crockett, Rosalie Oakland.	William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953.
Crowe, Neil Agent or patrolman for National Maritime Union, San Pedro, Calif.	Ernest L. Seymour, Nov. 22, 1953. James Kendall, Dec. 5, 1953.
Danzig, Bill Oakland.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Darey, Sam Communist Party organizer.	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953. Joe Koide, Dec. 3, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1952 and by two former Communists in 1951.
Davis, Clarence Laborer; city of Alameda.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Davis, Shelly (Mrs. Clarence Davis) City of Alameda.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Delgado, John Truckdriver; Oakland. (Appeared Dec. 3, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Dickerson, Mrs. Kathleen Housewife; Oakland.	William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953.
Dobbs, Ben Communist Party functionary.	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Doyle, Bernadette Communist Party functionary.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Drake, James Former San Pedro port agent for National Maritime Union.	James Kendall, Dec. 5, 1953.
Duarte, Charles Alfred "Chili" President of Local 6, ILWU; resident, Oakland. (Appeared, Dec. 4, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Dwinnell, Robert Member, Encinal Club of Communist Party, city of Alameda.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Eagle, Eugene Optometrist, San Francisco. (Appeared Dec. 2, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Eagle, Godine (Mrs. Eugene Eagle) Housewife.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Edwards, George Chairman, West Oakland section of Communist Party.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953. Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953. William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953.
Edises, Bertram Attorney.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.

*Identified by*

Edises, Pele Artist, Daily People's World.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Eidenoff, Josephine Woods Oakland.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Eisler, Joe Oakland.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953. Bertha Grover, Nov. 18, 1953.
Eisler, Marjorie (Mrs. Joe Eisler) Oakland.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953. Bertha Grover, Nov. 18, 1953.
Englehart, Mrs. A. Garment worker, San Francisco.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Fagerhaug, Ole Warehouseman, Oakland. (Appeared Dec. 4, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Fogarty, Doris (Mrs. Pat Fogarty) Oakland.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Fox, Ernest Merchant seaman.	James Kendall, Dec. 5, 1953
Franks, Frank Member, Encinal Club of Communist Party, city of Alameda.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Frederick, George Van Draftsman; resident of Sausalito, Calif. (Appeared Dec. 2, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953. Mary E. P. Bradsher, Nov. 2, 1953.
Frederick, Jean (Mrs. George Van Fred- erick)	Mary E. P. Bradsher, Nov. 2, 1953.
Gannett, Betty Communist Party functionary. (See also Section on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Garrison, A. Instructor, San Francisco Workers School.	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
George, Harrison Clerical worker, Los Angeles; former editor, People's World. (Appeared, Dec. 5, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.) (See also Section on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	Joe Koide, Dec. 3, 1953.
Gerber, Serrill (See also Section on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953. (Witness identified Mr. Gerber as a member of the Young Communist League.)
Gilbert, Miss Jane Reporter, Daily People's World.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Gilliam, James Smelter worker; Oakland.	William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953.
Gilliam, Louise Oakland.	William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953.
Goldblatt, Louis (Communist Party name: Lewis Miller) Secretary-treasurer, ILWU.	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Gonzales, Ella Berkeley.	Mary E. P. Bradsher, Nov. 2, 1953.
Gonzales, Jack	Mary E. P. Bradsher, Nov. 2, 1953.
Goodman, Esther Secretary, San Francisco Workers School.	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Goodwin, Sam Instructor, San Francisco Workers School.	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.

*Identified by*

Green, Louis	Slot man on copy desk of Daily People's World.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Green, Walter "Buddy"	Communist Party functionary, Alameda County.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953. Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953. William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953.
Griffith, Kathleen. ( <i>See</i> Mrs. Kathleen Griffith Hee.)		
Grossman, Aubrey	Attorney.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953. Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953. (Witness identified Mr. Grossman as a member of the Young Communist League.) Ernest L. Seymour, Nov. 22, 1953.
Halling, Bjorne	Longshoreman, San Francisco. (Appeared Dec. 5, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Bertha Grover, Nov. 18, 1953.
Halpern, Ray	Member, Southwest Berkeley group, Communist Party.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Hames, Lynn	Associated with CIO utility workers; Alameda County.	Mary E. P. Bradsher, Nov. 2, 1953.
Hammond, Gene		
Hammond, Marian. ( <i>See</i> Marian Redner.)		Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Hanson, Carl	Chairman, Anita Whitney Club of Communist Party, Oakland, 1948.	Bertha Grover, Nov. 18, 1953. William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953. Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Hanson, Mrs. Evelyn	Housewife; member of Anita Whitney Club of Communist Party, Oakland.	
Haywood, Harry	Trained in Lenin School, Moscow.	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Hearn, Cleveland	Chairman of Estuary Club of Communist Party, city of Alameda.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Hearn, Inez (Mrs. Cleveland Hearn)		Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953. Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Hedley, Dave	In charge of Communist political action work in San Francisco.	
Hedley, Jean	Housewife: San Francisco.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Hee, Mrs. Kathleen Griffith	Waitress: Berkeley, Calif.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
	(Appeared Dec. 4, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	
Heide, Paul	Former vice president, local 6 of warehousemen's union.	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953. Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953. Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Heide, Ruby (Mrs. Paul Heide)		Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953. Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Hesse, Sig (Sigfried)	Attorney.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Higman, Nell	Retired school teacher; Los Angeles. ( <i>See also</i> section on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Hill, Newton	Plasterer; member, Encinal Club of Communist Party, city of Alameda.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Hill, Pearl (Mrs. Newton Hill)		Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953. Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Hill, Preston	Member, Communist fraction in longshoremen's union, Los Angeles.	

*Identified by*

Himmelstein, Dave	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Member, executive committee of Communist Party section in 14th Congressional District, California.	
Hood, Dean	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Member, Communist fraction in longshoremen's union, Los Angeles.	
Hudson, Roy	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Unemployed; resident of San Francisco.	
(Appeared Dec. 2, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.) (See also Section on hearings held in New York City.)	
Hultgren, Ruth (Mrs. Wayne Hultgren)	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Housewife; Oakland.	William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953.
Hultgren, Wayne	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Carpenter; Communist Party functionary in Alameda County.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Hutchinson, Florence	William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953.
Izzard, Ralph	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Staff writer, Daily People's World.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Jacobson, Nathan	Ernest L. Seymour, Nov. 22, 1953.
Officer, marine cooks and stewards union.	
Jackson, Harry	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
West coast organizer of marine workers' industrial union.	
Jenkins, David	Ernest L. Seymour, Nov. 22, 1953.
Member, waterfront section of Communist Party, San Francisco; later leader of California Labor School.	James Kendall, Dec. 5, 1953.
Johnson, Allen	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
With the AFL carpenters union,	
Johnson, Ralph	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Head of petition campaign for Independent Progressive Party, Berkeley.	
Kalman, Bernice	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Member, Anita Whitney Club of Communist Party, Oakland.	Bertha Grover, Nov. 18, 1953.
Kalman, Eugene	William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953.
Member, Anita Whitney Club of Communist Party, Oakland.	Bertha Grover, Nov. 18, 1953.
Kalman, Herb	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Member, Southwest Berkeley group of Communist party.	Bertha Grover, Nov. 18, 1953.
Kalman, Ted	Ernest L. Seymour, Nov. 22, 1953.
Member, Anita Whitney Club of Communist Party, Oakland.	Bertha Grover, Nov. 18, 1953.
Kalman, Teresa	William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953.
Member, southwest Berkeley group of Communist Party.	Bertha Grover, Nov. 18, 1953.
Kaplan, Al	Bertha Grover, Nov. 18, 1953.
Member of Communist group within warehousemen's union.	
Kaplan, Leon	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Communist Party county committee.	
Keir, Duncan Jr.	James Kendall, Dec. 5, 1953.
(Witness testified that Mr. Keir was expelled from the Communist Party.)	James Kendall, Dec. 5, 1953.
Keivetz, Jules	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Keller, Morris	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Oakland.	

	<i>Identified by</i>
Kelly, Ora Member, Encinal Club of Communist Party, city of Alameda.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Kelly, Mrs. Ora	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Kelly, Robert Believed chairman of Minnesota Communist Party in 1943.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Kinkead, David Berkeley.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Kirkon, Walter Carpenter; city of Alameda.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Kramer, Harry Business manager, Daily People's World.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Kyer, Charlotte Secretarial worker, Oakland.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Lafferty, Mrs. Nori Membership director, Alameda County Communist Party.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Lambert, Rude (See also Section on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Lannon, Al (also known as Al Vettari) National coordinator of Communist Party waterfront section. (See also Section on hearings held in New York City.)	James Kendall, Dec. 5, 1953.
Lapin, Adam Associate editor, Daily People's World. (See also Section on hearings held in New York City.)	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Lapin, Mrs. Eva Reporter, Daily People's World.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Laughery, Wilhelmina "Willie" Orinda, Calif. Manager of a book store in Berkeley.	Mary E. P. Bradsher, Nov. 2, 1953. Bertha Grover, Nov. 18, 1953. Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953. William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953. Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Legard, Albert City of Alameda.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Lehman, Fanny (Mrs. Lloyd Lehman)	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953. William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953.
Lehman, Lloyd San Francisco. carpenter; former chairman, Alameda County Communist Party. (Appeared Dec. 3, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953. Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953. Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953. William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953.
LeSeuer, Meridel Writer.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Lewis, James Resident of Webster housing project, city of Alameda.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Lewis, Veda (Mrs. James Lewis)	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Lien, Gene Resident, Berkeley; employed in Oakland.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953. Mary E. P. Bradsher, Nov. 2, 1953.
Lien, Jean (Mrs. Gene Lien)	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Lima, Mrs. Helen Clerical worker in business office of Daily People's World.	Mary E. P. Bradsher, Nov. 2, 1953. Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.

	<i>Identified by</i>
Lindesmith, Rosalind (Mrs. Johnny Lindesmith) Los Angeles. Former public-health nurse, Oakland.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953. William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953.
Lowe, Bill Communist Party functionary affiliated with Communist group in Berkeley.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953. William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953.
Lynch, Joe National Maritime Union, Portland, Oreg., 1946.	Ernest L. Seymour, Nov. 22, 1953.
Lynden, Richard (Dick) Secretary-treasurer, Local 6, ILWU; San Francisco. (Appeared Dec. 5, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Mackie, Martin Secretary, Minnesota Communist Party, 1943.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1943.
Mah, Dan San Francisco. (Appeared Dec. 2, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Identified in Federal court testimony in California, Apr. 1, 1952.
Manley, Jack Oakland, Calif.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953. Bertha Grover, Nov. 18, 1953.
Manley, Katrina (Mrs. Jack Manley) Alameda County official of the Communist Party.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953. Bertha Grover, Nov. 18, 1953.
Marrow, Ozzo Member of Southwest Berkeley group of the Communist Party.	Bertha Grover, Nov. 18, 1953.
Martin, Sandra Oakland. Business agent of CIO United Electrical Workers Union.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Mass, John W. Resident, Walnut Creek, Calif.; teacher, City College of San Francisco. (Appeared Dec. 2, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Self-admitted membership in Communist Party from 1947 to 1949 according to oath of allegiance signed by witness on Oct. 19, 1950, for San Francisco Unified School District.
Matanami, Pete Auto worker, Oakland.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
May, Ruth McGovney (formerly Mrs. Kenneth O. May) Member Southwest Berkeley group of the Communist Party.	Bertha Grover, Nov. 18, 1953.
Mayhew, Arthur Oakland.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Mayhew, Elizabeth. (See Elizabeth McMullen.)	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Mays, Andrew Member Southwest Berkeley group of the Communist Party.	Bertha Grover, Nov. 18, 1953.
McFadden, James (Jim) Plumber; Oakland.	Bertha Grover, Nov. 18, 1953. Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953. William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953.
McGinty, Leona (Mrs. Howland Chamberlin) Communist Party functionary. (See also Section on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
McGovney, Ruth. (See Ruth McGovney May.)	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.

	<i>Identified by</i>
McHarg, Janet San Francisco.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
McIntosh, Anna Organizer of the Ben Davis Club of the Communist Party in bay area.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
McLeod, Don Chairman of the Austin Club of the Communist Party in the Alameda area.	
McMullen, Elizabeth (nee Augustine; formerly Mrs. Arthur Mayhew) Oakland. Legal secretary.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
McMullen, Louis Employed in auto industry, Oakland.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
McMullen, Martha (formerly Mrs. Louis McMullen) Former clerical worker, Veterans' Administration, Oakland.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Melia, Mrs. Carmen Member of the Encinal Club of the Communist Party in city of Alameda.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Melia, Joseph Resident of Berkeley, Calif. (Appeared Dec. 4, 1952; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953. Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953. William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953.
Meyers, Blackie (Frederick N.) Official of the National Maritime Union.	James Kendall, Dec. 5, 1953.
Mindel, Jacob ("Pop") Teacher at Communist Party national training school.	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Miller, Lewis. ( <i>See</i> Louis Goldblatt.)	
Monjar, Elsie (Miss) Los Angeles.	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953. (Witness identified Miss Monjar as a member of the Young Communist League.) Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Montgomery, Jack Auto worker; bay area and southern California.	
Morgan, John Formerly business agent of CIO Steelworkers Union local in east bay area.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Morris, George Editor of Western Worker.	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Morris, Luther Oakland. Employed at Bethlehem Shipyards.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953. William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953.
Murdock, Steve Feature editor of Daily People's World.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Murphy, Maurice Actor; Hollywood. ( <i>See also</i> Section on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953. (Witness identified Mr. Maurice Murphy as a member of the Young Communist League.)
Naboisek, Herbert Research worker, University of California Department of Psychology. (Appeared Dec. 5, 1953; denied present Communist Party mem- bership but refused to affirm or deny past membership.)	Mary E. P. Bradsher, Nov. 2, 1953.
Naboisek, June Berkeley.	Mary E. P. Bradsher, Nov. 2, 1953.

*Identified by*

Nelson, Margaret (Mrs. Steve Nelson)	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Communist Party functionary.	
Neville, Robert	Mary E. P. Bradsher, Nov. 2, 1953.
Berkeley. Warehouseman.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Newman, Mort (Morton Horace)	William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953.
Active in youth movements in late 1930's.	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953. (Witness identified Mr. Mort Newman as a member of the Young Communist League.)
Oakerly, Harold	James Kendall, Dec. 5, 1953.
Waterfront section of Communist Party in San Francisco.	
Olsen, Jack (also known as Jack Olshansky)	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Official of Local 6 ILWU; Communist Party functionary.	
Orr, Violet	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Instructor, San Francisco Workers School.	
(See also Section on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	
Parker, Eugene	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
City of Alameda. Employed at Bethlehem Shipyards.	
Parsons, Frank	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Mary E. P. Bradsher, Nov. 2, 1953.	
Bertha Grover, Nov. 18, 1953.	
Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.	
Partridge, Sid	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Circulation Department, Daily People's World.	
Pedrick, Jessie	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Oakland.	
Pellman, Matt (also known as Mike Pell, Max Appleman, or Applebaum)	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Communist Party functionary.	Also identified by a former Communist in 1952 and by a former Communist in 1951.
Peters, J. (also known as Alexander Stevens)	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Communist Party functionary.	
(See also Section on hearings held in Columbus)	
Peters, Hazel	Bertha Grover, Nov. 18, 1953.
Member of the Anita Whitney Club of the Communist Party in Oakland.	
Pfeiffer, Charles (Charlie)	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Member of the Communist Party group in warehousemen's union.	
Phillips, Earl	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Mechanic, Shell Development Co., Emeryville, Calif.	
Phillips, Marie (Mrs. Earl Phillips)	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Oakland	
Pieper, Mrs. Mary	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Housewife, Berkeley.	
(Appeared Dec. 3, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	
Polki, John	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Member, Communist Party fraction, longshoremen's union.	
Posey, Max	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Member, warehousemen's union, San Francisco.	

*Identified by*

Price, Jake	William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953.
General laborer; member of Elmhurst Club of Communist Party, East Oakland.	
Price, Marge	William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953.
Member of Elmhurst Club of the Communist Party, East Oakland.	
Proctor, Lyle	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Member of Communist Party group in longshoremen's union, Los Angeles.	
Ragland, Bob Berkeley.	Mary E. P. Bradsher, Nov. 2, 1953.
Ragland, Clara Berkeley.	Mary E. P. Bradsher, Nov. 2, 1953.
Rand, Jean Instructor, San Francisco Workers School.	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953. (Witness identified Jean Rand as a member of the Young Communist League.)
Redner, Bill Berkeley.	Mary E. P. Bradsher, Nov. 2, 1953.
Redner, Marian (also known as Marian Hammond) Berkeley.	Mary E. P. Bradsher, Nov. 2, 1953.
Reich, William Member of the Anita Whitney Club of the Communist Party, Oakland; editor of farm publication.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Richmond, Al Executive editor of the Daily People's World.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Roberson, Mrs. Doris Brin Walker (Dobie) Attorney, San Francisco. (Appeared Dec. 4, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Roberson, Mason Writer for Daily People's World.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Roberts, Holland Teacher and administrator of California Labor School. (See also Section on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Roberts, Kenneth Member of the Encinal Club of the Communist Party in city of Alameda.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Roberts, Vera (Mrs. Kenneth Roberts) Berkeley.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Robertson, J. R. (Bob)	James Kendall, Dec. 5, 1953. (Witness identified Mr. Robertson as attending a closed meeting of Communist Party leaders within waterfront unions along the Pacific coast, held in San Francisco, August 1946.)
Rosser, Mary Lou (formerly Mrs. Lou Rosser.)	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Rossman, Leo Hollywood. Merchant seaman.	James Kendall, Dec. 5, 1953.
Rothstein, Ida Instructor, San Francisco Workers School; charter member of Communist Party.	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.

*Identified by*

Rutter, Bill	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Railroad worker; member of North Oakland branch of the Communist Party.	
Sandow, Dildar	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953. (Witness identified Dildar Sandow as a member of the Young Communist League.)
Student.	James Kendall, Dec. 5, 1953.
Saunders, David	
Chief officer on board the S. S. <i>Alice H. Rice</i> .	
Saxton, Al	Ernest L. Seymour, Nov. 22, 1953.
Member of the Communist Party in the American Communications Association group in San Francisco, 1944-46.	
Schachter, Harold	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953. (Witness identified Mr. Schachter as an organizer for the Young Communist League.)
Young Communist League organizer from Brooklyn sent to Carlton College, Minn.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Schlipf, Paul	
Auto worker, Oakland. (Appeared Dec. 4, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	
Schneiderman, Lou. ( <i>See</i> Lou Sherman.)	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Schneiderman, William Communist Party functionary. ( <i>See also</i> Section on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Seeliger, Lloyd	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Member of Communist Party group within warehousemen's union.	
Segure, Rose	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Social worker. ( <i>See also</i> Section on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	
Sharpe, Edith	Bertha Grover, Nov. 18, 1953.
Member of Anita Whitney Club of the Communist Party in Oakland.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Sherman, Lou (also known as Lou Schneiderman)	William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953.
Member of Communist Party group in warehousemen's union. ( <i>See also</i> Section on hearings held in New York City.)	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Sherman, Robert	Ernest L. Seymour, Nov. 22, 1953.
Member of Communist Party group in American Communications Association in San Francisco.	
Sherwood, Mary	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Berkeley. Former Alameda County membership director of the Communist Party.	
Siskin, George	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Teacher, Communist Party National Training School.	Also identified by a former Communist in 1952.
Smith, Mrs. Eleanor	Bertha Grover, Nov. 18, 1953.
Housewife, Oakland.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Smith, Ferdinand	James Kendall, Dec. 5, 1953.
Former national secretary of the National Maritime Union. ( <i>See also</i> Section on hearings held in New York City.)	

*Identified by*

Smith, Jack Agent of National Maritime Union in Seattle.	James Kendall, Dec. 5, 1953.
Smith, John Member of Encinal Club of Communist Party in city of Alameda.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Stack, Walter Member of executive committee, waterfront section of Communist Party, San Francisco—1946; in marine, firemen, oilers and water-tenders union, San Francisco.	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953. James Kendall, Dec. 5, 1953.
Standish, Jack Member of Encinal Club of Communist Party in city of Alameda.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Standish, Ruth (Mrs. Jack Standish)	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Stanley, Al Agent of hearing aid company, Berkeley.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Stanley, Emma (Mrs. Al Stanley) Communist Party functionary, Alameda County.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Starvus, Loretta State official of Communist Party, California.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953. William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953.
Stiller, George Promoter.	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Stone, Martha New Jersey; attended Communist Party National Training School in New York.	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Strack, Celeste State official of Communist Party in California.	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953. Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953. Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953. Also identified by a former Communist in 1952.
Tandy, Frances Oakland.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Teague, Emmett Sign painter, Oakland.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Teitelbaum, Dave Purser on S. S. <i>Alice H. Rice</i> .	James Kendall, Dec. 5, 1953.
Telford, Sam Resident, San Francisco. Boatswain's mate on the S. S. <i>Alice H. Rice</i> .	James Kendall, Dec. 5, 1953.
Terry, Joe Member of Encinal Club of the Communist Party in city of Alameda.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Terry, Opal (Mrs. Joe Terry)	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Thompson, Leila Oakland; Communist Party functionary.	Bertha Grover, Nov. 18, 1953. Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953. Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953. William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953.
Thompson, Louise Official of the International Worker's Order. (See also section on hearings held in New York City.)	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Thompson, Ray Resident, Berkeley. Communist Party functionary, Alameda County.	Bertha Grover, Nov. 18, 1953. Mary E. P. Bradsher, Nov. 2, 1953. Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953. William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953.
Thorner, Molly Housewife, Oakland.	William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953.

*Identified by*

Tobey, Clarence	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Former Alameda County chairman of the Communist Party. (Witnesses testified that Mr. Tobey was expelled from the Communist Party.)	William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953.
Tobey, Florence (Mr. Clarence Tobey) East Oakland; Communist Party functionary. (Witnesses testified that Mrs. Tobey was expelled from the Communists Party.)	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953. William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953.
Tobin, Pat	Ernest L. Seymour, Nov. 22, 1953.
Todd, Louise	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Instructor, San Francisco Workers School; Communist Party functionary, California. (See also Section on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Toopeekoff, Eugene Alexander	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Draftsman, Oakland (Appeared Dec. 2, 1953; denied present membership in Communist Party but refused to affirm or deny past membership.)	James Kendall, Dec. 5, 1953.
Treskin, Alex	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Waterfront section organizer for Communist Party in San Francisco.	
Treuahaft, Decca (Mrs. Robert Treuahaft)	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Oakland. Communist Party functionary in Alameda County.	
Trenhaft, Robert	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953. Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Oakland; attorney (Appeared Dec. 3, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	
Utrich, Harry	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Member, Communist Party fraction, longshoremen's union.	
Vettari, Al. (See Al Lannon.)	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Wachter, Billie	William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953.
Wachter, Saul	William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953.
Berkeley.	
Walker, Freddie	Bertha Grover, Nov. 18, 1953.
Member, southwest Berkeley group of Communist Party.	
Ward, Douglas Whitney	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Resident of Sparks, Nev. (Appeared Dec. 4, 1953; denied present Communist Party membership but refused to affirm or deny past membership.)	
Warwick, Mrs. Gertrude	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Member, Anita Whitney Club of Communist Party, Oakland.	Bertha Grover, Nov. 18, 1953.
Wheeler, Donald Niven	William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953.
Resident of Sequim, Wash.; formerly with Office of Strategic Services. (Appeared Dec. 1, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership or connections with espionage groups in U. S Government.)	Elizabeth Bentley, July 31, 1948. (Witness identified Mr. Wheeler as a member of an espionage group within the U. S. Government.)

	<i>Identified by</i>
Wheeler, Helen Active in building the California Youth Legislature.	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953. (Witness identified Helen Wheeler as a member of the Young Communist League.)
Wheeler, Mrs. Juanita Clerical worker in business office of Daily People's World.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
White, Al Richmond, Calif.	Mary E. P. Bradsher, Nov. 2, 1953.
White, Naomi Richmond, Calif.	Mary E. P. Bradsher, Nov. 2, 1953.
Whitney, Anita California State official of Communist Party.	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Williams, Bill Auto mechanic, Oakland.	William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953.
Williams, Carl San Francisco: member Marine Cooks and Stewards Union.	Ernest L. Seymour, Nov. 22, 1953.
Williams, Fred Member, southwest Berkeley group of Communist Party.	Bertha Grover, Nov. 18, 1953.
Williams, Gordon Resident of Oakland; East Bay director of California Labor School.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953. Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Williams, Harry Active in bay area; was student in Los Angeles in 1932.	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Williams, Joy (Mrs. Gordon Williams) Oakland. (Appeared Dec. 4, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953. Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Wolstenholme, Art Operator of cleaning shop, Oakland.	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Wolstenholme, Beckie (Mrs. Art Wolstenholme)	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Wood, Ida Paid office worker in Alameda County office of Communist Party.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953. William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953.
Wood, James Fenton Draftsman, San Francisco. (Appeared Dec. 2, 1953; refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership.)	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953. William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953.
Woods, Dorothy (sister of Josephine Woods Eidenoff). Berkeley.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Woods, Harrie Carpenter, Oakland.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Woods, Hilda (Mrs. Harrie Woods) Housewife.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953.
Woods, Josephine. (See Josephine Woods Eidenoff.)	
Yanish, Ann (Mrs. Nat Yanish) Housewife, Oakland.	Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953. Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953. William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953. Bertha Grover, Nov. 18, 1953. Dickson P. Hill, Dec. 2, 1953. Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953. William D. Ames, Dec. 4, 1953. Bertha Grover, Nov. 18, 1953.
Yanish, Nat Former advertising manager of the Daily People's World.	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Yates, Al (Allen) Seaman, San Francisco. (See also Section on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	

*Identified by*

Yates, Oleta O'Connor (also known as Oleta O'Connor)	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
State official of the Communist Party in California. (See also Section on hearings held in Los Angeles.)	
Younce, Richard	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Treasurer of the Anita Whitney Club of Communist Party, Oakland.	Bertha Grover, Nov. 18, 1953.
Young, Adele	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Communist Party functionary in California.	
Young, Bernard	Charles D. Blodgett, Dec. 3, 1953.
Political affairs committee of Communist Party of Alameda County.	
Young, Cone C.	Lou Rosser, Dec. 1, 1953.
Official of ILWU in San Pedro.	

## CONSUMERS' UNION

It will be noted in other sections of this report that the committee has made every effort to alert individuals and organizations who feel that their names are unjustly reflected in the committee's records or testimony to communicate with the committee to rectify or clarify their position.

A very tangible example of the success that the committee has gained in these efforts relates to Consumers' Union, which is the publisher of Consumer Reports. This organization, on the basis of information in the committee records, had been cited by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in 1944. Steps were initiated by Consumers' Union through its officers and legal counsel to clarify this situation. After hearings and thorough study the committee finds there is no present justification for continuing this organization as one that is cited, and future reports and publications will reflect that this organization has been deleted from the list of subversive organizations and publications.

It cannot be pointed out too frequently that the fact that an organization has been cited as subversive or as a Communist front does not mean that such citation is irrevocable. Steps such as those taken by Consumers' Union, can lead to a proper clarification by the committee.

## RULES OF PROCEDURE

In the first organizational meeting of the House Committee on Un-American Activities in January 1953, the members decided that there was a need for the codification of the committee's rules of procedure. As the result of careful study the committee released these rules on July 15, 1953.

This codification of the rules did not substantially change the procedures that the committee had followed in the past. There were, however, certain additional obligations which the committee imposed upon itself.

The principal addition was the requirement that persons named for the first time in public hearing before the committee or subcommittee as subversive, Fascist, Communist, or affiliated with one or more subversive-front organizations, shall where practicable and within a reasonable time thereafter, be notified of this fact by registered letter to the last-known address for the individual.

In many instances it is virtually impossible for the committee to ascertain the location of an individual named in testimony. However, if a person learns that his name has been so reflected in public testimony, the same rule will apply.

Because of the importance of the action taken by the committee in codifying its rules and in order that the Congress may be fully apprised of its procedures, the rules are being set forth here in their entirety:

### RULES OF PROCEDURE

#### I. INITIATION OF INVESTIGATIONS

No major investigation shall be initiated without approval of a majority of the committee. Preliminary inquiries, however, may be initiated by the committee's staff with the approval of the chairman of the committee.

#### II. SUBJECTS OF INVESTIGATION

The subject of any investigation in connection with which witnesses are summoned or shall otherwise appear shall be announced in an opening statement to the committee before the commencement of any hearings; and the information sought to be elicited at the hearings shall be relevant and germane to the subject as so stated.

#### III. SUBPENAING OF WITNESSES

A. Subpenas shall be signed and issued by the chairman of the committee, or any member of the committee designated by said chairman.

B. Witnesses shall be subpoenaed at a reasonably sufficient time in advance of any hearing, said time to be determined by the committee, in order to give the witness an opportunity to prepare for the hearing and to employ counsel, should he so desire.

#### IV. EXECUTIVE AND PUBLIC HEARINGS

##### A. Executive

(1) If a majority of the committee or subcommittee, duly appointed as provided by the rules of the House of Representatives, believes that the interrogation of a witness in a public hearing might endanger national security or unjustly

injure his reputation, or the reputation of other individuals, the committee shall interrogate such witness in an executive session for the purpose of determining the necessity or advisability of conducting such interrogation thereafter in a public hearing.

(2) Attendance at executive sessions shall be limited to members of the committee, its staff, and other persons whose presence is requested, or consented to by the committee.

(3) All testimony taken in executive sessions shall be kept secret and shall not be released or used in public sessions without the approval of a majority of the committee.

#### *B. Public hearings*

(1) All other hearings shall be public.

#### V. TESTIMONY UNDER OATH

All witnesses at public or executive hearings who testify as to matters of fact shall give all testimony under oath or affirmation. Only the chairman or a member of the committee shall be empowered to administer said oath or affirmation.

#### VI. TRANSCRIPT OF TESTIMONY

A complete and accurate record shall be kept of all testimony and proceedings at hearings, both in public and in executive session.

Any witness or his counsel, at the expense of the witness, may obtain a transcript of any public testimony of the witness from the clerk of the committee.

Any witness or his counsel may also obtain a transcript of any executive testimony of the witness:

(1) When a special release of said testimony prior to public release is authorized by the chairman of the committee or the chairman of any subcommittee; or

(2) After said testimony has been made public by the committee.

#### VII. ADVICE OF COUNSEL

A. At every hearing, public or executive, every witness shall be accorded the privilege of having counsel of his own choosing.

B. The participation of counsel during the course of any hearing and while the witness is testifying shall be limited to advising said witness as to his legal rights. Counsel shall not be permitted to engage in oral argument with the committee, but shall confine his activity to the area of legal advice to his client.

#### VIII. CONDUCT OF COUNSEL

Counsel for a witness shall conduct himself in a professional, ethical, and proper manner. His failure to do so shall, upon a finding to that effect by a majority of the committee or subcommittee before which the witness is appearing, subject such counsel to disciplinary action which may include warning, censure, removing from the hearing room of counsel, or a recommendation of contempt proceedings.<sup>1</sup>

In case of such removal of counsel, the witness shall have a reasonable time to obtain other counsel, said time to be determined by the committee. Should the witness deliberately or capriciously fail or refuse to obtain the services of other counsel within such reasonable time, the hearing shall continue and the testimony of such witness shall be heard without benefit of counsel.

#### IX. STATEMENT BY WITNESS

A. Any witness desiring to make a prepared or written statement<sup>2</sup> for the record of the proceedings in executive or public sessions shall file a copy of such statement with the counsel of the committee within a reasonable period of time in advance of the hearing at which the statement is to be presented.

<sup>1</sup>The committee seeks factual testimony within the personal knowledge of the witness and such testimony and answers must be given by the witness himself and not suggested to witness by counsel.

<sup>2</sup>Statements which take the form of personal attacks by the witness upon the motives of the committee, the personal characters of any Members of the Congress or of the committee staff, and statements clearly in the nature of accusation are not deemed to be either relevant or germane.

B. All such statements so received which are relevant and germane to the subject of the investigation may, upon approval, at the conclusion of the testimony of the witness, by a majority vote of the committee or subcommittee members present, be inserted in the official transcript of the proceedings.

#### X. RIGHTS OF PERSONS AFFECTED BY A HEARING

A. Where practicable, any person named in a public hearing before the committee or any subcommittee as subversive, Fascist, Communist, or affiliated with one or more subversive-front organizations, who has not been previously so named, shall, within a reasonable time thereafter, be notified by registered letter, to the address last known to the committee, of such fact, including:

- (1) A statement that he has been so named,
- (2) The date and place of said hearing,
- (3) The name of the person who so testified,
- (4) The name of the subversive, Fascist, Communist, or front organization with which he has been identified, and
- (5) A copy of the printed Rules of Procedure of the committee.

B. Any person, so notified, who believes that his character or reputation has been adversely affected or to whom has been imputed subversive activity, may within 15 days after receipt of said notice:

- (1) Communicate with the counsel of the committee,<sup>3</sup> and/or
- (2) Request to appear at his own expense in person before the committee or any subcommittee thereof in public session and give testimony, in denial or affirmation, relevant and germane to the subject of the investigation.

C. Any such person testifying under the provisions of B (2) above shall be accorded the same privileges as any other witness appearing before the committee, and may be questioned concerning any matter relevant and germane to the subject of the investigation.

#### XI. ADMISSIBILITY OF TESTIMONY

A witness shall be limited to giving information relevant and germane to the subject under investigation. The committee shall rule upon the admissibility of all testimony or information presented by the witness.<sup>4</sup>

#### XII. RELATIONSHIP OF HUSBAND AND WIFE

The confidential relationship between husband and wife shall be respected, and for reasons of public policy, one spouse shall not be questioned concerning the activities of the other, except when a majority of the committee or subcommittee shall determine otherwise.

#### XIII. TELEVISED HEARINGS

A. If a hearing be televised:

(1) Television facilities in the hearing room shall be restricted to two cameras, the minimum lighting facilities practicable, and the television production shall be available on a pool basis to all established television companies desiring participation.

(2) Telecasts of committee hearings shall be on the basis of a public service only, and this fact shall be publicly announced on television in the beginning and at the close of each telecast. No commercial announcements shall be permitted from the hearing room or in connection therewith, and no actual or intimated sponsorship of the hearings shall be permitted in any instance.

<sup>3</sup> All witnesses are invited at any time to confer with committee counsel or investigators for the committee prior to hearings.

<sup>4</sup> The House Committee on Un-American Activities is a congressional committee, not a court (see pp. IV and V). Moreover, the committee has neither the authority nor the vast powers of a court of law.

A congressional committee conducts a search for information, not a trial.

The requirements of time, the nature of the factfinding hearing, the complications of travel, the realities of expense, and the voluminous duties of Members of Congress all add together to make it impractical for courtroom procedure to be followed.

The committee has given frequent and diligent consideration to this project, and has determined that in order to carry out its responsibilities imposed by law, the rules of evidence, including cross-examination, are not applicable.

B. Upon the request of a witness that no telecast be made of him during the course of his testimony, the chairman shall direct that television cameras refrain from photographing the witness during the taking of his testimony.

#### XIV. COMMITTEE REPORTS

A. No committee reports or publications shall be made or released to the public without the approval of the majority of the committee.

B. No summary of any committee report or publication and no statement of the contents of such report or publication shall be released by any member of the committee or its staff, prior to the official issuance of the report.

#### XV. WITNESS FEES AND TRAVEL ALLOWANCE

Each witness who has been subpoenaed, upon the completion of his testimony before the committee, may report to the office of the clerk of the committee, room 227, Old House Office Building, Washington, D. C., and there sign appropriate vouchers for travel allowances and attendance fees upon the committee. If hearings are held in cities other than Washington, D. C., the witness may contact the clerk of the committee, or his representative, prior to leaving the hearing room.

#### XVI. CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS

No recommendation that a witness be cited for contempt of Congress shall be forwarded to the House of Representatives unless and until the committee has, upon notice to all its members, met and considered the alleged contempt, and by a majority of those present voted that such recommendation be made.

#### XVII. DISTRIBUTION OF RULES

All witnesses appearing before the House Committee on Un-American Activities shall be furnished a printed copy of the Rules of Procedure of the committee.

## FILES AND REFERENCE SERVICE

For a number of years this committee has maintained a specialized reference service in the field of subversive activities insofar as furnishing any information that may appear on a given subject in the committee's own public records, files, and publications. This service is available at present only to Members of Congress, the representatives of the executive branch of the Government, and, of course, to all staff members of this committee, varying somewhat according to type and amount of material found and the needs of the person seeking the information.

Due to the confusion that has arisen as to the nature of the committee's files, it should be stated that the material from which reports are prepared for Members of Congress and other authorized committees and agencies is compiled from public sources such as newspapers, magazines, authenticated letterheads, and other documents available from public sources, and could be compiled by personal research on the part of any individual. These files are distinguished from the investigative files, which material is not available to anyone except the committee investigators themselves.

It should be noted that no information which is voluntarily given by individuals or groups is incorporated into these files unless the source and nature of the material has been adequately checked to insure its accuracy and validity.

Each report that is furnished from the committee's files contains the following disclaimer:

The public records, files, and publications of this committee contain the following information concerning (organization/individual). This report should not be construed as representing the results of an investigation by, or findings of, this committee. It should be noted that the individuals and/or organization referred to above are not necessarily Communist, Communist sympathizers, or fellow travelers, unless otherwise indicated.

The Members of Congress make constant use of this service with queries ranging all the way from a request for the prompt verification of a single point or a brief summary of available material to the submission of a list of both individual and organization names for a complete check and full report on each item. In every case, a complete check of the pertinent indexes and source material must be made before an answer is supplied, but the answer may be given in either verbal or written form, verbal answers being employed only when so requested and the material may be summarized briefly and easily or when a check has shown that we have no information to report on the subject. The more usual type of request, however, is for a complete written report setting forth not only what has been found but also where each reference appears.

Much the same conditions prevail in regard to supplying information to the committee's staff members, who, although they often wish to examine or borrow the source material itself, also need that in-

formation assembled for them into readily accessible written form to use in connection with the extensive investigations being conducted under direction of the committee.

On the other hand, the executive departments and agencies, which are required by Executive order to make a check of the committee's files, send their own representatives to make the check of the indexes to the material contained in the files and publications. The staff of this section is required to furnish these agents only such reference service as is involved in the pointing out of reference sources, explanation of how the material indexed is recorded on the index cards, and the withdrawal of exhibit material from files for their examination when specifically authorized to do so.

Neither the extent of subject matter contained in the reference questions nor the time and work involved in furnishing the answers can be reduced to figures. The following statistics, however, do indicate something of the steady overall growth in demand for the service.

A count has shown that a total of about 3,800 requests for information on 10,695 individuals and 2,459 organizations were received and answered by this section during the past year. This resulted in the furnishing of written reports covering 7,687 individuals and 882 organizations, and, as compared to the 1952 count, represents an increase of 200 in the total number of requests received, with 1,195 more individual and 459 more organization names included in the requests. A further comparison of figures for the 2 years has shown 2,338 requests received from and 1,285 written reports supplied to the Members of Congress as against 2,400 requests received and 1,440 written replies to them in 1952, a small decrease which may have been caused by a change in the office procedure of handling requests.

The total number of visits made to the files by the designated representatives of the executive departments and agencies has shown a decline from 6,260 in 1952 to 4,880 in 1953. This does not indicate any lessening of interest in or use of the committee's reference material as it may seem to appear on the surface, for the average length of each visit has increased appreciably with more persons than ever before assigned full time to the checking of our records.

Equally important, though not always remembered, is the fact that such reference service, to be reliable, requires the proper care and handling of old material as well as the constant acquisition and proper classification, cross referencing and indexing of new material. The age and volume of the committee's valuable collection of pamphlets, periodicals, books, newspapers, leaflets, letterheads, and other source material both primary and secondary has presented problems of housing, handling, and processing which continue to increase in difficulty in direct proportion to those factors. Pressure of work has not afforded time for keeping an accurate running count of the amount of file material acquired, the number of index cards added, or the number of pieces classified and processed for files. However, it seems fair to estimate that the acquisition, classification, and indexing of the Communist press source material has kept apace of other years and that approximately 4,000 pages of the printed hearings and reports of this committee, already indexed, have been added as compared to the 2,827 pages of publications received and indexed by this section in 1952.

## PUBLICATIONS

The printed copies of the hearings conducted by the committee, available not only to Members of Congress, but also to the general public, so long as the supply of them lasts, make it possible for thousands of persons all over the country to become acquainted with what actually happened at each session. The reports, either in summarizing the work of the committee in various fields, or in giving detailed information on certain phases of subversive activities in connection with particular organizations, furnish to the Congress and to the country the results of highly intensified research, replete with documentary material from the files of the committee.

A study of these hearings and reports reveals a graphic pattern of the methods and practices of subversive elements in this country which would destroy not only the Constitution and Government of the United States, but our very way of life, substituting in their places foreign ideologies which would terminate all freedom of expression, individual rights as guaranteed by our Constitution, and all else that is held sacred in this country today.

Due to the fact that the number of copies of each hearing and report printed by the committee is limited, it is possible to comply with only a part of the requests which are received daily for them. These requests, from congressional offices, individuals, Government agencies, organizations comprised of religious, patriotic, veteran, labor, and educational groups, as well as those of the legal and medical professions, are filled as quickly as possible. Thus, the work of the committee is made clear to each person who reads these hearings and reports. In filling these many requests, approximately 225,000 copies of committee publications were distributed during 1953.

Reflecting the extensive and diversified scope of the work of the committee for the year 1953, the committee has either put into print already or sufficient work of this type is in progress to complete approximately 4,000 pages of hearings and reports. This number is over twice that of any complete Congress covering periods of 2 years.

### ORGANIZED COMMUNISM IN THE UNITED STATES

The report issued by the committee on August 19, 1953, under title, "Organized Communism in the United States," a highly documented historical review of the many twists and turns of Communist Party line, its varied constitutional aspects, changes of name, and shifts of hierarchy from its beginning to the present time, has met with instant acclaim as being invaluable to persons who wish to have detailed knowledge of this subject.

The supply of copies obtained by the committee which was completely exhausted in a matter of days after its original printing will be augmented by a large new printing early in 1954. It will then be

possible to fulfill the many requests for them that are being held until that time.

COMMITTEE PUBLICATIONS FOR THE 1ST SESSION OF THE 83D CONGRESS, 1953

- Communist Methods of Infiltration (Education)  
Communist Methods of Infiltration (Education—Part 2)  
Investigation of Communist Activities in the Los Angeles Area—Part 1  
Investigation of Communist Activities in the Los Angeles Area—Part 2  
Investigation of Communist Activities in the Los Angeles Area—Part 3  
Investigation of Communist Activities in the Los Angeles Area—Part 4  
Investigation of Communist Activities in the Los Angeles Area—Part 5  
Communist Methods of Infiltration (Education—Part 3)  
Communist Methods of Infiltration (Education—Part 4)  
Investigation of Communist Activities in the New York City Area—Part 1  
Investigation of Communist Activities in the New York City Area—Part 2  
Investigation of Communist Activities in the New York City Area—Part 3  
Investigation of Communist Activities in the New York City Area—Part 4  
Communist Methods of Infiltration (Education—Part 5)  
Communist Methods of Infiltration (Government-Labor)  
Franciszek Jarecki—Flight to Freedom  
Soviet Schedule for War—1955  
Investigation of Communist Activities in the Columbus, Ohio, Area  
Communist Methods of Infiltration (Education—Part 6)  
Testimony of Stephen H. Fritchman  
Communist Methods of Infiltration (Government-Labor, Part 2)  
Investigation of Communist Activities in the New York City Area—Part 5  
Investigation of Communist Activities in the New York City Area—Part 6  
Investigation of Communist Activities in the New York City Area—Part 7  
Investigation of Communist Activities in the New York City Area—Part 8  
Investigation of Communist Activities in the Los Angeles Area—Part 6  
Investigation of Communist Activities in the Albany, N. Y., Area—Part 1  
Investigation of Communist Activities in the Albany, N. Y., Area—Part 2  
Investigation of Communist Activities in the Los Angeles Area—Part 7  
Testimony of Dr. Marek Stanislaw Korowicz  
Hearings Regarding Jack R. McMichael  
Investigation of Communist Activities in the Philadelphia, Pa., Area—Part 1  
Investigation of Communist Activities in the Philadelphia, Pa., Area—Part 2  
Methods of Communist Infiltration (Government-Labor, Part 3, based on testimony of James McNamara)<sup>1</sup>  
Testimony of G. Bromley Oxnam<sup>1</sup>  
Investigation of Communist Activities in the San Francisco Area (Parts 1-4)<sup>1</sup>  
Organized Communism in the United States  
Annual Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities for the Year 1953

<sup>1</sup> In process of being printed at date of this report.

## PAST RECOMMENDATIONS

In the past years the House Committee on Un-American Activities, after exhaustive study of its investigations and hearings, has, from time to time, made recommendations to the Congress for the enactment of legislation necessary to combat subversion.

The Internal Security Act of 1950 resulted directly from hearings conducted before this committee and many of the recommendations dealing with security against subversive aliens have been incorporated in the McCarran-Walter immigration act. Certain other of the recommendations have been enacted by resolutions of various Members of Congress and other recommendations have been acted upon by the executive branch of the Government. It is regrettable, however, that in numerous instances recommendations that the committee has made which would serve as a security safeguard against subversive activities in the United States have not yet been enacted into law.

In order that the Congress and the American people might have an understanding of the recommendations that have been made by the committee in the past, there follows a complete list of all recommendations made by this committee since the first session of the Seventy-sixth Congress.

### **Recommendations contained in House Report No. 2, 76th Congress, 1st session, dated January 3, 1939:**

Although this committee has worked continuously since the adjournment of Congress and has done everything within its power to get as many facts as possible to the people, we have only skimmed the surface. We were able only to hold brief hearings in New York and Detroit. We were urged to conduct hearings in many other cities, such as Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Birmingham, Atlanta, New Orleans, San Antonio, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, and Portland, but due to limited time and funds we were unable to comply with these requests. We had hoped and planned to conduct extensive hearings on the west coast because the evidence before the committee indicates that this area ranks first in the extent of un-American activities and propaganda. We received numerous letters from citizens and public officials in the west-coast area urging us to hold hearings there. We have approximately 150 witnesses on the west coast that should have been heard. However, due to a lack of funds, we were unable to devote any extensive consideration to west coast activities of Communist, Nazi, and Fascist groups. The situation is so serious on the west coast that it would require 6 months of preparatory investigation before a committee would be ready to conduct hearings, and it is probable that hearings would last 3 or 4 months.

Not only were we unable to investigate un-American activities and propaganda in many important sections of the country; but, as a matter of fact, we found it impossible to investigate many of the important phases of un-American activities. Even as to those that we did investigate, we only scratched the surface.

In view of the foregoing, we do not think that the investigation has proceeded far enough to justify us in recommending legislation to Congress. We need and can secure much more information not only from sections of the country that we have investigated but also from the larger areas that we have not even touched before recommending legislation to Congress. Even after we are supplied with full and complete information and facts, several months of consideration must be devoted to the question of legislation. This will require expert assistance and thorough research.

**Legislative recommendations contained in Report No. 1, 77th Congress, 1st session, dated January 3, 1941:**

The committee realizes the difficulty of reaching and curbing certain phases of un-American and subversive propaganda and activities through legislative action. In view of our findings and the origin of these activities, we submit the following recommendations as a partial legislative program:

The enactment of legislation to bring about the immediate mandatory deportation of alien spies and saboteurs.

The mandatory deportation of aliens who advocate any basic change in the form of our Government.

The enactment of legislation requiring that all employees and officials of our Federal Government be American citizens.

Withhold all Federal financial support from any educational institution which permits members of its faculty to advocate communism, fascism, or nazism as a substitute for our form of Government to the student body of these educational institutions. (This particular recommendation is not concurred in by Mr. Voorhis, not because of disagreement with the principle involved but on the ground that the administration of such an act is impossible without risking grave injustice being done to people seeking merely to explain the principles involved in totalitarian philosophy.)

The enactment of legislation to outlaw every political organization which is shown to be under the control of a foreign government. As long as these organizations have a legal status in the United States, it will be difficult for any agency of the Government to deal with them. We now know that they furnish the legal apparatus for the operations of saboteurs, and the window dressing for espionage. The committee believes that legislation can be worked out to outlaw such organizations, and that this will in no sense constitute a violation of the Bill of Rights, since such legislation would only affect organizations controlled or directed by foreign countries.

The enactment of legislation to stop all immigration from foreign countries that refuse to accept the return of their nationals found under American law to be deportable from this country. This legislation is made necessary by the fact that some foreign governments have refused to accept their own citizens who have been deported by the United States Government.

As previously stated in the body of the report, the committee recommends the passage of added legislation to place restrictions on the distribution of totalitarian propaganda, when that distribution involves any cost to the American taxpayers, and when such propaganda emanates and is shipped from foreign sources.

We recommend that the statutory period during which citizenship papers can be revoked under existing law be extended to at least 10 years.

Due to the fact that the committee has discovered that many members of foreign-controlled organizations have traveled on American passports which have been fraudulently obtained, the committee feels that the statute of limitations should be extended from 3 to 7 years. This is made necessary because of the unusual difficulty in apprehending those who resort to the use of fraudulent passports within the period of 3 years.

\* \* \* \* \*

The committee recommends as a policy that employment in national-defense industries or the Government service be denied to any person who has been and is now active in any political organization which is found to be under the control and guidance of a foreign government.

**Recommendations contained in House Report No. 2742, 79th Congress, 2d session, dated January 2, 1947:**

That the Congress create an independent commission with authority to investigate and to order the discharge of any employee or official of the Federal Government whose loyalty to the United States is found to be in doubt.

That the Department of State and the Department of Justice be required by law to publicize every 6 months the names and identity of all agents of any foreign governments who are in the United States for either diplomatic, commercial, or other purposes.

That the Department of Justice be required by law to establish within the Department a special division devoted to the prosecution of subversive elements now operating in the United States.

That the Attorney General be instructed by a proper resolution of the House to report to the House the number of prosecutions instituted under the Voorhis Act and the McCormack Alien Registration Act, and to advise the Congress if new legislation is necessary to insure the security of this country.

That legislation should be enacted that would restrict Federal employment to citizens of the United States and that only citizens be permitted to hold office in any labor union subject to Federal laws.

That legislation be enacted requiring that all alien Communists and other subversive aliens be promptly deported and that the Immigration Service maintain a stringent screening process to restrain the present influx of aliens into the United States and to determine whether their political background is inimical to the best interests of the United States Government.

Legislation should be enacted to restrict the benefits of certain tax-exemption privileges now extended to a number of Communist fronts posing as educational, charitable, and relief organizations.

The following is a quotation from committee Report No. 1996, Union Calendar No. 588, 79th Congress, 2d session, submitted by Chairman John S. Wood, May 10, 1946:

"The investigative staff of your committee has conducted an extensive investigation into the various sources of financial aid to organizations engaged in the dissemination of propaganda in the United States. The heart of propaganda activities is, by necessity, sustained with money. Reasonable regulation of tax exemptions and proper enforcement of such regulations would immediately restrain to a large extent the vicious attacks now being made upon our constitutional form of government."

That the House request, by proper resolution, a report from the Postmaster General of the United States, setting forth the number of embassies or foreign agencies now enjoying second-class mailing privileges and also specifically identifying such agencies where the respective foreign governments do not accord to our embassies, ministers, and other United States officials equal mailing privileges in those countries, and that proper legislation be enacted by Congress limiting the use of second-class mailing privileges to such embassies and agencies of those foreign governments which extend reciprocal privileges to officials of the United States Government.

That legislation be enacted forbidding the use of the United States mails under second-class mailing privileges to any and all newspapers and periodicals printed in any language other than English, which do not carry a full English translation, in parallel columns, next to the foreign-language context.

That legislation be enacted denying the use of second-class mailing privileges to any groups of persons or organizations engaged in the publication, distribution, or promotion of subversive or un-American propaganda.

For many years, various organizations in the United States have permitted membership under an alias or an assumed name, and have even gone so far as to permit concealed or secret membership. It is recommended that the Congress enact legislation designed to prohibit membership in any organization using the United States mails or subject to Federal laws, by persons using an alias or assumed name. Such legislation should also include a provision which would clearly ban concealed or secret memberships in any such organizations as described above. An exemption should be made for properly authorized law-enforcement officers in the conduct of their investigations.

### **Recommendations contained in the annual report of the committee to the House of Representatives, 80th Congress, 2d session, dated December 31, 1948:**

In its annual report of January 3, 1940, the Special Committee on Un-American Activities characterized the Communist Party of the United States not as a true political party but as a conspiracy in behalf of the Soviet Union. Our investigations and hearings during the past 2 years have borne out this conclusion in the most startling fashion. The evidence now before us establishes beyond a doubt that espionage and treasonable activity against these United States is, in fact, the primary purpose of the organization. We are convinced that all other outward activity and propaganda of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions, serve merely to—

Enlist new recruits for the primary underground espionage apparatus.

Lend an idealistic camouflage to this sinister conspiratorial apparatus.

Act as its protective defense mechanism.

Provide it with funds and other resources.

The enacting of legislation to cope with this problem is a task confronting the incoming Congress.

We recommend the early passage of legislation modeled substantially after the so-called Mundt-Nixon bill, which passed the House last year by a rollcall vote of 319 to 56.

In addition, we recommend that the espionage laws of the United States be substantially strengthened by early laws of the new Congress, with special attention to means for returning aliens to other countries upon conviction for crimes against the United States. We also recommend that the penalties for those properly cited for contempt of Congress be increased to a minimum of 5 years in prison and a \$5,000 fine.

We further suggest that our immigration laws and passport-visa regulations be carefully studied to determine what changes are necessary to prevent disloyal elements from entering this country and remaining here.

**Recommendations contained in the annual report of the committee to the House of Representatives, 81st Congress, 1st session, for the year 1949, dated March 15, 1950:**

Looking back upon 4 years' experience as a standing committee of the House of Representatives and almost 7 years as a special committee, we feel more than ever impressed with the insidiousness and vastness of the ramifications of the Communist movement and the urgent necessity for unflagging efforts to expose and curb its machinations. To further the effectiveness of these investigations and to curb the subversive activities of the Communist Party, United States of America, its agents and its dupes, the committee recommends the following action by the incoming House of Representatives:

The statute of limitations in espionage cases must be amended. Under our present laws we have found that a long list of Communist operatives who have committed acts of espionage and treachery in the interest of a foreign power have remained immune to punishment due to the present form of the statute of limitations.

The nature of modern war—the fact that nations find themselves confronted nowadays with undeclared but actual warfare—makes it necessary that the legal definition of treason and the penalties attached thereto be broadened to cover a period like the present cold war.

Experience during the past 5 years has demonstrated that the embassies of Communist-dominated countries constitute a focal point of Communist espionage and propaganda. Such activity should be limited by proper safeguards sternly enforced.

H. R. 3903, providing safeguards against the employment of subversive individuals in defense plants, should be adopted.

H. R. 10, providing for the supervision and detention of deportable aliens, should be enacted into law in order to deal with thousands of alien Communists refused acceptance by the country of their birth.

It would be advantageous to enact legislation creating a presumption of law that a committee quorum, once established, continues to exist.

Effective action against the well-coordinated, interlocking Communist network requires the utmost teamwork among branches of the Government. Petty rivalry or separatism can only work to the advantage of the Communists. A small bit of information in the hands of one agency may well be the missing link of an entire chain of evidence in the hands of another agency. Hence, the committee recommends the fullest cooperation between legislative and executive arms of the Government in the matter of dealing with subversive activities. Modification of the Executive order in loyalty and investigative cases is recommended for consideration.

In a number of cases we have found that subversive elements will submit information to one arm of the Government when it suits their purpose and will withhold it from another. Communist trade-unionists will deny their affiliations before the National Labor Relations Board and refuse to affirm or deny them before a congressional committee. They will deny them in filling out form 57 in applying for Federal employment and refuse to affirm or deny such affiliations before this committee. It is highly necessary that the Department of Justice take effective action against those who would make a tragic joke of law enforcement. Here, again, there is room for maximum cooperation between the legislative and executive arms of Government.

In connection with national-defense contracts involving secret and classified work for the Atomic Energy Commission, the Army, Navy, and Air Force legislation should be enacted which subjects officers of national labor unions having bargaining contracts to the same security standards as members who have access to secret or classified material.

**Recommendations contained in the annual report of the committee for the year 1950 to the House of Representatives, 81st Congress, 2d session, dated January 2, 1951:**

The year 1950 has marked a new stage in the struggle against communism in the United States. The attack upon Korea makes it plain beyond all doubt that communism has passed beyond the use of subversion to conquer the independent nations and will now use armed invasion and war. With the Armed Forces of the United States actually pitted in conflict against the legions of international communism, the Communist Party of the United States can no longer be viewed passively as a group of mere political and ideological dissidents, but must be looked upon with all seriousness as a military fifth column actively aiding our enemies.

Yet, today we find many of these potential fifth columnists employed in our leading defense plants, making weapons to be used against the Communist armies which they are pledged to support. To remove these persons from positions where they could sabotage our defense production, there was included in the Wood-McCarran Communist-control bill a section which prohibits employment of Communist Party members in defense plants designated as such by the Secretary of Defense. The committee recommends that the Congress adopt a resolution calling upon the Secretary of Defense to immediately place in effect the provisions of section 5 of Public Law 831, 81st Congress.

The operations of the Smith Act and the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950, and the various Communist cases before the courts should be made the subject of continuing study during the coming year, with a view to determine their effectiveness and the adoption of constantly improved methods of restricting the operations of the Communist fifth column. We cannot afford to allow ourselves to become hopelessly enmeshed in outworn legal technicalities which oftentimes serve to give protection and encouragement to a most insidious internal foe. We must streamline our legal machinery to meet the present emergency, which poses legal problems never envisaged by our Founding Fathers.

Loopholes in the present laws and in procedure before congressional committees, which Communist lawyers are quick to exploit, should be plugged up. The committee recommends that the Congress seriously consider authorizing the use of technical evidence secured during the course of investigations involving espionage, treason, or other crimes involving the security of the United States, to intercept and use as evidence in any criminal proceeding information obtained as the result of a technical surveillance.

Both in the courts and in hearings before our committee, the informative value of testimony by those who have actually been inside the Communist movement, either as undercover agents or as former party members, has been increasingly demonstrated. In the light of the present world situation and the possible aggravation of the Communist problem, it can be expected that legal prosecutions will increase, making the services of qualified witnesses more and more indispensable in building up evidence. Thought should be given to ways and means of stimulating defections from the Communist movement and of encouraging qualified informants.

In connection with hearings dealing with local 74 of the AFL Laborers' Union, it was brought out that those operating under the discipline and direction of the Communist Party went through the process of formally resigning from the party and then signing the non-Communist affidavit, in order to comply with the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. A number of cases of this kind have been brought to the attention of the committee. The incoming Congress should study the advisability of amending the act in order to make such evasion illegal and impossible.

**Recommendations contained in the annual report of the committee for the year 1951 to the House of Representatives, 82d Congress, 1st session, dated February 17, 1952:**

The committee feels that, in line with the findings on Soviet espionage in the United States as reflected in the committee report, *The Shameful Years*, it is necessary that positive steps be taken to stem Soviet espionage. It is felt that Congress must take the initial steps to ascertain what legislation is necessary

to afford adequate protection against espionage. In the course of such congressional study, it would be necessary to ascertain whether the existing laws relating to espionage have been properly enforced; and, if not, proper responsibility should be affixed.

The committee suggests that among the phases Congress should consider in strengthening espionage legislation are:

*A single comprehensive espionage statute applicable to both peacetime and wartime.*—This should incorporate the present provisions of wartime espionage statutes, carrying a capital-punishment sentence. The statute of limitations would not then apply in espionage any more than it applies to other crimes carrying a capital punishment. The provisions of legislation dealing with the unauthorized taking of classified Government papers and documents should be broadened to include the transportation of such papers and documents in interstate or foreign commerce.

*The broadening of the rules of admissibility of evidence.*—The committee is also aware that the executive branch of the Government is seriously being hampered in the prosecution of persons engaged in espionage because of the present limitations on evidence that may be presented in the courts. The committee realizes that the restrictions against the admissibility of evidence secured from wire tapping has been imposed to protect the rights of the individual. The committee, while desiring to maintain all of the rights of the individual, feels that the rights of the individual can be preserved only if the national security remains. It is the committee's opinion that, if Soviet espionage continues unchecked, the rights of American citizens are being placed in graver danger than would be the case with legalized wire tapping. The committee suggests, therefore, that Congress consider legislation to permit as evidence the results of wire tapping in matters affecting the national security as well as in such crimes as kidnaping and extortion. In order that a proper control might be exercised, it is felt that, as in the matter of arrests, searches, and seizures, the judicial branch of the Government should be empowered to authorize the use of such techniques.

*Immunity for witnesses appearing before congressional, executive, or judicial hearings.*—The committee also feels that, since it is essential to any investigation, whether it be congressional, executive, or judicial, to have the testimony of competent and informed witnesses, legislation should be enacted to effect a greater latitude in granting immunity from prosecution to these witnesses.

The committee has frequently experienced instances where witnesses while having information of undoubted value to the work of the committee, have refused to answer questions on the basis that to do so might tend to incriminate them. If such legislation as suggested by the committee were enacted, it would, while maintaining the rights of the individual, permit the proper investigative bodies to gather a true and comprehensive picture of the information they seek.

*Reciprocal restrictions on travel by Soviet and satellite diplomats.*—The committee's investigations have also disclosed that Soviet espionage has been assisted by the fact that Soviet nationals have been given unlimited freedom to travel throughout the United States and to and from Canada and Mexico. The committee's reports dealing with Soviet espionage show that Soviet officials have abused this freedom to actively engage in espionage operations. This situation exists even though United States diplomats in Russia and her satellites are virtually under house arrest and under constant surveillance by the Russian secret police. There have been instances in which United States officials have been prohibited from contact with American nationals who were being held by authorities in Soviet countries.

For these reasons, the committee feels that there should be reciprocal restrictions enforced by this country with the Soviet and satellite countries.

The committee also feels that, in order to afford a greater national security, foreign nationals entering the United States should be required to surrender their passports and/or visas at the point of entry and that these papers should not be returned until the departure of the individual from the United States.

*Issuance of passports.*—The committee recommends that all persons securing passports must, at the time the passport application is executed, state under oath whether they will or will not visit any of the presently so-called Iron Curtain countries.

The committee also recommends that if, in the course of travel abroad, any person holding a passport finds it necessary to visit an Iron Curtain country, and did not indicate that he intended to visit an Iron Curtain country on his original application, he must obtain authority to make such a visit from either a consular officer of the United States, the proper Ambassador, or a specified member of the consular or ambassadorial staffs.

A similar provision, such as that set forth in paragraph 2 of this section, should also be made applicable to all persons holding passports who desire to visit any other country exclusive of Iron Curtain countries and who have not indicated their intention to visit these other countries on the original passport application.

It is hoped that these provisions will prevent American Communists from receiving instructions from abroad. It is a well-known fact that American Communists often travel abroad for the purpose of receiving instructions from Communist functionaries, not only in the Iron Curtain countries but in other European countries as well.

*Cancellation of passports.*—The committee in the past has experienced several instances in which persons for whom subpoenas have been issued are found to be outside the United States and the subpoenas cannot be served upon them. The committee recognizes the fact that a person might endeavor to use a prolonged absence from the country as a means to evade appearance before this, as well as other congressional committees.

It is believed that in order to cope with such situations legislation should be enacted to provide for the cancellation of the passports in the possession of any United States citizen in a foreign country for whom a subpoena is outstanding within 6 months of the date upon which he receives personal notification that such subpoena is outstanding. Notice would be made by an accredited official designated by the United States Department of State.

*Revocations of commissions in the armed services.*—The committee, during its hearings, has had the unfortunate experience of having had before it witnesses who, while holding commissions in the armed services of the United States, have refused to affirm or deny allegations of membership in the Communist Party or Communist-front organizations. The committee is aware that a commission in the armed services of the United States is a privilege accorded to citizens of the United States of unquestioned loyalty and not an inherent right provided for in the Constitution. This being the case, the committee recommends that in any instance where a person holding a commission in the armed services chooses to refuse to answer questions concerning his present or past membership in the Communist Party, such commission shall be immediately revoked.

### Recommendations contained in the annual report of the committee for the year 1952 to the House of Representatives, 82d Congress, 2d session, dated December 28, 1952:<sup>1</sup>

It will be recognized that many of these recommendations have been enacted into law. Among those which have not been enacted are some that should be given early attention by Congress so that our country might have the legal channels necessary for our own protection in these critical times. Legislation must be enacted that will cover the present serious situation in which, through our representation in the United Nations, our Armed Forces are combating an enemy, although technically we are not in a state of war.

Since our espionage and internal security legislation is now gaged upon times of war and peace, these distinctions should be removed in order that war measures may be enforced during this and similar critical times.

In matters dealing with internal security, it is believed necessary that emergency powers of the executive branch of the Government be placed on a wartime basis in periods such as now exist.

As a result of the committee's findings regarding the extent of Communist infiltration into vital defense areas, the committee is of the opinion that it must again, and more forcibly, recommend, as it did on January 2, 1951, that the Congress adopt a resolution calling upon the Secretary of Defense to immediately place into effect the provisions of section 5 of Public Law 831 of the 81st Congress, which states in part:

"Sec. 5. (a) When a Communist organization, as defined in paragraph (5) of section 3 of this title, is registered or there is in effect a final order of the Board requiring such organization to register, it shall be unlawful—

"(1) For any member of such organization, with knowledge or notice that such organization is so registered or that such order has become final:

"(A) In seeking, accepting, or holding any nonelective office or employment under the United States, to conceal or fail to disclose the fact that he is a member of such organization; or

<sup>1</sup> In the annual report for the year 1952, the House Committee on Un-American Activities also reprinted the recommendations of the committee in previous sessions of Congress in order to bring the entire matter clearly before the American people and Congress.

"(B) To hold any nonelective office or employment under the United States; or

"(C) In seeking, accepting, or holding employment in any defense facility, to conceal or fail to disclose the fact that he is a member of such organization; or

"(D) If such organization is a Communist-action organization, to engage in any employment in any defense facility.

"(2) For any officer or employee of the United States or of any defense facility, with knowledge or notice that such organization is so registered or that such order has become final:

"(A) To contribute funds or services to such organization; or

"(B) To advise, counsel, or urge any person, with knowledge or notice that such person is a member of such organization to perform, or to omit to perform, any act if such act or omission would constitute a violation of any provision of subparagraph (1) of this subsection.

"(b) The Secretary of Defense is authorized and directed to designate and proclaim, and from time to time revise, a list of facilities, as defined in paragraph (7) of section 3 of this title, with respect to the operation of which he finds and determines that the security of the United States requires the application of the provisions of subsection (a) of this section. The Secretary shall cause such list as designated and proclaimed, or any revision thereof, to be promptly published in the Federal Register, and shall promptly notify the management of any facility so listed; whereupon such management shall immediately post conspicuously, and thereafter while so listed keep posted, notice of such designation in such form and in such place or places as to give reasonable notice thereof to all employees of, and to all applicants for employment in, such facility."

Paragraph 5 of section 3, referred to above, reads as follows:

"(5) The term 'Communist organization' means a Communist-action organization or a Communist-front organization."

Paragraph 7 of section 3 referred to above reads as follows:

"(7) The term 'facility' means any plant, factory, or other manufacturing producing or service establishment, airport, airport facility, vessel, pier, water-front facility, mine, railroad, public utility, laboratory, station, or other establishment or facility, or any part, division, or department of any of the foregoing. The term 'defense facility' means any facility designated and proclaimed by the Secretary of Defense pursuant to section 5 (b) of this title and included on the list published and currently in effect under such subsection, and which is in compliance with the provisions of such subsection respecting the posting of notice of such designation."

The committee finds it again necessary to recommend legislation which would broaden the rules of admissibility of evidence. The security agencies are being seriously hampered in successful prosecution of violations of our espionage and internal-security statutes by their inability to place into testimony evidence that has been secured through use of wiretapping and similar investigative techniques.

One of the most important recommendations, in a matter which has been sadly lacking in the past few years, was made by the committee on March 15, 1950, calling for the fullest cooperation between the legislative and executive arms of the Government in the matter of dealing with subversive activities. It is a tragedy that during the past few years this cooperation has been for the most part one-sided in that it was only congressional committees which were furnishing information to agencies of the executive branch. The strongest demonstration of the benefits of such cooperation is the case of William Walter Remington in which, through the sole and tireless efforts of this committee, sufficient information was secured to enable the executive branch to obtain an indictment against Remington.

The committee further recommends that it be made a crime for any person or persons to unauthorizedly transport in interstate commerce any Government document falling within a secret, confidential, restricted, or top-secret classification.

It is also recommended that the Civil Service Act be amended to provide that Government employees under the Civil Service Act who are employed in the United States or Territories must be citizens of the United States or owe allegiance to the United States.

## SUBSEQUENT ACTION TAKEN BY CONGRESS OR EXECUTIVE AGENCIES ON PAST RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE, 77TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, DATED JANUARY 3, 1941

### **Deportation**

1. *Committee recommendation.*—The enactment of legislation to bring about the immediate mandatory deportation of alien spies and saboteurs (January 3, 1941).

*Action.*—Section 22 “Sec. 4” of the *Internal Security Act of 1950* (64 Stat. 1008) as repealed (66 Stat. 279 § 403 (a) (16)) and superseded by section 241 (a) (6) (F) (G) (H), (17) of the *McCarran-Walter Immigration Act* of June 27, 1952 (66 Stat. 204–208), provides for the mandatory deportation of aliens who advocate or who are affiliated with any organization which advocates sabotage, and aliens who are convicted of violating or of conspiring to violate certain specified espionage acts. For text of this section see appendix, page 177.

2. *Committee recommendation.*—The mandatory deportation of aliens who advocate any basic change in the form of our Government (January 3, 1941).

*Action.*—Section 22 “Sec. 4” of the *Internal Security Act of 1950* (64 Stat. 1008) as repealed (66 Stat. 279 § 403 (a) (16)) and superseded by section 241 (a) (6) (D) (F) (G) (H) of the *McCarran-Walter Immigration Act* of June 27, 1952 (66 Stat. 204–207), provides for the mandatory deportation of aliens who advocate or who are affiliated with any organization which advocates the economic, international, and governmental doctrines of world communism, the establishment of a totalitarian dictatorship in the United States, or the overthrow of the Government by unconstitutional means. For text of this section see appendix, page 177.

### **Citizenship of Federal employees**

3. *Committee recommendation.*—The enactment of legislation requiring that all employees and officials of our Federal Government be American citizens (January 3, 1941).

*Action.*—Although no legislation has been enacted to alter the citizenship provisions which are carried in the various appropriation acts (e. g., § 1302 of Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954, Public Law 207, 83d Cong., 67 Stat. 435), a bill<sup>1</sup> (S. 84, dated January 6, 1941) was introduced in the 77th Congress, and again (S. 521, dated January 21, 1943) in the 78th Congress, providing that only citizens shall be eligible to hold civil positions under the United States within the continental United States, and that appointment of an alien to, or acceptance by an alien of, such a position shall be punished by a fine of from \$50 to \$5,000. For text of § 1302 of Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954, see appendix, page 183.

### **Federal aid to educational institutions**

4. *Committee recommendation.*—Withhold all Federal financial support from any educational institution which permits members of its

<sup>1</sup> Mention of any bill pending before Congress in this section of the annual report does not constitute endorsement or recommendation of the bill by this committee.

faculty to advocate communism, fascism, or nazism as a substitute for our form of government to the student body of these educational institutions (January 3, 1941).

*Action.*—Section 228 of the *Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952* (66 Stat. 667) prohibits the payment of an education and training allowance to any eligible veteran who enrolls for any course in an educational institution which is listed by the Attorney General as totalitarian, Fascist, Communist, or subversive. For text of this section, see appendix, page 181.

### ***Outlawing political organizations under foreign control***

*5. Committee recommendation.*—The enactment of legislation to outlaw every political organization which is shown to be under the control of a foreign government (January 3, 1941).

*Action.*—Although no legislation has been enacted, there are 3 bills now pending in the 83d Congress on this subject:

*S. 200*, dated January 7, 1953, and *H. R. 5941*, dated June 25, 1953, outlaw the Communist Party (under its present name or under any name it may use in the future) or any other organization whose purpose is to overthrow the Government of the United States. A fine of not more than \$10,000, imprisonment of not more than 10 years, or both, plus forfeiture of citizenship, are imposed upon members of such party.

*H. R. 1576*, dated January 13, 1953, prohibits the printing of the name of a member of the Communist Party or any un-American party on any ballot for an office in the Government of the United States. Provides a penalty for violation thereof, of a fine up to \$25,000 and up to 10 years imprisonment.

### ***Refusal of foreign countries to accept deportees***

*6. Committee recommendation.*—The enactment of legislation to stop all immigration from foreign countries that refuse to accept the return of their nationals found under American law to be deportable from this country (January 3, 1941).

*Action.*—Section 22 "Sec. 7" of the *Internal Security Act of 1950* (64 Stat. 1009) as repealed (66 Stat. 279, § 403 (a) (16) and superseded by section 243 (g) of the *McCarran-Walter Immigration Act* of June 27, 1952 (66 Stat. 214), provides that when any country refuses to accept the return of an alien who is a national or resident thereof, the consular officers in such country shall discontinue the issuance of immigrant visas to the nationals or residents of such country until such country accepts such alien. For text of this section see appendix, page 180.

### ***Distribution of totalitarian propaganda***

*7. Committee recommendation.*—The passage of added legislation to place restrictions on the distribution of totalitarian propaganda, when that distribution involves any cost to the American taxpayers, and when such propaganda emanates and is shipped from foreign sources (January 3, 1941).

*Action.*—Section 10 of the *Internal Security Act of 1950* (64 Stat. 996) makes it unlawful for a Communist organization, which is registered with the Attorney General, to transmit publications through the mail unless such publication and its wrapper have printed on them: "Disseminated by\_\_\_\_\_, a Communist organization," with the name

of the organization appearing in lieu of the blank. This section also makes it unlawful for such an organization to broadcast over any radio or television station in the United States unless the program is preceded by an announcement that it is sponsored by a Communist organization, giving the name of such organization. For text of this section, see appendix, page 162.

#### ***Revocation of naturalization—Statutory period***

8. *Committee recommendation.*—That the statutory period during which citizenship papers can be revoked under existing law be extended to at least 10 years (January 3, 1941).

*Action.*—I. *Act of June 30, 1951* (65 Stat. 107, c. 194) set the limitation for prosecution of actions for knowingly procuring naturalization in violation of law (18 U. S. C. § 1425) at 10 years. For text of this act and of 18 U. S. C. § 1425, see appendix, pages 168 and 184, respectively.

II. Section 340 (a) of the *McCarran-Walter Immigration Act* of June 27, 1952 (66 Stat. 260), provides that conviction of a person for contempt of Congress for refusal to testify, within a period of 10 years following his naturalization, concerning his subversive activities, shall be ground for revocation of his naturalization. For text of this section see appendix, page 180.

#### ***Passport fraud—Limitation of prosecution***

9. *Committee recommendation.*—That the statute of limitations with regard to passports fraudulently obtained be extended from 3 to 7 years (January 3, 1941).

*Action—Act of June 30, 1951* (65 Stat. 107, c. 194) sets the limitation for prosecution of actions regarding passport offenses (18 U. S. C. §§ 1423-1428, 1541-1544) at 10 years. For text of this act and of these code sections, see appendix, pages 168 and 184-186, respectively.

#### ***Employment in defense facilities or in Government service***

10. *Committee recommendation.*—A policy that employment in national-defense industries or the Government service be denied to any person who has been and is now active in any political organization which is found to be under the control and guidance of a foreign government (January 3, 1941).

*Action.*—Section 5 of the *Internal Security Act of 1950* (64 Stat. 992) provides that members of Communist organizations registered with the Attorney General shall not hold employment in the Federal Government; that members of a Communist-action organization shall not hold employment in a defense facility; and that members of a Communist-front organization must disclose such membership when seeking or holding employment in a defense facility. For text of this section see appendix, page 159.

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE, 79TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION, DATED JANUARY 2, 1947**

#### ***Independent commission on Federal loyalty***

11. *Committee recommendation.*—That Congress create an independent commission with authority to investigate and to order the discharge of any employee or official of the Federal Government whose loyalty to the United States is found to be in doubt (January 2, 1947).

*Action.*—Although no legislation was enacted, several steps in that direction have been made under *Executive Order 10450* (18 F. R. 2489), issued on April 27, 1953, which establishes a security program for the Federal departments and agencies. Sections 1 and 6 of this order provide for summary suspension by agency heads, of employees considered to be poor security risks, followed by termination of their employment if found to be advisable in the interest of national security upon the results of proper investigation. Section 9 of this order provides for a central clearance by means of a security-investigation index to be maintained in the Civil Service Commission, covering all persons as to whom security investigations have been conducted by any agency, and to contain all identifying information which the heads of agencies shall immediately furnish to the Civil Service Commission. For text of sections 1, 6, and 9 of this order see appendix, pages 187–189.

There is a bill now pending in the 83d Congress (*S. 78*, dated January 7, 1953) which creates a bipartisan Loyalty Review Board as an independent executive agency, whose certification that reasonable doubts exist as to the loyalty of a Federal employee shall constitute authority for the dismissal of the employee.

#### *Publication of names of foreign agents*

12. *Committee recommendation.*—That the Department of State and the Department of Justice be required to publicize every 6 months the names and identity of all agents of any foreign governments who are in the United States for either diplomatic, commercial, or other purposes (January 2, 1947).

*Action.*—Although no legislation has been enacted, the Senate passed *S. 2611* on March 24, 1952. A similar bill (*S. 37*, dated January 6, 1953) is now pending in the 83d Congress. It provides that no person who is engaged as a public-relations counsel, publicity agent, or information-service employee, or who is engaged in the preparation or dissemination of political propaganda, shall be recognized as a duly accredited diplomatic or consular officer of a foreign government, and shall therefore not be exempt from registration under the Foreign Agents Registration Act, as amended (22 U. S. C. 613), which act makes such registration a public record (22 U. S. C. 616).

#### *Subversive Matters Division in Department of Justice*

13. *Committee recommendation.*—That the Department of Justice be required by law to establish within the Department a special division devoted to the prosecution of subversive elements now operating in the United States (January 2, 1947).

*Action.*—Although no legislation has been enacted, there is a bill (*S. 2600*, dated August 3, 1953) now pending in the 83d Congress, which provides for the appointment of an additional Assistant Attorney General who shall perform all duties imposed upon the Attorney General with respect to all statutes pertaining to espionage, sabotage, treason, sedition, and subversive activities.

#### *Foreign agents' registration*

14. *Committee recommendation.*—That the Attorney General be instructed by a proper resolution of the House, to report to the House the number of prosecutions instituted under the Voorhis Act and the McCormack Foreign Agents Registration Act (January 2, 1947).

*Action.*—Although no legislation was enacted, a bill (*H. R. 6554*, dated May 13, 1948) was introduced in the 80th Congress, which directed the Attorney General to submit to Congress a detailed report of the efforts by the Department of Justice to enforce, among other acts, the Voorhis Act and the McCormack Act. A similar act was introduced in the 81st Congress (*H. R. 188*, dated January 3, 1949), and on August 25, 1950, the Attorney General submitted a report to Congress, on the administration of the Foreign Agents Registration Act (the McCormack Act) for the 5-year period from January 1, 1945, to December 31, 1949 (96 Congressional Record 13528, 13802).

#### **Federal employment and office in labor unions limited to citizens**

15. *Committee recommendations.*—That legislation should be enacted that would restrict Federal employment to citizens of the United States and that only citizens be permitted to hold office in any labor union subject to Federal laws (January 2, 1947).

*Action.*—None. See item 3, above.

#### **Deportation and exclusion of alien subversives**

16. *Committee recommendation.*—That legislation be enacted requiring that all alien Communists and other subversive aliens be promptly deported and that the Immigration Service maintain a stringent screening process to restrain the present influx of aliens into the United States and to determine whether their political background is inimical to the best interests of the United States (January 2, 1947).

*Action.*—I. Section 22 “Sec. 4” of the *Internal Security Act of 1950* (64 Stat. 1008) as repealed (66 Stat. 279, § 403 (a) (16)) and superseded by section 241 (a) (6) of the *McCarran-Walter Immigration Act of June 27, 1952* (66 Stat. 205), provides for deportation of aliens affiliated with the Communist Party and other subversive aliens. For text of this section, see appendix, page 177.

II. Section 22 of the *Internal Security Act of 1950* (64 Stat. 1006) as repealed (66 Stat. 279, § 403 (a) (16)) and superseded by section 212 (a) (28) of the *McCarran-Walter Immigration Act of June 27, 1952* (66 Stat. 184), provides for the exclusion of aliens with political backgrounds which are inimical to the welfare of the United States. For text of this section, see appendix, page 168.

III. Chapter 4 of the *McCarran-Walter Immigration Act of June 27, 1952* (66 Stat. 195-204), provides for a stringent screening process. For text of this provision, see appendix, page 170.

#### **Restriction of tax-exemption privileges of Communist educational and charitable organizations**

17. *Committee recommendation.*—Legislation should be enacted to restrict the benefits of certain tax-exemption privileges now extended to a number of Communist fronts posing as educational, charitable, and relief organizations (January 2, 1947).

*Action.*—Section 11 (b) of the *Internal Security Act of 1950* (64 Stat. 997) denies income-tax exemptions under § 101 of the Internal Revenue Code to Communist organizations required to register under § 7 of the Internal Security Act. For text of these sections, see appendix, pages 162 and 186.

#### **Second-class mailing privileges of foreign embassies**

18. *Committee recommendation.*—That the House request, by proper resolution, a report from the Postmaster General of the United

States, setting forth the number of embassies or foreign agencies now enjoying second-class mailing privileges and also specifically identifying such agencies where the respective foreign governments do not accord to our embassies, ministers, and other United States officials equal mailing privileges in those countries, and that proper legislation be enacted by Congress limiting the use of second-class mailing privileges to such embassies and agencies of those foreign governments which extend reciprocal privileges to the United States Government (January 2, 1947).

*Action.*—No legislation, but reciprocity is being enforced by the State Department. An illustration appears in Department of State Press Release No. 680, issued December 31, 1953, containing the text of a note delivered to the Rumanian Legation, in which the Secretary of State notified the Legation to cease the publication in the United States of the Rumanian News and other similar pamphlets published at the expense of the Rumanian Government. This step was taken because the Rumanian Government had on December 29, 1953, banned the distribution in Rumania of a publication issued by our Legation in Bucharest entitled "News From America." For text of press release, see appendix, page 195.

There are now pending in the 83d Congress, two bills (*H. J. Res. 73*, dated January 3, 1953, and *H. J. Res. 110*, dated January 9, 1953) which declare that the policy of the United States is to withhold from representatives of any foreign nation any privilege withheld from representatives of the United States in such nation.

#### *English translation of foreign-language newspapers*

19. *Committee recommendation.*—That legislation be enacted forbidding the use of the United States mails under second-class mailing privileges to any and all newspapers and periodicals printed in any language other than English, which do not carry a full English translation, in parallel columns, next to the foreign-language context (January 2, 1947).

*Action.*—No legislation.

#### *Denial of second-class mailing privileges to subversive organizations*

20. *Committee recommendation.*—That legislation be enacted denying the use of second-class mailing privileges to any groups of persons or organizations engaged in the publication, distribution, or promotion of subversive or un-American propaganda (January 2, 1947).

*Action.*—No legislation, but a bill was introduced in the 82d Congress (S. 3174 dated May 14, 1952) which directed the Postmaster General to deny second-class and bulk-rate third-class mailing privileges to agents of Communist controlled or dominated governments.

#### *Secret membership in organizations*

21. *Committee recommendation.*—Legislation designed to prohibit membership in any organization using the United States mails or subject to Federal laws, by persons using an alias or assumed name. Such legislation should also include a provision which would clearly ban concealed or secret memberships in any such organizations (January 2, 1947).

*Action.*—Section 8 of the *Internal Security Act of 1950* (64 Stat. 995) provides for registration with the Attorney General of individuals who are members of Communist-action organizations, and

section 15 (b) of same act (64 Stat. 1003) imposes a penalty of \$10,000 fine or 5-year imprisonment or both, for false statement on such registration form. For text of these sections, see appendix, pages 161 and 167, respectively.

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE, 80TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION, DATED DECEMBER 31, 1948

**Mundt-Nixon bill**

22. *Committee recommendation.*—Legislation modeled substantially after the so-called Mundt-Nixon bill (December 31, 1948).

*Action.*—The provisions of the Mundt-Nixon bill (H. R. 5852, 80th Cong.) have been incorporated in the *Internal Security Act of 1950* in the following sections, given in the order in which a similar provision appeared in the Mundt-Nixon bill: Sections 7–10 (64 Stat. 993–996), section 5 (64 Stat. 992), section 6 (64 Stat. 993), sections 12–13 (64 Stat. 997–1001), section 14 (64 Stat. 1001), section 11 (64 Stat. 996–997). For text of these sections, see appendix, pages 159–167.

**Deportation of aliens upon conviction of crimes against United States**

23. *Committee recommendation.*—That the espionage laws of the United States be substantially strengthened with special attention to means for returning aliens to other countries upon conviction for crimes against the United States (December 31, 1948).

*Action.*—Section 241 (a) (17) of the *McCarran-Walter Immigration Act* of June 27, 1952 (66 Stat. 207), substantially strengthens the laws concerning deportation of aliens on conviction for crimes against the United States by listing specific acts, the violation of which shall be grounds for deportation. Among these acts are: The Espionage Act of 1917 (40 Stat. 217) as amended (40 Stat. 553), the espionage provisions of the Criminal Code (18 U. S. C. §§ 791, 792, 793, 794, 2388, 3241), the sabotage provisions of the Criminal Code (18 U. S. C. §§ 2151–2156), the Selective Service Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 604), the Universal Military Training and Service Act (65 Stat. 75), and several others. For text of this section, see appendix, page 178.

**Penalty for Contempt of Congress**

24. *Committee recommendation.*—That the penalties for those properly cited for contempt of Congress be increased to a minimum of 5 years in prison and a \$5,000 fine (December 31, 1948).

*Action.*—No legislation enacted.

**Study of immigration laws**

25. *Committee recommendation.*—That our immigration laws and passport visa regulations be carefully studied to determine what changes are necessary to prevent disloyal elements from entering this country and remaining here (December 31, 1948.)

*Action.*—Section 401 (a) of the *McCarran-Walter Immigration Act* of June 27, 1952 (66 Stat. 274), provides for the Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy, which is to conduct a continuing study of the administration of the act and its effect on the national security, etc., of the United States. The Secretary of State and the Attorney General are required to submit all regulations, etc., requested by the committee pertaining to administration of the act, and

the Secretary of State shall consult with the committee from time to time. For text of this section, see appendix, pages 180-181.

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE, 81ST CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, DATED MARCH 15, 1950

***Statute of Limitations in espionage cases***

26. *Committee recommendation.*—That the statute of limitations in espionage cases be amended (March 15, 1950).

*Action.*—Sections 4 (e) and 19 of the *Internal Security Act* (64 Stat. 992, 1005) provide for a 10-year statute of limitations for a violation of certain provisions of law concerning espionage, other than violations constituting a capital offense. This replaces the 3-year statute of limitations (18 U. S. C. 3282) which would otherwise prevail. For text of these sections, see appendix, pages 159 and 167.

***Legal definition of treason***

27. *Committee recommendation.*—That legal definition of treason and the penalties attached thereto be broadened to cover a period like the present cold war (March 15, 1950).

*Action.*—No legislation enacted, but two bills are now pending in the 83d Congress (H. J. Res. 8, H. J. Res. 45, both dated January 3, 1953) which propose a constitutional amendment to broaden the definition of "treason" to include adhering to any group which advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States, or collaborating with any agent of a foreign nation in working for the overthrow or weakening of the Government of the United States, whether or not by force or violence.

***Activities of Communist country embassies***

28. *Committee recommendation.*—That activities of embassies of Communist-dominated countries be limited by proper safeguards sternly enforced (March 15, 1950).

*Action.*—This now being enforced by the State Department and restrictions on diplomatic personnel are generally a matter of reciprocity with the various foreign countries. On March 10, 1952, the State Department issued a press release (No. 181) which contains the text of a note from the Secretary of State to the Ambassador of the U. S. S. R., restricting the travel of Soviet officials in the United States to a 25-mile radius from their base office, without prior permission from the State Department. This action was retaliatory for restrictions placed upon travel of American diplomatic and consular officials in the Soviet Union. For text of Press Release No. 181, see appendix, page 193.

***Employment of subversives in defense plants—safeguards***

29. *Committee recommendation.*—Adoption of H. R. 3903 (81st Cong.) providing for safeguards against employment of subversive individuals in defense plants (March 15, 1950).

*Action.*—Section 5 of the *Internal Security Act of 1950* (64 Stat. 992) provides that members of a Communist-action organization shall not hold employment in a defense facility, and that members of a Communist-front organization must disclose such membership when

seeking or holding employment in a defense facility. For text of this section, see appendix, page 159.

### ***Detention of undeparable alien Communists***

30. *Committee recommendation.*—H. R. 10 (81st Cong.), providing for the supervision and detention of undeparable aliens, should be enacted into law in order to deal with thousands of alien Communists refused acceptance by the country of their birth (March 15, 1950).

*Action.*—Section 23 “Sec. 20 (b)” of the *Internal Security Act of 1950* (64 Stat. 1011) and the *Act of June 18, 1952* (66 Stat. 138 c. 442), as (both) repealed and superseded by section 242 (c)–(h) of the *McCarran-Walter Immigration Act* (66 Stat. 210–212) provides for detention and supervision of such aliens. For text of this section, see appendix, pages 178–180.

### ***Committee Quorum***

31. *Committee recommendation.*—Enactment of legislation creating a presumption of law that a committee quorum, once established, continues to exist.

*Action.*—No legislation enacted.

### ***Subversive activities—Cooperation between branches of Government***

32. *Committee recommendation.*—Modification of the Executive order in loyalty and investigation cases, to assure the fullest cooperation between legislative and executive arms of the Government in the matter of dealing with subversive activities (March 15, 1950).

*Action.*—The Presidential directive of March 13, 1948 (13 F. R. 1359), which provides a confidential status for Federal employee loyalty records, has not been modified. However, Executive Order 10491, dated October 13, 1953 (18 F. R. 6583), directs that a Government employee's refusal to testify before a congressional committee regarding charges of his alleged disloyalty or other misconduct, be taken into consideration when determining whether or not such employee is a security risk. There is a bill now pending in the 83d Congress (S. 524) directing the release of personnel files of Federal officers and employees to any congressional committee at the request of such officers and employees. For text of directive and Executive order, see appendix, pages 186, 187, and 191.

### ***Officers of labor unions under contract with Atomic Energy Commission and armed services***

33. *Committee recommendation.*—In connection with national defense contracts involving secret and classified work for the Atomic Energy Commission, the Army, Navy, and Air Force, legislation should be enacted which subjects officers of national labor unions having bargaining contracts to the same security standards as members who have access to secret or classified material (March 15, 1950).

*Action.*—Although no legislation has been enacted, there are two bills now pending in the 83d Congress (S. 1254, dated March 9, 1953, and H. R. 3993, dated March 16, 1953) which provide for elimination of Communists from positions of influence and control in labor unions, with priority to be given to cases involving unions representing employees engaged in production for the United States Government.

H. R. 7487, introduced January 25, 1954, provides for disqualification of a union to act as exclusive bargaining agent if it is dominated by an officer or individual who was ever affiliated with a Communist-

action organization. An intermediary suspension order shall be issued during the hearings, to continue in effect pending judicial disposition of an appeal by a labor union against an adverse ruling by the Subversive Activities Control Board.

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE, 81ST CONGRESS, 2D SESSION, DATED JANUARY 2, 1951

### *Secretary of Defense to put into effect section 5 of Internal Security Act*

34. *Committee recommendation.*—That Congress adopt a resolution calling upon the Secretary of Defense to immediately place in effect the provisions of section 5 of Public Law 831, 81st Congress (Internal Security Act of 1950, 64 Stat. 992) (January 2, 1951).

*Note.*—This section provides that members of Communist organizations which are registered or with reference to whom there is in effect a final order requiring registration with the Attorney General under the act, shall not conceal their membership in such organization when seeking or holding employment in a defense facility, and, if such organizations are Communist-action organizations, such members shall not engage in any employment in a defense facility. The Secretary of Defense shall designate and proclaim a list of facilities, to which he thinks these provisions should apply in the interests of our national security. For text of this section, see appendix, page 159.

*Action.*—In compliance with the subject statute, the Secretary of Defense maintains a current and up-to-date list of defense facilities. This list has not as yet, however, been published in the Federal Register because publication would have no present legal consequences.

Under the statute, when an organization has voluntarily registered or when the Subversive Activities Control Board has determined it to be either a Communist-action or a Communist-front organization, certain consequences follow. Since no organizations have voluntarily registered and no final order of the Subversive Activities Control Board is in effect the Department of Defense has not deemed it prudent to publish a list of vital defense facilities when no immediate purpose would be served. At such time as there are organizations coming within the statutory definitions, the Department will be in a position to publish promptly the required list.

### *Continuous study of Smith Act and Subversive Activities Control Act*

35. *Committee recommendation.*—That the operation of the Smith Act and the Subversive Activities Control Act be made the subject of continuous study with a view to their effectiveness and improvement (January 2, 1951).

*Action.*—These acts are under continuous study by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

### *Technical surveillance*

36. *Committee recommendation.*—That Congress authorize the use of technical evidence secured during the course of investigations involving espionage, treason, or other crimes involving the security of the United States, to intercept and use as evidence in any criminal proceeding information obtained as the result of technical surveillance (January 2, 1951).

*Action.*—Although no legislation has been enacted, there are five bills now pending in the 83d Congress on this subject:

*S. 832* (dated February 6, 1953), *H. R. 408* (dated January 3, 1953), *H. R. 477* (dated January 3, 1953), and *H. R. 3552* (dated February 26, 1953) provide that information obtained by wiretapping in the conduct of national security be admissible in evidence only when offered in criminal or civil proceedings involving treason, espionage, etc.

*H. R. 5149* (dated May 12, 1953) provides that information intercepted in national security investigations shall be admissible in evidence in criminal proceedings in any court established by act of Congress.

### ***Encouragement of qualified informants against Communist movement***

37. *Committee recommendation.*—Ways and means of stimulating defections from the Communist movement and of encouraging qualified informants (January 2, 1951).

*Action.*—Although no legislation has been enacted, a bill was introduced in the 82d Congress (*H. R. 5331*, dated September 13, 1951) which authorized the Attorney General to pay awards to any persons for any information leading to the arrest and conviction of any Communist who has violated any of the internal security laws of the United States.

### ***Amendment of Taft-Hartley Act—non-Communist affidavits***

38. *Committee recommendation.*—Amendment of Taft-Hartley Act to make impossible a situation where a union official formally resigns from the Communist Party and then signs a non-Communist affidavit (January 2, 1951).

*Action.*—Although no legislation has been enacted, a bill was introduced in the 82d Congress (*H. R. 4807*, dated July 13, 1951) which provided that the non-Communist affidavit which a union official is now required to file shall state not only that he is not a Communist now but also that he has not been affiliated with the Communist Party for the past 36-month period.

## RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE, 82D CONGRESS, 2D SESSION, DATED FEBRUARY 17, 1952

### ***Single espionage statute for peace and war***

39. *Committee recommendation.*—A single comprehensive espionage statute applicable to both peacetime and wartime, carrying a capital-punishment sentence (February 17, 1952).

*Action.*—No legislation enacted.

### ***Technical surveillance***

40. *Committee recommendation.*—Broadening of the rules of admissibility of evidence to permit as evidence the results of wiretapping in matters affecting the national security as well as in such crimes as kidnaping and extortion, and that the judicial branch of the Government should be empowered to authorize the use of such techniques (February 17, 1952).

*Action.*—Although no legislation has been enacted, there are five bills now pending in the 83d Congress on this subject. Four of these (*S. 832*, *H. R. 408*, *H. R. 477*, and *H. R. 3552*) provide for the intercep-

tion of such evidence during security investigations, and for the authorization of such interception by a Federal court order, but the use of such evidence is limited to proceedings involving treason, espionage, and other subversive acts. *H. R. 5149*, the fifth bill, provides for the use of the evidence in any criminal proceedings but omits the necessity of a court order for the interception of the information.

### ***Immunity for congressional witnesses***

41. *Committee recommendation.*—Legislation to effect a greater latitude in granting immunity from prosecution to witnesses appearing before congressional, executive, or judicial hearings (February 17, 1952).

*Action.*—Although no legislation has been enacted, there is a bill now pending in the 83d Congress, which has already been passed by the Senate (S. 16), which provides immunity for such a witness who has claimed the privilege against self-incrimination. Makes testimony compulsory under certain circumstances. For text of S. 16, see appendix, page 183.

### ***Restrictions on travel by Soviet and satellite diplomats***

42. *Committee recommendation.*—That reciprocal restrictions be enforced by this country on the travel of Soviet and satellite diplomats (February 17, 1952).

*Action.*—Such restrictions are now being enforced by the State Department, an example being the note of March 10, 1952, from the Secretary of State to the Soviet Ambassador, restricting the travel of Soviet officials in the United States to a 25-mile radius from their base office, without prior permission from the State Department. This was in retaliation for similar restrictions placed upon the travel of American diplomatic and consular officials in the Soviet Union. For text of State Department Press Release No. 181, which contains the text of this note, see appendix, page 193.

### ***Restriction of American travel in Iron Curtain countries***

43. *Committee recommendation.*—That at the time of securing a passport, an individual be required to state whether or not he intends to visit a so-called Iron Curtain country, and that if his statement is in the negative, he be prohibited from later visiting such country without American consular permission (February 17, 1952).

*Action.*—On May 1, 1952, the State Department issued Press Release No. 341 in which it announced that all new passports would be stamped not valid for travel in Iron Curtain countries unless specifically endorsed by the State Department as valid for such travel. For text of press release, see appendix, page 195.

On September 4, 1952, the State Department issued Departmental Regulation 108.162 (17 F. R. 8013) which forbids issuance of a passport except one limited for direct and immediate return to the United States, to a person, among others, as to whom, regardless of the formal state of his affiliation with the Communist Party, there is reason to believe that he is going abroad to engage in activities which will advance the Communist movement. For text of this regulation, see appendix, page 191.

***Cancellation of passport of person under subpoena***

44. *Committee recommendation.*—Legislation to provide for the cancellation of the passport in the possession of any United States citizen in a foreign country for whom a subpoena has been outstanding for 6 months (February 17, 1952).

*Action.*—No legislation enacted.

***Revocation of commission in Armed Forces***

45. *Committee recommendation.*—That in any instance where a person holding a commission in the armed services chooses to refuse to answer questions concerning his present or past membership in the Communist Party, such commission shall be immediately revoked (February 17, 1952).

*Action.*—No action.

NEW RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE,  
82D CONGRESS, 2D SESSION, DATED DECEMBER 28, 1952

***Emergency powers of executive branch in present period***

46. *Committee recommendation.*—In matters dealing with internal security, that emergency powers of the executive branch of the Government be placed on a wartime basis in periods such as now exist (December 28, 1952).

*Action.*—*Act of June 30, 1953* (67 Stat. 133 ch. 175), extends until 6 months after the termination of the national emergency declared by the President on December 16, 1950, certain wartime provisions relating to sabotage of war materials, espionage, and subversive activities affecting the Armed Forces. For text of this act, see appendix, page 182.

***Transportation of restricted document in interstate commerce***

47. *Committee recommendation.*—That it be made a crime for any person to unauthorizedly transport in interstate commerce any Government document falling within a secret, confidential, restricted, or top-secret classification (December 28, 1952).

*Action.*—No legislation enacted.

## RECOMMENDATIONS BASED UPON INVESTIGATIONS AND HEARINGS IN THE YEAR 1953

During the year 1953 the House Committee on Un-American Activities has received more abundant and detailed testimony to establish that the Communist Party in the United States is in fact a part of an international conspiracy, which has as its purpose the overthrow of our Government by force and violence. There is ever-increasing evidence of the clear and present danger in this conspiracy, and serious consideration must be given to determine whether the ultimate solution is the outlawing of the Communist Party.

Under existing law, enacted largely through the work of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, the Subversive Activities Control Board, after nearly 3 years of public hearings, ruled that the Communist Party is a subversive organization. As provided by law, these findings are now subject to review by the judicial branch of the Government. Further recommendation on legislation to outlaw the Communist Party will await the final decision of the United States Supreme Court.

\* \* \*

The Smith Act, passed by the Congress in 1940, contains provisions which prohibit any person from knowingly and willfully participating either individually or with a group in activities which have for their purpose the overthrow or destruction of "any government in the United States by force or violence."

Since the Subversive Activities Control Board has found that the Communist Party is a subversive organization and the testimony before this committee has also definitely established the conspiratorial nature of the Communist Party, the committee recommends that the Smith Act be amended. This amendment, in the field of the law of evidence, should provide that proof of membership in the Communist Party shall constitute *prima facie* evidence of violation of the Smith Act.

\* \* \*

The committee further recommends that legislation be enacted to permit as evidence the results of technical surveillance in matters affecting the national security; provided that adequate safeguards are adopted to protect the civil liberties of all citizens.

\* \* \*

Since there has been a widespread abuse and improper use of the fifth amendment by many witnesses who appeared before congressional investigating committees, thereby deliberately thwarting the uncovering of subversive activities—and since evidence has been adduced proving that the Communist Party actually instructs its members to hide behind the fifth amendment—it is recommended that adequate legislation be enacted to provide

against this misuse of the fifth amendment and the Bill of Rights, which misuse prevents the committee from obtaining facts and information necessary to the proper function of the committee.

\* \* \*

The committee further recommends a study of the anti-Communist oath provision of the Taft-Hartley Act, with the view of strengthening the provision of said act to prevent Communist infiltration into unions.

\* \* \*

The committee further recommends that legislation be enacted to make it a crime for any person or persons unauthorizedly to transport in interstate commerce any Government document falling within a top secret, secret, or confidential classification.

\* \* \*

The committee further recommends that legislation be enacted forbidding the use of the United States mails under second-class mailing privileges to subversive publications emanating either from foreign sources or from sources within the borders of the United States. It is also recommended that the Internal Security Act of 1950 be amended to permit the citing of said publications as subversive.

\* \* \*

The committee further recommends that the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 be reexamined to determine its effectiveness in controlling and exposing subversive activities.

\* \* \*

The committee further recommends that in any instance where a person holding a commission in the armed services chooses to refuse to answer questions by a duly authorized authority concerning his present or past membership in the Communist Party, such commission should be immediately revoked.

## APPENDIX

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### INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950 (64 STAT. 987-1019)

#### Statute of Limitations in Espionage Cases

SEC. 4. (e) Any person may be prosecuted, tried, and punished for any violation of this section at any time within ten years after the commission of such offense, notwithstanding the provisions of any other statute of limitations: *Provided*, That if at the time of the commission of the offense such person is an officer or employee of the United States or of any department or agency thereof, or of any corporation the stock of which is owned in whole or in major part by the United States or any department or agency thereof, such person may be prosecuted, tried, and punished for any violation of this section at any time within ten years after such person has ceased to be employed as such officer or employee.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF MEMBERS OF COMMUNIST ORGANIZATIONS

SEC. 5. (a) When a Communist organization, as defined in paragraph (5) of section 3 of this title, is registered or there is in effect a final order of the Board requiring such organization to register, it shall be unlawful—

(1) For any member of such organization, with knowledge or notice that such organization is so registered or that such order has become final—

(A) in seeking, accepting, or holding any nonelective office or employment under the United States, to conceal or fail to disclose the fact that he is a member of such organization; or

(B) to hold any nonelective office or employment under the United States; or

(C) in seeking, accepting, or holding employment in any defense facility, to conceal or fail to disclose the fact that he is a member of such organization; or

(D) if such organization is a Communist-action organization, to engage in any employment in any defense facility.

(2) For any officer or employee of the United States or of any defense facility, with knowledge or notice that such organization is so registered or that such order has become final—

(A) to contribute funds or services to such organizations; or

(B) to advise, counsel or urge any person, with knowledge or notice that such person is a member of such organization, to perform, or to omit to perform, any act if such act or omission would constitute a violation of any provision of subparagraph (1) of this subsection.

(b) The Secretary of Defense is authorized and directed to designate and proclaim, and from time to time revise, a list of facilities, as defined in paragraph (7) of section 3 of this title, with respect to the operation of which he finds and determines that the security of the United States requires the application of the provisions of subsection (a) of this section. The Secretary shall cause such list as designated and proclaimed, or any revision thereof, to be promptly published in the Federal Register, and shall promptly notify the management of any facility so listed; whereupon such management shall immediately post conspicuously, and thereafter while so listed keep posted, notice of such designation in such form and in such place or places as to give reasonable notice thereof to all employees of, and to all applicants for employment in, such facility.

(c) As used in this section, the term "member" shall not include any individual whose name has not been made public because of the prohibition contained in section 9 (b) of this title.

## DENIAL OF PASSPORTS TO MEMBERS OF COMMUNIST ORGANIZATIONS

SEC. 6. (a) When a Communist organization as defined in paragraph (5) of section 3 of this title is registered, or there is in effect a final order of the Board requiring such organization to register, it shall be unlawful for any member of such organization, with knowledge or notice that such organization is so registered or that such order has become final—

- (1) to make application for a passport, or the renewal of a passport, to be issued or renewed by or under the authority of the United States; or
- (2) to use or attempt to use any such passport.

(b) When an organization is registered, or there is in effect a final order of the Board requiring an organization to register, as a Communist-action organization, it shall be unlawful for any officer or employee of the United States to issue a passport to, or renew the passport of, any individual knowing or having reason to believe that such individual is a member of such organization.

(c) As used in this section, the term "member" shall not include any individual whose name has not been made public because of the prohibition contained in section 9 (b) of this title.

## REGISTRATION AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF COMMUNIST ORGANIZATIONS

SEC. 7. (a) Each Communist-action organization (including any organization required, by a final order of the Board, to register as a Communist-action organization) shall, within the time specified in subsection (c) of this section, register with the Attorney General, on a form prescribed by him by regulations, as a Communist-action organization.

(b) Each Communist-front organization (including any organization required, by a final order of the Board, to register as a Communist-front organization) shall, within the time specified in subsection (c) of this section, register with the Attorney General, on a form prescribed by him by regulations, as a Communist-front organization.

(c) The registration required by subsection (a) or (b) shall be made—

(1) in the case of an organization which is a Communist-action organization or a Communist-front organization on the date of the enactment of this title, within thirty days after such date;

(2) in the case of an organization becoming a Communist-action organization or a Communist-front organization after the date of the enactment of this title, within thirty days after such organization becomes a Communist-action organization or a Communist-front organization, as the case may be; and

(3) in the case of an organization which by a final order of the Board is required to register, within thirty days after such order becomes final.

(d) The registration made under subsection (a) or (b) shall be accompanied by a registration statement, to be prepared and filed in such manner and form as the Attorney General shall by regulations prescribe, containing the following information:

(1) The name of the organization and the address of its principal office.

(2) The name and last-known address of each individual who is at the time of filing of such registration statement, and of each individual who was at any time during the period of twelve full calendar months next preceding the filing of such statement, an officer of the organization, with the designation or title of the office so held, and with a brief statement of the duties and functions of such individual as such officer.

(3) An accounting, in such form and detail as the Attorney General shall by regulations prescribe, of all moneys received and expended (including the sources from which received and the purposes for which expended) by the organization during the period of twelve full calendar months next preceding the filing of such statement.

(4) In the case of a Communist-action organization, the name and last-known address of each individual who was a member of the organization at any time during the period of twelve full calendar months preceding the filing of such statement.

(5) In the case of any officer or member whose name is required to be shown in such statement, and who uses or has used or who is or has been known by more than one name, each name which such officer or member uses or has used or by which he is known or has been known.

(e) It shall be the duty of each organization registered under this section to file with the Attorney General on or before February 1 of the year following the year in which it registers, and on or before February 1 of each succeeding year, an annual report, prepared and filed in such manner and form as the Attorney General shall by regulations prescribe, containing the same information which by subsection (d) is required to be included in a registration statement, except that the information required with respect to the twelve-month period referred to in paragraph (2), (3), or (4) of such subsection shall, in such annual report, be given with respect to the calendar year preceding the February 1 on or before which such annual report must be filed.

(f) (1) It shall be the duty of each organization registered under this section to keep, in such manner and form as the Attorney General shall by regulations prescribe, accurate records and accounts of moneys received and expended (including the sources from which received and purposes for which expended) by such organization.

(2) It shall be the duty of each Communist-action organization registered under this section to keep, in such manner and form as the Attorney General shall by regulations prescribe, accurate records of the names and addresses of the members of such organization and of persons who actively participate in the activities of such organization.

(g) It shall be the duty of the Attorney General to send to each individual listed in any registration statement or annual report, filed under this section, as an officer or member of the organization in respect of which such registration statement or annual report was filed, a notification in writing that such individual is so listed; and such notification shall be sent at the earliest practicable time after the filing of such registration statement or annual report. Upon written request of any individual so notified who denies that he holds any office or membership (as the case may be) in such organization, the Attorney General shall forthwith initiate and conclude at the earliest practicable time an appropriate investigation to determine the truth or falsity of such denial, and, if the Attorney General shall be satisfied that such denial is correct, he shall thereupon strike from such registration statement or annual report the name of such individual. If the Attorney General shall decline or fail to strike the name of such individual from such registration statement or annual report within five months after receipt of such written request, such individual may file with the Board a petition for relief pursuant to section 13 (b) of this title.

(h) In the case of failure on the part of any organization to register or to file any registration statement or annual report as required by this section, it shall be the duty of the executive officer (or individual performing the ordinary and usual duties of an executive officer) and of the secretary (or individual performing the ordinary and usual duties of a secretary) of such organization, and of such officer or officers of such organization as the Attorney General shall by regulations prescribe, to register for such organization, to file such registration statement, or to file such annual report, as the case may be.

#### REGISTRATION OF MEMBERS OF COMMUNIST-ACTION ORGANIZATIONS

Sec. 8. (a) Any individual who is or becomes a member of any organization concerning which (1) there is in effect a final order of the Board requiring such organization to register under section 7 (a) of this title as a Communist-action organization; (2) more than thirty days have elapsed since such order has become final, and (3) such organization is not registered under section 7 of this title as a Communist-action organization, shall within sixty days after said order has become final, or within thirty days after becoming a member of such organization, whichever is later, register with the Attorney General as a member of such organization.

(b) Each individual who is or becomes a member of any organization which he knows to be registered as a Communist-action organization under section 7 (a) of this title, but to have failed to include his name upon the list of members thereof filed with the Attorney General, pursuant to the provisions of subsections (d) and (e) of section 7 of this title, shall, within sixty days after he shall have obtained such knowledge, register with the Attorney General as a member of such organization.

(c) The registration made by any individual under subsection (a) or (b) of this section shall be accompanied by a registration statement to be prepared and filed in such manner and form, and containing such information, as the Attorney General shall by regulations prescribe.

## KEEPING OF REGISTERS; PUBLIC INSPECTION; REPORTS TO PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS

SEC. 9. (a) The Attorney General shall keep and maintain separately in the Department of Justice—

(1) a "Register of Communist-Action Organizations", which shall include (A) the names and addresses of all Communist-action organizations registered under section 7, (B) the registration statements and annual reports filed by such organizations thereunder, and (C) the registration statements filed by individuals under section 8; and

(2) a "Register of Communist-Front Organizations", which shall include (A) the names and addresses of all Communist-front organizations registered under section 7, and (B) the registration statements and annual reports filed by such organizations thereunder.

(b) Such registers shall be kept and maintained in such manner as to be open for public inspection: *Provided*, That the Attorney General shall not make public the name of any individual listed in either such register as an officer or member of any Communist organization until sixty days shall have elapsed after the transmittal of the notification required by section 7 (g) to be sent to such individual, and if prior to the end of such period such individual shall make written request to the Attorney General for the removal of his name from any such list, the Attorney General shall not make public the name of such individual until six months shall have elapsed after receipt of such request by the Attorney General, or until thirty days shall have elapsed after the Attorney General shall have denied such request and shall have transmitted to such individual notice of such denial, whichever is earlier.

(c) The Attorney General shall submit to the President and to the Congress on or before June 1 of each year (and at any other time when requested by either House by resolution) a report with respect to the carrying out of the provisions of this title, including the names and addresses of the organizations listed in such registers and (except to the extent prohibited by subsection (b) of this section) the names and addresses of the individuals listed as members of such organizations.

(d) Upon the registration of each Communist organization under the provisions of this title, the Attorney General shall publish in the Federal Register the fact that such organization has registered as a Communist-action organization, or as a Communist-front organization, as the case may be, and the publication thereof shall constitute notice to all members of such organization that such organization has so registered.

## USE OF THE MAILS AND INSTRUMENTALITIES OF INTERSTATE OR FOREIGN COMMERCE

SEC. 10. It shall be unlawful for any organization which is registered under section 7, or for any organization with respect to which there is in effect a final order of the Board requiring it to register under section 7, or for any person acting for or on behalf of any such organization—

(1) to transmit or cause to be transmitted, through the United States mails or by any means or instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce, any publication which is intended to be, or which it is reasonable to believe is intended to be, circulated or disseminated among two or more persons, unless such publication, and any envelope, wrapper, or other container in which it is mailed or otherwise circulated or transmitted, bears the following, printed in such manner as may be provided in regulations prescribed by the Attorney General, with the name of the organization appearing in lieu of the blank: "Disseminated by \_\_\_\_\_, a Communist organization"; or

(2) to broadcast or cause to be broadcast any matter over any radio or television station in the United States, unless such matter is preceded by the following statement, with the name of the organization being stated in place of the blank: "The following program is sponsored by \_\_\_\_\_, a Communist organization".

## DENIAL OF TAX DEDUCTIONS AND EXEMPTIONS

SEC. 11. (a) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no deduction for Federal income-tax purposes shall be allowed in the case of a contribution to or for the use of any organization if at the time of the making of such contribution (1) such organization is registered under section 7, or (2) there is in effect a final order of the Board requiring such organization to register under section 7.

(b) No organization shall be entitled to exemption from Federal income tax, under section 101 of the Internal Revenue Code, for any taxable year if at any

time during such taxable year (1) such organization is registered under section 7, or (2) there is in effect a final order of the Board requiring such organization to register under section 7.

#### SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

SEC. 12. (a) There is hereby established a board, to be known as the Subversive Activities Control Board, which shall be composed of five members, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Not more than three members of the Board shall be members of the same political party. Two of the original members shall be appointed for a term of one year, two for a term of two years, and one for a term of three years, but their successors shall be appointed for terms of three years each, except that any individual chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the member whom he shall succeed. The President shall designate one member to serve as Chairman of the Board. Any member of the Board may be removed by the President, upon notice and hearing, for neglect of duty or malfeasance in office, but for no other cause.

(b) A vacancy in the Board shall not impair the right of the remaining members to exercise all the powers of the Board, and three members of the Board shall, at all times, constitute a quorum. The Board shall have an official seal which shall be judicially noticed.

(c) The Board shall at the close of each fiscal year make a report in writing to the Congress and to the President stating in detail the cases it has heard, the decisions it has rendered, the names, salaries, and duties of all employees of the Board, and an account of all moneys it has disbursed.

(d) Each member of the Board shall receive a salary of \$12,500 a year, shall be eligible for reappointment, and shall not engage in any other business, vocation, or employment.

(e) It shall be the duty of the Board—

(1) upon application made by the Attorney General under section 13 (a) of this title, or by any organization under section 13 (b) of this title, to determine whether any organization is a "Communist-action organization" within the meaning of paragraph (3) of section 3 of this title, or a "Communist-front organization" within the meaning of paragraph (4) of section 3 of this title; and

(2) upon application made by the Attorney General under section 13 (a) of this title, or by any individual under section 13 (b) of this title, to determine whether any individual is a member of any Communist-action organization registered, or by final order of the Board required to be registered, under section 7 (a) of this title.

(f) Subject to the civil-service laws and Classification Act of 1949, the Board may appoint and fix the compensation of a chief clerk and such examiners and other personnel as may be necessary for the performance of its functions.

(g) The Board may make such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this title, as may be necessary for the performance of its duties.

(h) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Board such sums as may be necessary to carry out its functions.

#### PROCEEDINGS BEFORE BOARD

SEC. 13. (a) Whenever the Attorney General shall have reason to believe that any organization which has not registered under subsection (a) or subsection (b) of section 7 of this title is in fact an organization of a kind required to be registered under such subsection, or that any individual who has not registered under section 8 of this title is in fact required to register under such section, he shall file with the Board and serve upon such organization or individual a petition for an order requiring such organization or individual to register pursuant to such subsection or section, as the case may be. Each such petition shall be verified under oath, and shall contain a statement of the facts upon which the Attorney General relies in support of his prayer for the issuance of such order.

(b) Any organization registered under subsection (a) or subsection (b) of section 7 of this title, and any individual registered under section 8 of this title, may, not oftener than once in each calendar year, make application to the Attorney General for the cancellation of such registration and (in the case of such organization) for relief from obligation to make further annual reports. Within sixty days after the denial of any such application by the Attorney General, the

organization or individual concerned may file with the Board and serve upon the Attorney General a petition for an order requiring the cancellation of such registration and (in the case of such organization) relieving such organization of obligation to make further annual reports. Any individual authorized by section 7 (g) of this title to file a petition for relief may file with the Board and serve upon the Attorney General a petition for an order requiring the Attorney General to strike his name from the registration statement or annual report upon which it appears.

(c) Upon the filing of any petition pursuant to subsection (a) or subsection (b) of this section, the Board (or any member thereof or any examiner designated thereby) may hold hearings, administer oaths and affirmations, may examine witnesses and receive evidence at any place in the United States, and may require by subpena the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, papers, correspondence, memoranda, and other records deemed relevant, to the matter under inquiry. Subpenas may be signed and issued by any member of the Board or any duly authorized examiner. Subpenas shall be issued on behalf of the organization or the individual who is a party to the proceeding upon request and upon a statement or showing of general relevance and reasonable scope of the evidence sought. Such attendance of witnesses and the production of such documentary evidence may be required from any place in the United States at any designated place of hearing. Witnesses summoned shall be paid the same fees and mileage paid witnesses in the district courts of the United States. In case of disobedience to a subpena, the Board may invoke the aid of any court of the United States in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence. Any of the district courts of the United States within the jurisdiction of which such inquiry is carried on may, in case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpena issued to any person, issue an order requiring such person to appear (and to produce documentary evidence if so ordered) and give evidence relating to the matter in question; and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof. All process in any such case may be served in the judicial district whereof such person is an inhabitant or wherever he may be found. No person shall be held liable in any action in any court, State or Federal, for any damages resulting from (1) his production of any documentary evidence in any proceeding before the Board if he is required, by a subpena issued under this subsection, to produce the evidence; or (2) any statement under oath he makes in answer to a question he is asked while testifying before the Board in response to a subpena issued under this subsection, if the statement is pertinent to the question.

(d) (1) All hearings conducted under this section shall be public. Each party to such proceeding shall have the right to present its case with the assistance of counsel, to offer oral or documentary evidence, to submit rebuttal evidence, and to conduct such cross-examination as may be required for a full and true disclosure of the facts. An accurate stenographic record shall be taken of the testimony of each witness, and a transcript of such testimony shall be filed in the office of the Board.

(2) Where an organization or individual declines or fails to appear at a hearing accorded to such organization or individual by the Board pursuant to this section, the Board may, without further proceedings and without the introduction of any evidence, enter an order requiring such organization or individual to register or denying the application of such organization or individual, as the case may be. Where in the course of any hearing before the Board or any examiner thereof a party or counsel is guilty of misbehaving which obstructs the hearing, such party or counsel may be excluded from further participation in the hearing.

(e) In determining whether any organization is a "Communist-action organization", the Board shall take into consideration—

(1) the extent to which its policies are formulated and carried out and its activities performed, pursuant to directives or to effectuate the policies of the foreign government or foreign organization in which is vested, or under the domination or control of which is exercised, the direction and control of the world Communist movement referred to in section 2 of this title; and

(2) the extent to which its views and policies do not deviate from those of such foreign government or foreign organization; and

(3) the extent to which it receives financial or other aid, directly or indirectly, from or at the direction of such foreign government or foreign organization; and

(4) the extent to which it sends members or representatives to any foreign country for instruction or training in the principles, policies, strategy, or tactics of such world Communist movement; and

(5) the extent to which it reports to such foreign government or foreign organization or to its representatives; and

(6) the extent to which its principal leaders or a substantial number of its members are subject to or recognize the disciplinary power of such foreign government or foreign organization or its representatives; and

(7) the extent to which, for the purpose of concealing foreign direction, domination, or control, or of expediting or promoting its objectives, (i) it fails to disclose, or resists efforts to obtain information as to, its membership (by keeping membership lists in code, by instructing members to refuse to acknowledge membership, or by any other method); (ii) its members refuse to acknowledge membership therein; (iii) it fails to disclose, or resists efforts to obtain information as to, records other than membership lists; (iv) its meetings are secret; and (v) it otherwise operates on a secret basis; and

(8) the extent to which its principal leaders or a substantial number of its members consider the allegiance they owe to the United States as subordinate to their obligations to such foreign government or foreign organization.

(f) In determining whether any organization is a "Communist-front organization", the Board shall take into consideration—

(1) the extent to which persons who are active in its management, direction, or supervision, whether or not holding office therein, are active in the management, direction, or supervision of, or as representatives of, any Communist-action organization, Communist foreign government, or the world Communist movement referred to in section 2; and

(2) the extent to which its support, financial or otherwise, is derived from any Communist-action organization, Communist foreign government, or the world Communist movement referred to in section 2; and

(3) the extent to which its funds, resources, or personnel are used to further or promote the objectives of any Communist-action organization, Communist foreign government, or the world Communist movement referred to in section 2; and

(4) the extent to which the positions taken or advanced by it from time to time on matters of policy do not deviate from those of any Communist-action organization, Communist foreign government, or the world Communist movement referred to in section 2.

(g) If, after hearing upon a petition filed under subsection (a) of this section, the Board determines—

(1) that an organization is a Communist-action organization or a Communist-front organization, as the case may be, it shall make a report in writing in which it shall state its findings as to the facts and shall issue and cause to be served on such organization an order requiring such organization to register as such under section 7 of this title; or

(2) that an individual is a member of a Communist-action organization (including an organization required by final order of the Board to register under section 7 (a)), it shall make a report in writing in which it shall state its findings as to the facts and shall issue and cause to be served on such individual an order requiring him to register as such under section 8 of this title.

(h) If, after hearing upon a petition filed under subsection (a) of this section, the Board determines—

(1) that an organization is not a Communist-action organization or a Communist-front organization, as the case may be, it shall make a report in writing in which it shall state its findings as to the facts; issue and cause to be served upon the Attorney General an order denying his petition for an order requiring such organization to register as such under section 7 of this title; and send a copy of such order to such organization; or

(2) that an individual is not a member of any Communist-action organization, it shall make a report in writing in which it shall state its findings as to the facts; issue and cause to be served upon the Attorney General an order denying his petition for an order requiring such individual to register as such member under section 8 of this title; and send a copy of such order to such individual.

(i) If, after hearing upon a petition filed under subsection (b) of this section, the Board determines—

(1) that an organization is not a Communist-action organization or a Communist-front organization, as the case may be, it shall make a report in writing in which it shall state its findings as to the facts; issue and cause to be served upon the Attorney General an order requiring him to cancel the registration of such organization and relieve it from the requirement of further annual reports; and send a copy of such order to such organization; or

(2) that an individual is not a member of any Communist-action organization, or (in the case of an individual listed as an officer of a Communist-front organization) that an individual is not an officer of a Communist-front organization, it shall make a report in writing in which it shall state its findings as to the facts; issue and cause to be served upon the Attorney General and order requiring him to (A) strike the name of such individual from the registration statement or annual report upon which it appears or (B) cancel the registration of such individual under section 8, as may be appropriate; and send a copy of such order to such individual.

(j) If, after hearing upon a petition filed under subsection (b) of this section, the Board determines—

(1) that an organization is a Communist-action organization or a Communist-front organization, as the case may be, it shall make a report in writing in which it shall state its findings as to the facts and shall issue and cause to be served on such organization an order denying its petition for the cancellation of its registration and for relief from the requirement of further annual reports; or

(2) that an individual is a member of a Communist-action organization, or (in the case of an individual listed as an officer of a Communist-front organization) that an individual is an officer of a Communist-front organization, it shall make a report in writing in which it shall state its findings as to the facts and shall issue and cause to be served on such individual an order denying his petition for an order requiring the Attorney General (A) to strike his name from any registration statement or annual report on which it appears or (B) to cancel the registration of such individual under section 8, as the case may be.

(k) When any order of the Board requiring registration of a Communist organization becomes final under the provisions of section 14 (b) of this title, the Board shall publish in the Federal Register the fact that such order has become final, and publication thereof shall constitute notice to all members of such organization that such order has become final.

#### JUDICIAL REVIEW

SEC. 14. (a) The party aggrieved by any order entered by the Board under subsection (g), (h), (i), or (j) of section 13 may obtain a review of such order by filing in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, within sixty days from the date of service upon it of such order, a written petition praying that the order of the Board be set aside. A copy of such petition shall be forthwith served upon the Board, and thereupon the Board shall certify and file in the court a transcript of the entire record in the proceeding, including all evidence taken and the report and order of the Board. Thereupon the court shall have jurisdiction of the proceeding and shall have power to affirm or set aside the order of the Board; but the court may in its discretion and upon its own motion transfer any action so commenced to the United States Court of Appeals for the circuit wherein the petitioner resides. The findings of the Board as to the facts, if supported by the preponderance of the evidence, shall be conclusive. If either party shall apply to the court for leave to adduce additional evidence, and shall show to the satisfaction of the court that such additional evidence is material, the court may order such additional evidence to be taken before the Board and to be adduced upon the proceeding in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as to the court may seem proper. The Board may modify its findings as to the facts, by reason of the additional evidence so taken, and it shall file such modified or new findings, which, if supported by the preponderance of the evidence shall be conclusive, and its recommendations, if any, with respect to action in the matter under consideration. If the court shall set aside an order issued under subsection (j) of section 13 it may, in the case of an organization, enter a judgment canceling the registration of such organization and relieving it from the requirement of further annual reports, or in the case of an individual, enter a judgment requiring the Attorney General (A) to strike the name of such individual from the registration statement or

annual report on which it appears, or (B) cancel the registration of such individual under section 8, as may be appropriate. The judgment and decree of the court shall be final, except that the same shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court upon certiorari, as provided in title 28, United States Code, section 1254.

(b) Any order of the Board issued under section 13 shall become final—

(1) upon the expiration of the time allowed for filing a petition for review, if no such petition has been duly filed within such time; or

(2) upon the expiration of the time allowed for filing a petition for certiorari, if the order of the Board has been affirmed or the petition for review dismissed by a United States Court of Appeals, and no petition for certiorari has been duly filed; or

(3) upon the denial of a petition for certiorari, if the order of the Board has been affirmed or the petition for review dismissed by a United States Court of Appeals; or

(4) upon the expiration of ten days from the date of issuance of the mandate of the Supreme Court, if such Court directs that the order of the Board be affirmed or the petition for review dismissed.

#### PENALTIES

SEC. 15. (a) If there is in effect with respect to any organization or individual a final order of the Board requiring registration under section 7 or section 8 of this title—

(1) such organization shall, upon conviction of failure to register, to file any registration statement or annual report, or to keep records as required by section 7, be punished for each such offense by a fine of not more than \$10,000, and

(2) each individual having a duty under subsection (h) of section 7 to register or to file any registration statement or annual report on behalf of such organization, and each individual having a duty to register under section 8, shall, upon conviction of failure to so register or to file any such registration statement or annual report, be punished for each such offense by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or imprisonment for not more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

For the purposes of this subsection, each day of failure to register, whether on the part of the organization or any individual, shall constitute a separate offense.

(b) Any individual who, in a registration statement or annual report filed under section 7 or section 8, willfully makes any false statement or willfully omits to state any fact which is required to be stated, or which is necessary to make the statements made or information given not misleading, shall upon conviction thereof be punished for each such offense by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. For the purposes of this subsection—

(1) each false statement willfully made, and each willful omission to state any fact which is required to be stated, or which is necessary to make the statements made or information given not misleading, shall constitute a separate offense; and

(2) each listing of the name or address of any one individual shall be deemed to be a separate statement.

(c) Any organization which violates any provision of section 10 of this title shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished for each such violation by a fine of not more than \$10,000. Any individual who violates any provision of section 5, 6, or 10 of this title shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished for each such violation by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

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#### ESPIONAGE CASES

#### PERIOD OF LIMITATIONS

SEC. 19. An indictment for any violation of title 18, United States Code, section 792, 793, or 794, other than a violation constituting a capital offense, may be found at any time within ten years next after such violation shall have been committed. This section shall not authorize prosecution, trial, or punishment for any offense now barred by the provisions of existing law.

**REVOCATION OF NATURALIZATION—STATUTORY PERIOD—ACT OF JUNE 30, 1951 (65 STAT. 107)**

[Public Law 65 (83d Cong.), Ch. 194]

AN ACT To amend chapter 213 of title 18 of the United States Code.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That chapter 213 of title 18 of the United States Code be amended by adding a new section to be known as section 3291, as follows:*

**“§ 3291. Nationality, citizenship and passports.**

“No person shall be prosecuted, tried, or punished for violation of any provision of sections 1423 to 1428, inclusive, of chapter 69 and sections 1541 to 1544, inclusive, of chapter 75 of title 18 of the United States Code, or for conspiracy to violate any of the afore-mentioned sections, unless the indictment is found or the information is instituted within ten years after the commission of the offense.”

SEC. 2. The chapter analysis of chapter 213, immediately preceding section 3281 of title 18 United States Code is amended by adding the following item at the end thereof: “3291. Nationality, citizenship and passports.”

Approved June 30, 1951.

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**THE McCARRAN-WALTER IMMIGRATION ACT OF JUNE 27, 1952 (66 STAT. 163-282)**

**GENERAL CLASSES OF ALIENS INELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE VISAS AND EXCLUDED FROM ADMISSION**

SEC. 212. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the following classes of aliens shall be ineligible to receive visas and shall be excluded from admission into the United States:

(28) Aliens who are, or at any time have been, members of any of the following classes:

(A) Aliens who are anarchists;

(B) Aliens who advocate or teach, or who are members of or affiliated with any organization that advocates or teaches, opposition to all organized government;

(C) Aliens who are members of or affiliated with (i) the Communist Party of the United States, (ii) any other totalitarian party of the United States, (iii) the Communist Political Association, (iv) the Communist or any other totalitarian party of any State of the United States, of any foreign state, or of any political or geographical subdivision of any foreign state, (v) any section, subsidiary, branch, affiliate, or subdivision of any such association or party, or (vi) the direct predecessors or successors of any such association or party, regardless of what name such group or organization may have used, may now bear, or may hereafter adopt: *Provided*, That nothing in this paragraph, or in any other provision of this Act, shall be construed as declaring that the Communist Party does not advocate the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force, violence, or other unconstitutional means;

(D) Aliens not within any of the other provisions of this paragraph who advocate the economic, international, and governmental doctrines of world communism or the establishment in the United States of a totalitarian dictatorship, or who are members of or affiliated with any organization that advocates the economic, international, and governmental doctrines of world communism or the establishment in the United States of a totalitarian dictatorship, either through its own utterances or through any written or printed publications issued or published by or with the permission or consent of or under the authority of such organization or paid for by the funds of, or funds furnished by, such organization;

(E) Aliens not within any of the other provisions of this paragraph, who are members of or affiliated with any organization during the time it is registered or required to be registered under section 7 of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950, unless such aliens establish that they did not have knowledge or reason to believe at the time they became members of or affiliated with such an organization (and did not thereafter and prior

to the date upon which such organization was so registered or so required to be registered have such knowledge or reason to believe) that such organization was a Communist organization;

(F) Aliens who advocate or teach or who are members of or affiliated with any organization that advocates or teaches (i) the overthrow by force, violence, or other unconstitutional means of the Government of the United States or of all forms of law; or (ii) the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers (either of specific individuals or of officers generally) of the Government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character; or (iii) the unlawful damage, injury, or destruction of property; or (iv) sabotage;

(G) Aliens who write or publish, or cause to be written or published, or who knowingly circulate, distribute, print, or display, or knowingly cause to be circulated, distributed, printed, published, or displayed, or who knowingly have in their possession for the purpose of circulation, publication, distribution, or display, any written or printed matter, advocating or teaching opposition to all organized government, or advocating or teaching (i) the overthrow by force, violence, or other unconstitutional means of the Government of the United States or of all forms of law; or (ii) the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers (either of specific individuals or of officers generally) of the Government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character; or (iii) the unlawful damage, injury, or destruction of property; or (iv) sabotage; or (v) the economic, international, and governmental doctrines of world communism or the establishment in the United States of a totalitarian dictatorship;

(H) Aliens who are members of or affiliated with any organization that writes, circulates, distributes, prints, publishes, or displays, or causes to be written, circulated, distributed, printed, published, or displayed, or that has in its possession for the purpose of circulation, distribution, publication, issue, or display, any written or printed matter of the character described in paragraph (G);

(I) Any alien who is within any of the classes described in subparagraphs, (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), (G), and (H) of this paragraph because of membership in or affiliation with a party or organization or a section, subsidiary, branch, affiliate, or subdivision thereof, may, if not otherwise ineligible, be issued a visa if such alien establishes to the satisfaction of the consular officer when applying for a visa and the consular officer finds that (i) such membership or affiliation is or was involuntary, or is or was solely when under sixteen years of age, by operation of law, or for purposes of obtaining employment, food rations, or other essentials of living and where necessary for such purposes, or (ii) (a) since the termination of such membership or affiliation, such alien is and has been, for at least five years prior to the date of the application for a visa, actively opposed to the doctrine, program, principles, and ideology of such party or organization or the section, subsidiary, branch, or affiliate or subdivision thereof, and (b) the admission of such alien into the United States would be in the public interest. Any such alien to whom a visa has been issued under the provisions of this subparagraph may, if not otherwise inadmissible, be admitted into the United States if he shall establish to the satisfaction of the Attorney General when applying for admission to the United States and the Attorney General finds that (i) such membership or affiliation is or was involuntary, or is or was solely when under sixteen years of age, by operation of law, or for purposes of obtaining employment, food rations, or other essentials of living and when necessary for such purposes, or (ii) (a) since the termination of such membership or affiliation, such alien is and has been, for at least five years prior to the date of the application for admission actively opposed to the doctrine, program, principles, and ideology of such party or organization or the section, subsidiary, branch, or affiliate or subdivision thereof, and (b) the admission of such alien into the United States would be in the public interest. The Attorney General shall promptly make a detailed report to the Congress in the case of each alien who is or shall be admitted into the United States under (ii) of this subparagraph:

(29) Aliens with respect to whom the consular officer or the Attorney General knows or has reasonable ground to believe probably would, after entry, (A) engage in activities which would be prohibited by the laws of the United States relating to espionage, sabotage, public disorder, or in other activity subversive to

the national security, (B) engage in any activity a purpose of which is the opposition to, or the control or overthrow of, the Government of the United States, by force, violence, or other unconstitutional means, or (C) join, affiliate with, or participate in the activities of any organization which is registered or required to be registered under section 7 of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950.

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#### SCREENING PROCESS OF IMMIGRANTS

#### CHAPTER 4—PROVISIONS RELATING TO ENTRY AND EXCLUSION

##### LISTS OF ALIEN AND CITIZEN PASSENGERS ARRIVING OR DEPARTING; RECORD OF RESIDENT ALIENS AND CITIZENS LEAVING PERMANENTLY FOR FOREIGN COUNTRY

SEC. 231. (a) Upon the arrival of any person by water or by air at any port within the United States from any place outside the United States, it shall be the duty of the master or commanding officer, or authorized agent, owner, or consignee of the vessel or aircraft, having any such person on board to deliver to the immigration officers at the port of arrival typewritten or printed lists or manifests of the persons on board such vessel or aircraft. Such lists or manifests shall be prepared at such time, be in such form and shall contain such information as the Attorney General shall prescribe by regulation as being necessary for the identification of the persons transported and for the enforcement of the immigration laws. This subsection shall not require the master or commanding officer, or authorized agent, owner, or consignee of a vessel or aircraft to furnish a list or manifest relating (1) to an alien crewman or (2) to any other person arriving by air on a trip originating in foreign contiguous territory, except (with respect to such arrivals by air) as may be required by regulations issued pursuant to section 239.

(b) It shall be the duty of the master or commanding officer or authorized agent of every vessel or aircraft taking passengers on board at any port of the United States, who are destined to any place outside the United States, to file with the immigration officers before departure from such port a list of all such persons taken on board. Such list shall be in such form, contain such information, and be accompanied by such documents, as the Attorney General shall prescribe by regulation as necessary for the identification of the persons so transported and for the enforcement of the immigration laws. No master or commanding officer of any such vessel or aircraft shall be granted clearance papers for his vessel or aircraft until he or the authorized agent has deposited such list or lists and accompanying documents with the immigration officer at such port and made oath that they are full and complete as to the information required to be contained therein, except that in the case of vessels or aircraft which the Attorney General determines are making regular trips to ports of the United States, the Attorney General may, when expedient, arrange for the delivery of lists of outgoing persons at a later date. This subsection shall not require the master or commanding officer, or authorized agent, owner, or consignee of a vessel or aircraft to furnish a list or manifest relating (1) to an alien crewman or (2) to any other person departing by air on a trip originating in the United States who is destined to foreign contiguous territory, except (with respect to such departure by air) as may be required by regulations issued pursuant to section 239.

(c) The Attorney General may authorize immigration officers to record the following information regarding every resident person leaving the United States by way of the Canadian or Mexican borders for permanent residence in a foreign country: Names, age, and sex; whether married or single; calling or occupation; whether able to read or write; nationality; country of birth; country of which citizen or subject; race; last permanent residence in the United States; intended future permanent residence; and time and port of last arrival in the United States; and if a United States citizen or national, the facts on which claim to that status is based.

(d) If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Attorney General that the master or commanding officer, owner, or consignee of any vessel or aircraft, or the agent of any transportation line, as the case may be, has refused or failed to deliver any list or manifest required by subsections (a) or (b), or that the list or manifest delivered is not accurate and full, such master or commanding officer, owner, or consignee, or agent, as the case may be, shall pay to the collector of customs at the port of arrival or departure the sum of \$10 for each person concerning whom such accurate and full list or manifest is not furnished, or concerning whom the manifest or list is not prepared and

sworn to as prescribed by this section or by regulations issued pursuant thereto. No vessel or aircraft shall be granted clearance pending determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such penalty, or while it remains unpaid, and no such penalty shall be remitted or refunded, except that clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit with the collector of customs of a bond or undertaking approved by the Attorney General or a sum sufficient to cover such penalty.

(e) The Attorney General is authorized to prescribe the circumstances and conditions under which the list or manifest requirements of subsections (a) and (b) may be waived.

#### DETENTION OF ALIENS FOR OBSERVATION AND EXAMINATION

SEC. 232. For the purpose of determining whether aliens (including alien crewman) arriving at ports of the United States belong to any of the classes excluded by this Act, by reason of being afflicted with any of the diseases or mental or physical defects or disabilities set forth in section 212 (a), or whenever the Attorney General has received information showing that any aliens are coming from a country or have embarked at a place where any of such diseases are prevalent or epidemic, such aliens shall be detained on board the vessel or at the airport of arrival of the aircraft bringing them, unless the Attorney General directs their detention in a United States immigration station or other place specified by him at the expense of such vessel or aircraft except as otherwise provided in this Act, as circumstances may require or justify, for a sufficient time to enable the immigration officers and medical officers to subject such aliens to observation and an examination sufficient to determine whether or not they belong to the excluded classes.

#### TEMPORARY REMOVAL FOR EXAMINATION UPON ARRIVAL

SEC. 233. (a) Upon the arrival at a port of the United States of any vessel or aircraft bringing aliens (including alien crewmen) the immigration officers may order a temporary removal of such aliens for examination and inspection at a designated time and place, but such temporary removal shall not be considered a landing, nor shall it relieve vessels or aircraft, the transportation lines, or the masters, commanding officers, agents, owners, or consignees of the vessel or aircraft upon which such aliens are brought to any port of the United States from any of the obligations which, in case such aliens remain on board, would, under the provisions of this Act bind such vessels or aircraft, transportation lines, masters, commanding officers, agents, owners, or consignees. A temporary removal of aliens from such vessels or aircraft ordered pursuant to this subsection shall be made by an immigration officer at the expense of the vessels or aircraft or transportation lines, or the masters, commanding officers, agents, owners, or consignees of such vessels, aircraft or transportation lines, as provided in subsection (b) and such vessels, aircraft, transportation lines, masters, commanding officers, agents, owners or consignees, shall, so long as such removal lasts, be relieved of responsibility for the safekeeping of such aliens: *Provided*, That such vessels, aircraft, transportation lines, masters, commanding officers, agents, owners, or consignees may with the approval of the Attorney General assume responsibility for the safekeeping of such aliens during their removal to a designated place for examination and inspection, in which event, such removal need not be made by an immigration officer.

(b) Whenever a temporary removal of aliens is made under this section, the vessels or aircraft or transportation lines which brought them, and the masters, commanding officers, owners, agents, and consignees of the vessel, aircraft, or transportation line upon which they arrived shall pay all expenses of such removal to a designated place for examination and inspection or other place of detention and all expenses arising during subsequent detention, pending a decision on the aliens' eligibility to enter the United States and until they are either allowed to land or returned to the care of the transportation line or to the vessel or aircraft which brought them. Such expenses shall include maintenance, medical treatment in hospital or elsewhere, burial in the event of death, and transfer to the vessel, aircraft, or transportation line in the event of deportation, except where such expenses arise under section 237 (d) or in such cases as the Attorney General may prescribe in the case of aliens paroled into the United States temporarily under the provisions of section 212 (d) (5).

(c) Any detention expenses and expenses incident to detention incurred (but not including expenses of removal to the place of detention) pursuant to sections

323 and 233 shall not be assessed under this Act against the vessel or aircraft or transportation line or the master, commanding officer, owner, agent, or consignee of the vessel, aircraft, or transportation line in the case of (1) any alien who arrived in possession of a valid unexpired immigrant visa, or (2) any alien who was finally admitted to the United States pursuant to this Act after such detention, or (3) any alien other than an alien crewman, who arrived in possession of a valid unexpired nonimmigrant visa or other document authorizing such alien to apply for temporary admission to the United States or an unexpired reentry permit issued to him, and (A) application for admission was made within one hundred and twenty days of the date of issuance of the visa or other document, or in the case of an alien in possession of a reentry permit, within one hundred and twenty days of the date on which the alien was last examined and admitted by the Service, or (B) in the event application for admission was made later than one hundred and twenty days of the date of issuance of the visa or other document or such examination and admission, if the vessel, aircraft, or transportation line or the master, commanding officer, owner, agent, or consignee of the vessel, aircraft, or transportation line establishes to the satisfaction of the Attorney General that the ground of exclusion could not have been ascertained by the exercise of due diligence prior to the alien's embarkation, or (4) any person claiming United States nationality or citizenship and in possession of an unexpired United States passport issued to him by competent authority, or (5) any person claiming United States nationality or citizenship and in possession of a certificate of identity issued pursuant to section 360 (b) of this Act, or any other document of identity issued or verified by a consular officer which shows on its face that it is currently valid for travel to the United States and who was allowed to land in the United States after such detention.

(d) Any refusal or failure to comply with the provisions of this section shall be punished in the manner specified in section 237 (b) of this Act.

#### PHYSICAL AND MENTAL EXAMINATION

SEC. 234. The physical and mental examination of arriving aliens (including alien crewmen) shall be made by medical officers of the United States Public Health Service, who shall conduct all medical examinations and shall certify, for the information of the immigration officers and the special inquiry officers, any physical and mental defect or disease observed by such medical officers in any such alien. If medical officers of the United States Public Health Service are not available, civil surgeons of not less than four years' professional experience may be employed for such service upon such terms as may be prescribed by the Attorney General. Aliens (including alien crewmen) arriving at ports of the United States shall be examined by at least one such medical officer or civil surgeon under such administrative regulations as the Attorney General may prescribe, and under medical regulations prepared by the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service. Medical officers of the United States Public Health Service who have had special training in the diagnosis of insanity and mental defects shall be detailed for duty or employed at such ports of entry as the Attorney General may designate, and such medical officers shall be provided with suitable facilities for the detention and examination of all arriving aliens who it is suspected may be excludable under paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), or (5) of section 212 (a), and the services of interpreters shall be provided for such examination. Any alien certified under paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), or (5) of section 212 (a) may appeal to a board of medical officers of the United States Public Health Service, which shall be convened by the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, and any such alien may introduce before such board one expert medical witness at his own cost and expense.

#### INSPECTION BY IMMIGRATION OFFICERS

SEC. 235. (a) The inspection, other than the physical and mental examination, of aliens (including alien crewmen) seeking admission or readmission to, or the privilege of passing through the United States shall be conducted by immigration officers, except as otherwise provided in regard to special inquiry officers. All aliens arriving at ports of the United States shall be examined by one or more immigration officers at the discretion of the Attorney General and under such regulations as he may prescribe. Immigration officers are hereby authorized and empowered to board and search any vessel, aircraft, railway car, or other conveyance, or vehicle in which they believe aliens are being brought into the United States. The Attorney General and any immigration officer, including special

inquiry officers, shall have power to administer oaths and to take and consider evidence of or from any person touching the privilege of any alien or person he believes or suspects to be an alien to enter, reenter, pass through, or reside in the United States or concerning any matter which is material and relevant to the enforcement of this Act and the administration of the Service, and, where such action may be necessary, to make a written record of such evidence. Any person coming into the United States may be required to state under oath the purpose or purposes for which he comes, the length of time he intends to remain in the United States, whether or not he intends to remain in the United States permanently and, if an alien, whether he intends to become a citizen thereof, and such other items of information as will aid the immigration officer in determining whether he is a national of the United States or an alien and, if the latter, whether he belongs to any of the excluded classes enumerated in section 212. The Attorney General and any immigration officer, including special inquiry officers, shall have power to require by subpena the attendance and testimony of witnesses before immigration officers and special inquiry officers and the production of books, papers, and documents relating to the privilege of any person to enter, reenter, reside in, or pass through the United States or concerning any matter which is material and relevant to the enforcement of this Act and the administration of the Service, and to that end may invoke the aid of any court of the United States. Any United States district court within the jurisdiction of which investigations or inquiries are being conducted by an immigration officer or special inquiry officer may, in the event of neglect or refusal to respond to a subpena issued under this subsection or refusal to testify before an immigration officer or special inquiry officer, issue an order requiring such persons to appear before an immigration officer or special inquiry officer, produce books, papers, and documents if demanded, and testify, and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by the court as a contempt thereof.

(b) Every alien (other than an alien crewman), and except as otherwise provided in subsection (c) of this section and in section 273 (d), who may not appear to the examining immigration officer at the port of arrival to be clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to land shall be detained for further inquiry to be conducted by a special inquiry officer. The decision of the examining immigration officer, if favorable to the admission of any alien, shall be subject to challenge by any other immigration officer and such challenge shall operate to take the alien, whose privilege to land is so challenged, before a special inquiry officer for further inquiry.

(c) Any alien (including an alien crewman) who may appear to the examining immigration officer or to the special inquiry officer during the examination before either of such officers to be excludable under paragraph (27), (28), or (29) of section 212 (a) shall be temporarily excluded, and no further inquiry by a special inquiry officer shall be conducted until after the case is reported to the Attorney General together with any such written statement and accompanying information, if any, as the alien or his representative may desire to submit in connection therewith and such an inquiry or further inquiry is directed by the Attorney General. If the Attorney General is satisfied that the alien is excludable under any of such paragraphs on the basis of information of a confidential nature, the disclosure of which the Attorney General, in the exercise of his discretion, and after consultation with the appropriate security agencies of the Government, concludes would be prejudicial to the public interest, safety, or security, he may in his discretion order such alien to be excluded and deported without any inquiry or further inquiry by a special inquiry officer. Nothing in this subsection shall be regarded as requiring an inquiry before a special inquiry officer in the case of an alien crewman.

#### EXCLUSIONS OF ALIENS

SEC. 236. (a) A special inquiry officer shall conduct proceedings under this section, administer oaths, present and receive evidence, and interrogate, examine, and cross-examine the alien or witnesses. He shall have the authority in any case to determine whether an arriving alien who has been detained for further inquiry under section 235 shall be allowed to enter or shall be excluded and deported. The determination of such special inquiry officer shall be based only on the evidence produced at the inquiry. No special inquiry officer shall conduct a proceeding in any case under this section in which he shall have participated in investigative functions or in which he shall have participated (except as provided in this subsection) in prosecuting functions. Proceedings before a special inquiry officer under this section shall be conducted in accordance with

this section, the applicable provisions of sections 235 and 287 (b), and such regulations as the Attorney General shall prescribe, and shall be the sole and exclusive procedure for determining admissibility of a person to the United States under the provisions of this section. At such inquiry, which shall be kept separate and apart from the public, the alien may have one friend or relative present, under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Attorney General. A complete record of the proceedings and of all testimony and evidence produced at such inquiry, shall be kept.

(b) From a decision of a special inquiry officer excluding an alien, such alien may take a timely appeal to the Attorney General, and any such alien shall be advised of his right to take such appeal. No appeal may be taken from a temporary exclusion under section 235 (c). From a decision of the special inquiry officer to admit an alien, the immigration officer in charge at the port where the inquiry is held may take a timely appeal to the Attorney General. An appeal by the alien, or such officer in charge, shall operate to stay any final action with respect to any alien whose case is so appealed until the final decision of the Attorney General is made. Except as provided in section 235 (c) such decision shall be rendered solely upon the evidence adduced before the special inquiry officer.

(c) Except as provided in subsections (b) or (d), in every case where an alien is excluded from admission into the United States, under this Act or any other law or treaty now existing or hereafter made, the decision of a special inquiry officer shall be final unless reversed on appeal to the Attorney General.

(d) If a medical officer or civil surgeon or board of medical officers has certified under section 234 that an alien is afflicted with a disease specified in section 212 (a) (6), or with any mental disease, defect, or disability which would bring such alien within any of the classes excluded from admission to the United States under paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), or (5) of section 212 (a), the decision of the special inquiry officer shall be based solely upon such certification. No alien shall have a right to appeal from such an excluding decision of a special inquiry officer. If an alien is excluded by a special inquiry officer because of the existence of a physical disease, defect, or disability, other than one specified in section 212 (a) (6), the alien may appeal from the excluding decision in accordance with subsection (b) of this section, and the provisions of section 213 may be invoked.

#### IMMEDIATE DEPORTATION OF ALIENS EXCLUDED FROM ADMISSION OR ENTERING IN VIOLATION OF LAW

SEC. 237. (a) Any alien (other than an alien crewman) arriving in the United States who is excluded under this Act, shall be immediately deported to the country whence he came, in accommodations of the same class in which he arrived, on the vessel or aircraft bringing him, unless the Attorney General, in an individual case, in his discretion, concludes that immediate deportation is not practicable or proper. The cost of the maintenance including detention expenses and expenses incident to detention of any such alien while he is being detained, as well as the transportation expense of his deportation from the United States, shall be borne by the owner or owners of the vessel or aircraft on which he arrived, except that the cost of maintenance (including detention expenses and expenses incident to detention while the alien is being detained prior to the time he is offered for deportation to the transportation line which brought him to the United States) shall not be assessed against the owner or owners of such vessel or aircraft if (1) the alien was in possession of a valid, unexpired immigrant visa, or (2) if the alien (other than an alien crewman) was in possession of a valid, unexpired nonimmigrant visa or other document authorizing such alien to apply for temporary admission to the United States or an unexpired reentry permit issued to him, and (A) such application was made within one hundred and twenty days of the date of issuance of the visa or other document, or in the case of an alien in possession of a reentry permit, within one hundred and twenty days of the date on which the alien was last examined and admitted by the Service, or (B) in the event the application was made later than one hundred and twenty days of the date of issuance of the visa or other document or such examination and admission, if the owner or owners of such vessel or aircraft established to the satisfaction of the Attorney General that the ground of exclusion could not have been ascertained by the exercise of due diligence prior to the alien's embarkation, or (3) the person claimed United States nationality or citizenship and was in possession of an unexpired United States passport issued to him by competent authority.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any master, commanding officer, purser, person in charge, agent, owner, or consignee of any vessel or aircraft (1) to refuse to receive any alien (other than an alien crewman), ordered deported under this section back on board such vessel or aircraft or another vessel or aircraft owned or operated by the same interests; (2) to fail to detain any alien (other than an alien crewman) on board any such vessel or at the airport of arrival of the aircraft when required by this Act or if so ordered by an immigration officer, or to fail or refuse to deliver him for medical or other inspection, or for further medical or other inspection, as and when so ordered by such officer; (3) to refuse or fail to remove him from the United States to the country whence he came; (4) to fail to pay the cost of his maintenance while being detained as required by this section or section 233 of this title; (5) to take any fee, deposit, or consideration on a contingent basis to be kept or returned in case the alien is landed or excluded; or (6) knowingly to bring to the United States any alien (other than an alien crewman) excluded or arrested and deported under any provision of law until such alien may be lawfully entitled to reapply for admission to the United States. If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Attorney General that any such master, commanding officer, purser, person in charge, agent, owner, or consignee of any vessel or aircraft has violated any of the provisions of this section or of section 233 of this title, such master, commanding officer, purser, person in charge, agent, owner, or consignee shall pay to the collector of customs of the district in which port of arrival is situated or in which any vessel or aircraft of the line may be found, the sum of \$300 for each violation. No such vessel or aircraft shall have clearance from any port of the United States while any such fine is unpaid or while the question of liability to pay any such fine is being determined, nor shall any such fine be remitted or refunded, except that clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit with the collector of customs of a bond or undertaking approved by the Attorney General or a sum sufficient to cover such fine.

(c) If the vessel or aircraft, by which any alien who has been ordered deported under this section arrived, has left the United States and it is impracticable to deport the alien within a reasonable time by another vessel or aircraft owned by the same person, the cost of deportation may be paid from the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act and recovered by civil suit from any owner, agent, or consignee of the vessel or aircraft.

(d) The Attorney General, under such conditions as are by regulations prescribed, may stay the deportation of any alien deportable under this section, if in his judgment the testimony of such alien is necessary on behalf of the United States in the prosecution of offenders against any provision of this Act or other laws of the United States. The cost of maintenance of any person so detained resulting from a stay of deportation under this subsection and a witness fee in the sum of \$1 per day for each day such person is so detained may be paid from the appropriation for the enforcement of this title. Such alien may be released under bond in the penalty of not less than \$500 with security approved by the Attorney General on condition that such alien shall be produced when required as a witness and for deportation, and on such other conditions as the Attorney General may prescribe.

(e) Upon the certificate of an examining medical officer to the effect that an alien ordered to be excluded and deported under this section is helpless from sickness or mental and physical disability, or infancy, if such alien is accompanied by another alien whose protection or guardianship is required by the alien ordered excluded and deported, such accompanying alien may also be excluded and deported, and the master, commanding officer, agent, owner, or consignee of the vessel or aircraft in which such alien and accompanying alien arrived in the United States shall be required to return the accompanying alien in the same manner as other aliens denied admission and ordered deported under this section.

#### **ENTRY THROUGH OR FROM FOREIGN CONTIGUOUS TERRITORY AND ADJACENT ISLANDS; LANDING STATIONS**

SEC. 238. (a) The Attorney General shall have power to enter into contracts with transportation lines for the entry and inspection of aliens coming to the United States through foreign contiguous territory or through adjacent islands. In prescribing rules and regulations and making contracts for the entry and inspection of aliens applying for admission through foreign contiguous territory or through adjacent islands, due care shall be exercised to avoid any discriminatory action in favor of transportation companies transporting to such territory or islands aliens destined to the United States, and all such transportation com-

panies shall be required, as a condition precedent to the inspection or examination under such rules and contracts at the ports of such contiguous territory or such adjacent islands of aliens brought thereto by them, to enter into a contract which will require them to submit to and comply with all the requirements of this Act which would apply were they bringing such aliens directly to ports of the United States.

(b) The Attorney General shall have power to enter into contracts with transportation lines for the entry and inspection of aliens coming to the United States from foreign contiguous territory or from adjacent islands. No such transportation line shall be allowed to land any such alien in the United States until and unless it has entered into any such contracts which may be required by the Attorney General.

(c) Every transportation line engaged in carrying alien passengers for hire to the United States from foreign contiguous territory or from adjacent islands shall provide and maintain at its expense suitable landing stations, approved by the Attorney General, conveniently located at the point or points of entry. No such transportation line shall be allowed to land any alien passengers in the United States until such landing stations are provided, and unless such stations are thereafter maintained to the satisfaction of the Attorney General.

(d) The Attorney General shall have power to enter into contracts including bonding agreements with transportation lines to guarantee the passage through the United States in immediate and continuous transit of aliens destined to foreign countries. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, such aliens may not have their classification changed under section 248.

(e) As used in this section the terms "transportation line" and "transportation company" include, but are not limited to, the owner, charterer, consignee, or authorized agent operating any vessel or aircraft bringing aliens to the United States, to foreign contiguous territory, or to adjacent islands.

#### DESIGNATION OF PORTS OF ENTRY FOR ALIENS ARRIVING BY CIVIL AIRCRAFT

SEC. 239. The Attorney General is authorized (1) by regulation to designate as ports of entry for aliens arriving by aircraft any of the ports of entry for civil aircraft designated as such in accordance with law; (2) by regulation to provide such reasonable requirements for aircraft in civil air navigation with respect to giving notice of intention to land in advance of landing or notice of landing, as shall be deemed necessary for purposes of administration and enforcement of this Act; and (3) by regulation to provide for the application to civil air navigation of the provisions of this Act where not expressly so provided in this Act to such extent and upon such conditions as he deems necessary. Any person who violates any regulation made under this section shall be subject to a civil penalty of \$500 which may be remitted or mitigated by the Attorney General in accordance with such proceedings as the Attorney General shall by regulation prescribe. In case the violation is by the owner or person in command of the aircraft, the penalty shall be a lien upon the aircraft, and such aircraft may be libeled therefor in the appropriate United States court. The determination by the Attorney General and remission or mitigation of the civil penalty shall be final. In case the violation is by the owner or person in command of the aircraft, the penalty shall be a lien upon the aircraft and may be collected by proceedings in rem which shall conform as nearly as may be to civil suits in admiralty. The Supreme Court of the United States, and under its direction other courts of the United States, are authorized to prescribe rules regulating such proceedings against aircraft in any particular not otherwise provided by law. Any aircraft made subject to a lien by this section may be summarily seized by, and placed in the custody of such persons as the Attorney General may by regulation prescribe. The aircraft may be released from such custody upon deposit of such amount not exceeding \$500 as the Attorney General may prescribe, or of a bond in such sum and with such sureties as the Attorney General may prescribe, conditioned upon the payment of the penalty which may be finally determined by the Attorney General.

#### RECORDS OF ADMISSION

SEC. 240. (a) The Attorney General shall cause to be filed, as a record of admission of each immigrant, the immigrant visa required by section 221 (e) to be surrendered at the port of entry by the arriving alien to an immigration officer.

(b) The Attorney General shall cause to be filed such record of the entry into the United States of each immigrant admitted under section 211 (b) and of each

nonimmigrant as the Attorney General deems necessary for the enforcement of the immigration laws.

## CHAPTER 5—DEPORTATION; ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS

### GENERAL CLASSES OF DEPORTABLE ALIENS

SEC. 241. (a) Any alien in the United States (including an alien crewman) shall, upon the order of the Attorney General, be deported who—

(6) is or at any time has been, after entry, a member of any of the following classes of aliens:

(A) Aliens who are anarchists;

(B) Aliens who advocate or teach, or who are members of or affiliated with any organization that advocates or teaches, opposition to all organized government;

(C) Aliens who are members of or affiliated with (i) the Communist Party of the United States; (ii) any other totalitarian party of the United States; (iii) the Communist Political Association; (iv) the Communist or any other totalitarian party of any State of the United States, of any foreign state, or of any political or geographical subdivision of any foreign state; (v) any section, subsidiary, branch, affiliate, or subdivision of any such association or party; or (vi) the direct predecessors or successors of any such association or party, regardless of what name such group or organization may have used, may now bear, or may hereafter adopt: *Provided*, That nothing in this paragraph, or in any other provision of this Act, shall be construed as declaring that the Communist Party does not advocate the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force, violence, or other unconstitutional means;

(D) Aliens not within any of the other provisions of this paragraph who advocate the economic, international, and governmental doctrines of world communism or the establishment in the United States of a totalitarian dictatorship, or who are members of or affiliated with any organization that advocates the economic, international, and governmental doctrines of world communism or the establishment in the United States of a totalitarian dictatorship, either through its own utterances or through any written or printed publications issued or published by or with the permission or consent of or under the authority of such organization or paid for by the funds of, or funds furnished by, such organization;

(E) Aliens not within any of the other provisions of this paragraph who are members of or affiliated with any organization during the time it is registered or required to be registered under section 7 of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950, unless such aliens establish that they did not have knowledge or reason to believe at the time they became members of or affiliated with such an organization (and did not thereafter and prior to the date upon which such organization was so registered or so required to be registered have such knowledge or reason to believe) that such organization was a Communist organization:

(F) Aliens who advocate or teach or who are members of or affiliated with any organization that advocates or teaches (i) the overthrow by force, violence, or other unconstitutional means of the Government of the United States or of all forms of law; or (ii) the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers (either of specific individuals or of officers generally) of the Government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character; or (iii) the unlawful damage, injury, or destruction of property; or (iv) sabotage;

(G) Aliens who write or publish, or cause to be written or published, or who knowingly circulate, distribute, print, or display, or knowingly cause to be circulated, distributed, printed, published, or displayed, or who knowingly have in their possession for the purpose of circulation, publication, distribution, or display, any written or printed matter, advocating or teaching opposition to all organized government, or advocating or teaching (i) the overthrow by force, violence, or other unconstitutional means of the Government of the United States or of all forms of law; or (ii) the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers (either of specific individuals or of officers generally) of the Government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character; or (iii) the unlawful damage, injury, or destruction of property, or

destruction of property; or (iv) sabotage; or (v) the economic, international, and governmental doctrines of world communism or the establishment in the United States of a totalitarian dictatorship;

(H) Aliens who are members of or affiliated with any organization that writes, circulates, distributes, prints, publishes, or displays, or causes to be written, circulated, distributed, printed, published, or displayed, or that has in its possession for the purpose of circulation, distribution, publication, issue, or display, any written or printed matter of the character described in paragraph (G);

(7) is engaged, or at any time after entry has engaged, or at any time after entry has had a purpose to engage, in any of the activities described in paragraph (27) or (29) of section 212 (a), unless the Attorney General is satisfied, in the case of any alien within category (C) of paragraph (29) of such section, that such alien did not have knowledge or reason to believe at the time such alien became a member of, affiliated with, or participated in the activities of the organization (and did not thereafter and prior to the date upon which such organization was registered or required to be registered under section 7 of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 have such knowledge or reason to believe) that such organization was a Communist organization:

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#### DEPORTATION OF ALIENS UPON CONVICTION OF CRIMES AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

(17) the Attorney General finds to be an undesirable resident of the United States by reason of any of the following, to wit: has been or may hereafter be convicted of any violation or conspiracy to violate any of the following Acts or parts of Acts or any amendment thereto, the judgment on such conviction having become final, namely: an Act entitled "An Act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes", approved June 15, 1917, or the amendment thereof approved May 16, 1918; sections 791, 792, 793, 794, 2388, and 3241, title 18, United States Code; an Act entitled "An Act to prohibit the manufacture, distribution, storage, use, and possession in time of war of explosives, providing regulations for the safe manufacture, distribution, storage, use, and possession of the same, and for other purposes", approved October 6, 1917; an Act entitled "An Act to prevent in time of war departure from and entry into the United States contrary to the public safety", approved May 22, 1918; section 215 of this Act; an Act entitled "An Act to punish the willful injury or destruction of war material or of war premises or utilities used in connection with war material, and for other purposes", approved April 20, 1918; sections 2151, 2153, 2154, 2155, and 2156 of title 18, United States Code; an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military establishment of the United States", approved May 18, 1917, or any amendment thereof or supplement thereto; the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940; the Selective Service Act of 1948; the Universal Military Training and Service Act; an Act entitled "An Act to punish persons who make threats against the President of the United States", approved February 14, 1917; section 871 of title 18, United States Code; an Act entitled "An Act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy, and for other purposes", approved October 6, 1917, or any amendment thereof; the Trading With the Enemy Act; section 6 of the Penal Code of the United States; section 2384 of title 18, United States Code; has been convicted of any offense against section 13 of the Penal Code of the United States committed during the period of August 1, 1914, to April 6, 1917, or of a conspiracy occurring within said period to commit an offense under said section 13 or of any offense committed during said period against the Act entitled "An Act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies", approved July 2, 1890, in aid of a belligerent in the European war; section 960 of title 18, United States Code; or

#### DETENTION OF UNDEPORTABLE ALIENS

Sec. 242. (c) When a final order of deportation under administrative processes is made against any alien, the Attorney General shall have a period of six months from the date of such order, or, if judicial review is had, then from the date of the final order of the court, within which to effect the alien's departure from the United States, during which period, at the Attorney General's discretion, the alien may be detained, released on bond in an amount and containing such conditions as the Attorney General may prescribe, or released on such other condition

as the Attorney General may prescribe. Any court of competent jurisdiction shall have authority to review or revise any determination of the Attorney General concerning detention, release on bond, or other release during such six-month period upon a conclusive showing in habeas corpus proceedings that the Attorney General is not proceeding with such reasonable dispatch as may be warranted by the particular facts and circumstances in the case of any alien to effect such alien's departure from the United States within such six-month period. If deportation has not been practicable, advisable, or possible, or departure of the alien from the United States under the order of deportation has not been effected, within such six-month period, the alien shall become subject to such further supervision and detention pending eventual deportation as is authorized in this section. The Attorney General is hereby authorized and directed to arrange for appropriate places of detention for those aliens whom he shall take into custody and detain under this section. Where no Federal buildings are available or buildings adapted or suitably located for the purpose are available for rental, the Attorney General is hereby authorized, notwithstanding section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5), or section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a), to expend, from the appropriation provided for the administration and enforcement of the immigration laws, such amounts as may be necessary for the acquisition of land and the erection, acquisition, maintenance, operation, remodeling, or repair of buildings, sheds, and office quarters (including living quarters for officers where none are otherwise available), and adjunct facilities, necessary for the detention of aliens. For the purposes of this section an order of deportation heretofore or hereafter entered against an alien in legal detention or confinement, other than under an immigration process, shall be considered as being made as of the moment he is released from such detention or confinement, and not prior thereto.

(d) Any alien, against whom a final order of deportation as defined in subsection (c) heretofore or hereafter issued has been outstanding for more than six months, shall, pending eventual deportation, be subject to supervision under regulations prescribed by the Attorney General. Such regulations shall include provisions which will require any alien subject to supervision (1) to appear from time to time before an immigration officer for identification; (2) to submit, if necessary, to medical and psychiatric examination at the expense of the United States; (3) to give information under oath as to his nationality, circumstances, habits, associations, and activities, and such other information, whether or not related to the foregoing, as the Attorney General may deem fit and proper; and (4) to conform to such reasonable written restrictions on his conduct or activities as are prescribed by the Attorney General in his case. Any alien who shall willfully fail to comply with such regulations, or willfully fail to appear or to give information or submit to medical or psychiatric examination if required, or knowingly give false information in relation to the requirements of such regulations, or knowingly violate a reasonable restriction imposed upon his conduct or activity, shall upon conviction be guilty of a felony, and shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or shall be imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

(e) Any alien against whom a final order of deportation is outstanding by reason of being a member of any of the classes described in paragraphs (4), (5), (6), (7), (11), (12), (14), (15), (16), (17), or (18) of section 241 (a), who shall wilfully fail or refuse to depart from the United States within a period of six months from the date of the final order of deportation under administrative processes, or, if judicial review is had, then from the date of the final order of the court, or from the date of the enactment of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950, whichever is the later, or shall wilfully fail or refuse to make timely application in good faith for travel or other documents necessary to his departure, or who shall connive or conspire, or take any other action, designed to prevent or hamper or with the purpose of preventing or hampering his departure pursuant to such order of deportation, or who shall wilfully fail or refuse to present himself for deportation at the time and place required by the Attorney General pursuant to such order of deportation, shall upon conviction be guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not more than ten years: *Provided*, That this subsection shall not make it illegal for any alien to take any proper steps for the purpose of securing cancellation of or exemption from such order of deportation or for the purpose of securing his release from incarceration or custody: *Provided further*, That the court may for good cause suspend the sentence of such alien and order his release under such conditions as the court may prescribe. In determining whether good cause has been shown to justify releasing the alien, the court shall take into account such factors as (1) the age, health, and period of detention of the alien; (2) the effect of the alien's

release upon the national security and public peace or safety; (3) the likelihood of the alien's resuming or following a course of conduct which made or would make him deportable; (4) the character of the efforts made by such alien himself and by representatives of the country or countries to which his deportation is directed to expedite the alien's departure from the United States; (5) the reason for the inability of the Government of the United States to secure passports, other travel documents, or deportation facilities from the country or countries to which the alien has been ordered deported; and (6) the eligibility of the alien for discretionary relief under the immigration laws.

(f) Should the Attorney General find that any alien has unlawfully reentered the United States after having previously departed or been deported pursuant to an order of deportation, whether before or after the date of enactment of this Act, on any ground described in any of the paragraphs enumerated in subsection (e), the previous order of deportation shall be deemed to be reinstated from its original date and such alien shall be deported under such previous order at any time subsequent to such reentry. For the purposes of subsection (e) the date on which the finding is made that such reinstatement is appropriate shall be deemed the date of the final order of deportation.

(g) If any alien, subject to supervision or detention under subsections (c) or (d) of this section, is able to depart from the United States under the order of deportation, except that he is financially unable to pay his passage, the Attorney General may in his discretion permit such alien to depart voluntarily, and the expense of such passage to the country to which he is destined may be paid from the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act, unless such payment is otherwise provided for under this Act.

(h) An alien sentenced to imprisonment shall not be deported until such imprisonment has been terminated by the release of the alien from confinement. Parole, probation, or possibility of rearrest or further confinement in respect of the same offense shall not be a ground for deferral of deportation.

#### REFUSAL OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO ACCEPT DEPORTEES

SEC. 243. (g) Upon the notification by the Attorney General that any country upon request denies or unduly delays acceptance of the return of any alien who is a national, citizen, subject, or resident thereof, the Secretary of State shall instruct consular officers performing their duties in the territory of such country to discontinue the issuance of immigrant visas to nationals, citizens, subjects, or residents of such country, until such time as the Attorney General shall inform the Secretary of State that such country has accepted such alien.

(h) The Attorney General is authorized to withhold deportation of any alien within the United States to any country in which in his opinion the alien would be subject to physical persecution and for such period of time as he deems to be necessary for such reason.

#### REVOCATION OF NATURALIZATION

SEC. 340. (a) \* \* \* *Provided*, That refusal on the part of a naturalized citizen within a period of ten years following his naturalization to testify as a witness in any proceeding before a congressional committee concerning his subversive activities, in a case where such person has been convicted of contempt for such refusal, shall be held to constitute a ground for revocation of such person's naturalization under this subsection as having been procured by concealment of a material fact or by willful misrepresentation.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 340. (g) When a person shall be convicted under section 1425 of title 18 of the United States Code of knowingly procuring naturalization in violation of law, the court in which such conviction is had shall thereupon revoke, set aside, and declare void the final order admitting such person to citizenship, and shall declare the certificate of naturalization of such person to be canceled. Jurisdiction is hereby conferred on the courts having jurisdiction of the trial of such offense to make such adjudication.

#### STUDY OF IMMIGRATION LAWS

#### JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

SEC. 401. (a) There is hereby established a joint congressional committee to be known as the Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy (here-

inafter referred to as the "Committee") to be composed of ten members as follows: (1) five members who are members of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, three from the majority and two from the minority party to be appointed by the President of the Senate; and (2) five members who are members of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, three from the majority and two from the minority party to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(b) No person shall continue to serve as a member of the Committee after he has ceased to be a member of the Committee on the Judiciary of either the Senate or the House of Representatives.

(c) A vacancy in the membership of the Committee shall be filled in the same manner as the original selection and the Committee shall elect a Chairman from among its members.

(d) It shall be the function of the Committee to make a continuous study of (1) the administration of this Act, and its effect on the national security, the economy, and the social welfare of the United States, and (2) such conditions within or without the United States which in the opinion of the Committee might have any bearing on the immigration and nationality policy of the United States.

(e) The Committee shall make from time to time a report to the Senate and the House of Representatives concerning the results of its studies together with such recommendations as it may deem desirable.

(f) The Secretary of State and the Attorney General shall without delay submit to the Committee all regulations, instructions, and all other information as requested by the Committee relative to the administration of this Act; and the Secretary of State and the Attorney General shall consult with the Committee from time to time with respect to their activities under this Act.

(g) The Committee or any duly authorized Subcommittee thereof is authorized to hold such hearings; to sit and act at such times and places; to require by subpena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents; to administer such oaths; to take such testimony; to procure such printing and binding as it deems advisable. The provisions of sections 102 and 104, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes shall apply in case of any failure of any witness to comply with any subpena or to testify when summoned under the authority of this Act.

(h) The members of the Committee shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services as Members of Congress but they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Committee other than expenses in connection with meetings of the Committee held in the District of Columbia during such times as the Congress is in session.

## FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

### VETERANS' READJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1952 (66 STAT. 667)

#### INSTITUTIONS LISTED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

SEC. 228. The Administrator shall not approve the enrollment of, or payment of an education and training allowance to, any eligible veteran in any course in an educational institution or training establishment while it is listed by the Attorney General under section 3 of part III of Executive Order 9835, as amended.

Executive Order 9835, part III, section 3 (12 F. R. 1935, issued March 21, 1947), read:

"The Loyalty Review Board shall currently be furnished by the Department of Justice the name of each foreign or domestic organization, association, movement, group, or combination of persons which the Attorney General, after appropriate investigation and determination, designates as totalitarian, Fascist, Communist, or subversive, or as having adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force or violence to deny others their rights under the Constitution of the United States, or as seeking to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

"a. The Loyalty Review Board shall disseminate such information to all departments and agencies."

## EMERGENCY POWERS OF EXECUTIVE BRANCH IN PRESENT PERIOD

Act of June 30, 1953 (67 Stat. 133)

[Public Law 99, Chapter 175]

AN ACT To amend title 18, United States Code, entitled "Crimes and Criminal Procedure", with respect to continuing the effectiveness of certain statutory provisions until six months after the termination of the national emergency proclaimed by the President on December 16, 1950.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That chapter 105 of title 18, United States Code, is hereby amended by inserting at the end of the chapter analysis preceding section 2151 of such title the following new item:*

"2157. Temporary extension of sections 2153 and 2154."

SEC. 2. Title 18, United States Code, is hereby amended by inserting in chapter 105 thereof, immediately after section 2156, a new section, to be designated as section 2157, as follows:

"§ 2157. Temporary extension of sections 2153 and 2154

"(a) The provisions of sections 2153 and 2154 of this title, as amended and extended by section 1 (a) (29) of the Emergency Powers Continuation Act (66 Stat. 333), as further amended by Public Law 12, Eighty-third Congress, in addition to coming into full force and effect in time of war shall remain in full force and effect until six months after the termination of the national emergency proclaimed by the President on December 16, 1950 (Proc. 2912, 3 C. F. R., 1950 Supp., p. 71), or such earlier date as may be prescribed by concurrent resolution of the Congress, and acts which would give rise to legal consequences and penalties under any of these provisions when performed during a state of war shall give rise to the same legal consequences and penalties when they are performed during the period above provided for.

"(b) Effective in each case for the period above provided for, title 18, United States Code, section 2151, is amended by inserting the words 'or defense activities' immediately before the period at the end of the definition of 'war material', and said sections 2153 and 2154 are amended by inserting the words 'or defense activities' immediately after the words 'carrying on the war' wherever they appear therein."

SEC. 3. Chapter 37 of title 18, United States Code, is hereby amended by inserting at the end of the chapter analysis preceding section 791 of such title the following new item:

"798. Temporary extension of section 794."

SEC. 4. Title 18, United States Code, is hereby amended by inserting in chapter 37 thereof immediately after section 797 a new section, to be designated as section 798, as follows:

"§ 798. Temporary extension of section 794

"The provisions of section 794 of this title, as amended and extended by section 1 (a) (29) of the Emergency Powers Continuation Act (66 Stat. 333), as further amended by Public Law 12, Eighty-third Congress, in addition to coming into full force and effect in time of war shall remain in full force and effect until six months after the termination of the national emergency proclaimed by the President on December 16, 1950 (Proc. 2912, 3 C. F. R., 1950 Supp., p. 71), or such earlier date as may be prescribed by concurrent resolution of the Congress, and acts which would give rise to legal consequences and penalties under section 794 when performed during a state of war shall give rise to the same legal consequences and penalties when they are performed during the period above provided for."

SEC. 5. Chapter 115 of title 18, United States Code, is hereby amended by inserting at the end of the chapter analysis preceding section 2391 of such title the following new item:

"2391 Temporary extension of section 2388."

SEC. 6. Title 18, United States Code, is hereby amended by inserting in chapter 115 thereof, immediately after section 2390, a new section, to be designated as section 2391, as follows:

"§ 2391. Temporary extension of section 2388."

"The provisions of section 2388 of this title, as amended and extended by section 1 (a) (29) of the Emergency Powers Continuation Act (66 Stat. 333),

as further amended by Public Law 12, Eighty-third Congress, in addition to coming into full force and effect in time of war shall remain in full force and effect until six months after the termination of the national emergency proclaimed by the President on December 16, 1950 (Proc. 2912, 3 C. F. R., 1950 Supp., p. 71), or such earlier date as may be prescribed by concurrent resolution of the Congress, and acts which would give rise to legal consequences and penalties under section 2388 when performed during a state of war shall give rise to the same legal consequences and penalties when they are performed during the period above provided for."

SEC. 7. Section 1 (a) (29) of the Emergency War Powers Continuation Act (66 Stat. 333), is hereby repealed.

Approved June 30, 1953.

## CITIZENSHIP OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

### Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954 (67 Stat. 435)

SEC. 1302. Unless otherwise specified and during the current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act, who, being eligible for citizenship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States prior to such date, (3) is a person who owes allegiance to the United States or (4) is an alien from the Baltic countries lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence: *Provided*, That for the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person shall be considered *prima facie* evidence that the requirements of this section with respect to his status have been complied with: *Provided further*, That any person making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$4,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That any payment made to any officer or employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This section shall not apply to citizens of the Republic of the Philippines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United States in the current defense effort.

## IMMUNITY FOR CONGRESSIONAL WITNESSES

### S. 16 (83d Cong.) as It Passed the Senate on July 9, 1953 (Daily Congressional Record, vol. 99, p. 8663)

On a division, the bill (S. 16) was passed as follows:

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That title 18, United States Code, section 3486, is amended to read as follows:

" '§ 3486. Testimony before Congress; immunity

" No witness shall be excused from testifying or from producing books, papers, and other records and documents before either House, or before any committee of either House, or before any joint committee of the two Houses of Congress on the ground, or for the reason, that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture, when the record shows—

" "(1) in the case of proceedings before one of the Houses of Congress, that a majority of the Members present of that House, or

" "(2) in the case of proceedings before a committee, that two-thirds of the members of the full committee, including at least two members of each of the two political parties having the largest representation on such committee

shall by affirmative vote have authorized that such person be granted immunity under this section with respect to the transactions, matters, or things concerning which, after he has claimed his privilege against self-incrimination, he is nevertheless compelled by direction of the presiding officer or the chair to testify. But no such witness shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture

for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which after he has claimed his privilege against self-incrimination he is nevertheless so compelled to testify, or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise.

"No official paper or record required to be produced hereunder is within the said privilege.

"No person shall be exempt from prosecution or punishment for perjury or contempt committed in so testifying.

"At least 1 week in advance of voting on the question of granting immunity to any witness under this act the Attorney General shall be informed of the intention to consider such question, and shall have assented to the granting of such immunity: *Provided*, That if the Attorney General does not assent to immunity within 1 week after requested by the committee, immunity can nevertheless be granted by the committee if by resolution of the particular House of the Congress having jurisdiction over the committee, said House by a majority year-and-nay vote authorizes the granting of immunity."

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## OFFENSES IN CONNECTION WITH NATURALIZATION

### 18 U. S. Code (Criminal Code)

#### **§ 1423. Misuse of evidence of citizenship or naturalization.**

Whoever knowingly uses for any purpose any order, certificate, certificate of naturalization, certificate of citizenship, judgment, decree, or exemplification, unlawfully issued or made, or copies or duplicates thereof, showing any person to be naturalized or admitted to be a citizen, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645 § 1, 62 Stat. 766, eff. Sept. 1, 1948.)

#### **§ 1424. Personation or misuse of papers in naturalization proceedings.**

Whoever, whether as applicant, declarant, petitioner, witness or otherwise, in any naturalization or citizenship proceeding, knowingly personates another or appears falsely in the name of a deceased person or in an assumed or fictitious name; or

Whoever knowingly and unlawfully uses or attempts to use, as showing naturalization or citizenship of any person, any order, certificate, certificate of naturalization, certificate of citizenship, judgment, decree, or exemplification, or copies or duplicates thereof, issued to another person, or in a fictitious name or in the name of a deceased person—

Shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 766, eff. Sept. 1, 1948.)

#### **§ 1425. Procurement of citizenship or naturalization unlawfully.**

(a) Whoever knowingly procures or attempts to procure, contrary to law, the naturalization of any person, or documentary or other evidence of naturalization or of citizenship; or

(b) Whoever, whether for himself or another person not entitled thereto, knowingly issues, procures or obtains or applies for or otherwise attempts to procure or obtain naturalization, or citizenship, or a declaration of intention to become a citizen, or a certificate of arrival or any certificate or evidence of naturalization or citizenship, documentary or otherwise, or duplicates or copies of any of the foregoing—

Shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 766, eff. Sept. 1, 1948.)

#### **§ 1426. Reproduction of naturalization or citizenship papers.**

(a) Whoever falsely makes, forges, alters or counterfeits any oath, notice, affidavit, certificate of arrival, declaration of intention, certificate or documentary evidence of naturalization or citizenship or any order, record, signature, paper or proceeding or any copy thereof, required or authorized by any law relating to naturalization or citizenship or registry of aliens; or

(b) Whoever utters, sells, disposes of or uses as true or genuine, any false, forged, altered, antedated or counterfeited oath, notice, affidavit, certificate of arrival, declaration of intention to become a citizen, certificate or documentary evidence of naturalization or citizenship, or any order, record, signature, or other instrument, paper or proceeding required or authorized by any law relating to naturalization or citizenship or registry of aliens, or any copy thereof, knowing the same to be false, forged, altered, antedated or counterfeited; or

(c) Whoever, with intent unlawfully to use the same, possesses any false, forged, altered, antedated or counterfeited certificate of arrival, declaration of intention to become a citizen, certificate or documentary evidence of naturalization or citizenship purporting to have been issued under any law of the United States, or copy thereof, knowing the same to be false, forged, altered, antedated or counterfeited; or

(d) Whoever, without lawful authority, engraves or possesses, sells or brings into the United States any plate in the likeness or similitude of any plate designed, for the printing of a declaration of intention, or certificate or documentary evidence of naturalization or citizenship; or

(e) Whoever, without lawful authority, brings into the United States any document printed therefrom; or

(f) Whoever, without lawful authority, possesses any blank certificate of arrival, blank declaration of intention or blank certificate of naturalization or citizenship provided by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, with intent unlawfully to use the same; or

(g) Whoever, with intent unlawfully to use the same, possesses a distinctive paper adopted by the proper officer or agency of the United States for the printing or engraving of a declaration of intention to become a citizen, or certificate of naturalization or certificate of citizenship; or

(h) Whoever, without lawful authority, prints, photographs, makes or executes any print or impression in the likeness of a certificate of arrival, declaration of intention to become a citizen, or certificate of naturalization or citizenship, or any part thereof—

Shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 767, eff. Sept. 1, 1948.)

#### **§ 1427. Sale of naturalization or citizenship papers.**

Whoever unlawfully sells or disposes of a declaration of intention to become a citizen, certificate of naturalization, certificate of citizenship or copies or duplicates or other documentary evidence of naturalization or citizenship, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 767, eff. Sept. 1, 1948.)

#### **§ 1428. Surrender of canceled naturalization certificate.**

Whoever, having in his possession or control a certificate of naturalization or citizenship or a copy thereof which has been canceled as provided by law, fails to surrender the same after at least sixty days' notice by the appropriate court or the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Immigration, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 767, eff. Sept. 1, 1948.)

### **PASSPORTS AND VISA OFFENSES**

#### **Chapter 75.—PASSPORTS AND VISAS**

Sec.

- 1541. Issuance without authority.
- 1542. False statement in application and use of passport.
- 1543. Forgery or false use of passport.
- 1544. Misuse of passport.
- 1545. Safe conduct violation.
- 1546. Fraud and misuse of visas and permits.

#### **§ 1541. Issuance without authority.**

Whoever, acting or claiming to act in any office or capacity under the United States, or a State or possession, without lawful authority grants, issues, or verifies any passport or other instrument in the nature of a passport to or for any person whomsoever; or

Whoever, being a consular officer authorized to grant, issue, or certify passports, knowingly and willfully grants, issues, or verifies any such passport to or for any person not owing allegiance, to the United States, whether a citizen or not—

Shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 771, eff. Sept. 1, 1948.)

#### **§ 1542. False statement in application and use of passport.**

Whoever willfully and knowingly makes any false statement in an application for passport with intent to induce or secure the issuance of a passport under the authority of the United States, either for his own use or the use of another, contrary to the laws regulating the issuance of passports or the rules prescribed pursuant to such laws; or

Whoever willfully and knowingly uses or attempts to use, or furnishes to another for use any passport the issue of which was secured in any way by reason of any false statement—

Shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 771, eff. Sept. 1, 1948.)

#### **§ 1543. Forgery or false use of passport.**

Whoever falsely makes, forges, counterfeits, mutilates, or alters any passport or instrument purporting to be a passport, with intent that the same may be used; or

Whoever willfully and knowingly uses, or attempts to use, or furnishes to another for use any such false, forged, counterfeited, mutilated, or altered passport or instrument purporting to be a passport, or any passport validly issued which has become void by the occurrence of any condition therein prescribed invalidating the same—

Shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 771, eff. Sept. 1, 1948.)

#### **§ 1544. Misuse of passport.**

Whoever willfully and knowingly uses, or attempts to use, any passport issued or designed for the use of another; or

Whoever willfully and knowingly uses or attempts to use any passport in violation of the conditions or restrictions therein contained, or of the rules prescribed pursuant to the laws regulating the issuance of passports; or

Whoever willfully and knowingly furnishes, disposes of, or delivers a passport to any person, for use by another than the person for whose use it was originally issued and designed—

Shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 771, eff. Sept. 1, 1948.)

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## **INTERNAL REVENUE CODE**

(26 U. S. C. 101)

#### **§ 101. Exemptions from tax on corporations**

The following organizations shall be exempt from taxation under this chapter—

- (1) Labor, agricultural, or horticultural organizations;
- (2) Mutual savings banks not having a capital stock represented by shares;
- (3) Fraternal beneficiary societies \* \* \*
- (4) Domestic building and loan associations substantially all the business of which is confined to making loans to members; \* \* \*

(5) Cemetery companies owned and operated exclusively for the benefit of their members \* \* \*

(6) Corporations \* \* \* organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes \* \* \* no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private \* \* \* individual \* \* \*

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## **COOPERATION BETWEEN BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT IN DEALING WITH SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES**

**Presidential Directive (13 F. R. 1359)**

**DIRECTIVE OF MARCH 13, 1948**

[CONFIDENTIAL STATUS OF EMPLOYEE LOYALTY RECORDS]

MEMORANDUM TO ALL OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

The efficient and just administration of the Employee Loyalty Program, under Executive Order No. 9835 of March 21, 1947, requires that reports, records, and files relative to the program be preserved in strict confidence. This is necessary in the interest of our national security and welfare, to preserve the confidential character and sources of information furnished, and to protect Government per-

sonnel against the dissemination of unfounded or disproved allegations. It is necessary also in order to insure the fair and just disposition of loyalty cases.

For these reasons, and in accordance with the long-established policy that reports rendered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other investigative agencies of the executive branch are to be regarded as confidential, all reports, records, and files relative to the loyalty of employees or prospective employees (including reports of such investigative agencies), shall be maintained in confidence, and shall not be transmitted or disclosed except as required in the efficient conduct of business.

Any subp<sup>ea</sup>na or demand or request for information, reports, or files of the nature described, received from sources other than those persons in the executive branch of the Government who are entitled thereto by reason of their official duties, shall be respectfully declined, on the basis of this directive, and the subp<sup>ea</sup>na or demand or other request shall be referred to the Office of the President for such response as the President may determine to be in the public interest in the particular case. There shall be no relaxation of the provisions of this directive except with my express authority.

This directive shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,

*March 13, 1948.*

[F. R. Doc. 48-2337 ; Filed, Mar. 15, 1948 ; 1 : 12 p. m.]

## FEDERAL LOYALTY PROGRAM

(18 F. R. 2489)

EXECUTIVE ORDER 10450

### SECURITY REQUIREMENTS FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

Whereas the interests of the national security require that all persons privileged to be employed in the departments and agencies of the Government, shall be reliable, trustworthy, of good conduct and character, and of complete and unswerving loyalty to the United States; and

Whereas the American tradition that all persons should receive fair, impartial, and equitable treatment at the hands of the Government requires that all persons seeking the privilege of employment or privileged to be employed in the departments and agencies of the Government be adjudged by mutually consistent and no less than minimum standards and procedures among the departments and agencies governing the employment and retention in employment of persons in the Federal service:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States, including section 1753 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (5 U. S. C. 631); the Civil Service Act of 1883 (22 Stat. 403; 5 U. S. C. 632, *et seq.*); section 9A of the act of August 2, 1939, 53 Stat. 1148 (5 U. S. C. 118 j); and the act of August 26, 1950, 64 Stat. 476 (5 U. S. C. 22-1, *et seq.*), and as President of the United States, and deeming such action necessary in the best interests of the national security, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. In addition to the departments and agencies specified in the said act of August 26, 1950, and Executive Order No. 10237 of April 26, 1951, the provisions of that act shall apply to all other departments and agencies of the Government.

SEC. 2. The head of each department and agency of the Government shall be responsible for establishing and maintaining within his department or agency an effective program to insure that the employment and retention in employment of any civilian officer or employee within the department or agency is clearly consistent with the interests of the national security.

SEC. 3. (a) The appointment of each civilian officer or employee in any department or agency of the Government shall be made subject to investigation. The scope of the investigation shall be determined in the first instance according to the degree of adverse effect the occupant of the position sought to be filled could bring about, by virtue of the nature of the position, on the national security, but in no event shall the investigation include less than a national agency check (including a check of the fingerprint files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation), and written inquiries to appropriate local law-enforcement

agencies, former employers and supervisors, references, and schools attended by the person under investigation: *Provided*, That upon request of the head of the department or agency concerned, the Civil Service Commission may, in its discretion, authorize such less investigation as may meet the requirements of the national security with respect to per diem, intermittent, temporary, or seasonal employees, or aliens employed outside the United States. Should there develop at any stage of investigation information indicating that the employment of any such person may not be clearly consistent with the interests of the national security, there shall be conducted with respect to such person a full field investigation, or such less investigation as shall be sufficient to enable the head of the department or agency concerned to determine whether retention of such person is clearly consistent with the interests of the national security.

(b) The head of any department or agency shall designate, or cause to be designated, any position within his department or agency the occupant of which could bring about, by virtue of the nature of the position, a material adverse effect on the national security as a sensitive position. Any position so designated shall be filled or occupied only by a person with respect to whom a full field investigation has been conducted: *Provided*, That a person occupying a sensitive position at the time it is designated as such may continue to occupy such position pending the completion of a full field investigation, subject to the other provisions of this order: *And provided further*, That in case of emergency a sensitive position may be filled for a limited period by a person with respect to whom a full field preappointment investigation has not been completed if the head of the department or agency concerned finds that such action is necessary in the national interest, which finding shall be made a part of the records of such department or agency.

SEC. 4. The head of each department and agency shall review, or cause to be reviewed, the cases of all civilian officers and employees with respect to whom there has been conducted a full field investigation under Executive Order No. 9835 of March 21, 1947, and, after such further investigation as may be appropriate, shall re-adjudicate, or cause to be re-adjudicated, in accordance with the said act of August 26, 1950, such of those cases as have not been adjudicated under a security standard commensurate with that established under this order.

SEC. 5. Whenever there is developed or received by any department or agency information indicating that the retention in employment of any officer or employee of the Government may not be clearly consistent with the interests of the national security, such information shall be forwarded to the head of the employing department or agency or his representative, who, after such investigation as may be appropriate, shall review, or cause to be reviewed, and, where necessary, re-adjudicate, or cause to be re-adjudicated, in accordance with the said act of August 26, 1950, the case of such officer or employee.

SEC. 6. Should there develop at any stage of investigation information indicating that the employment of any officer or employee of the Government may not be clearly consistent with the interests of the national security, the head of the department or agency concerned or his representative shall immediately suspend the employment of the person involved if he deems such suspension necessary in the interests of the national security and, following such investigation and review as he deems necessary, the head of the department or agency concerned shall terminate the employment of such suspended officer or employee whenever he shall determine such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the national security, in accordance with the said act of August 26, 1950.

SEC. 7. Any person whose employment is suspended or terminated under the authority granted to heads of departments and agencies by or in accordance with the said act of August 26, 1950, or pursuant to the said Executive Order No. 9835 or any other security or loyalty program relating to officers or employees of the Government, shall not be reinstated or restored to duty or reemployed in the same department or agency and shall not be reemployed in any other department or agency, unless the head of the department or agency concerned finds that such reinstatement, restoration, or reemployment is clearly consistent with the interests of the national security, which finding shall be made a part of the records of such department or agency: *Provided*, that no person whose employment has been terminated under such authority thereafter may be employed by any other department or agency except after a determination by the Civil Service Commission that such person is eligible for such employment.

SEC. 8. (a) The investigations conducted pursuant to this order shall be designed to develop information as to whether the employment or retention in

employment in the Federal service of the person being investigated is clearly consistent with the interests of the national security. Such information shall relate, but shall not be limited, to the following:

(1) Depending on the relation of the Government employment to the national security:

(i) Any behavior, activities, or associations which tend to show that the individual is not reliable or trustworthy.

(ii) Any deliberate misrepresentations, falsifications, or omissions of material facts.

(iii) Any criminal, infamous, dishonest, immoral, or notoriously disgraceful conduct, habitual use of intoxicants to excess, drug addiction, or sexual perversion.

(iv) An adjudication of insanity, or treatment for serious mental or neurological disorder without satisfactory evidence of cure.

(v) Any facts which furnish reason to believe that the individual may be subjected to coercion, influence, or pressure which may cause him to act contrary to the best interests of the national security.

(2) Commission of any act of sabotage, espionage, treason, or sedition, or attempts thereat or preparation therefor, or conspiring with, or aiding or abetting, another to commit or attempt to commit any act of sabotage, espionage, treason, or sedition.

(3) Establishing or continuing a sympathetic association with a saboteur, spy, traitor, seditionist, anarchist, or revolutionist, or with an espionage or other secret agent or representative of a foreign nation, or any representative of a foreign nation whose interests may be inimical to the interests of the United States, or with any person who advocates the use of force or violence to overthrow the government of the United States or the alteration of the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means.

(4) Advocacy of use of force or violence to overthrow the government of the United States, or of the alteration of the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means.

(5) Membership in, or affiliation or sympathetic association with, any foreign or domestic organization, association, movement, group, or combination of persons which is totalitarian, Fascist, Communist, or subversive, or which has adopted, or shows, a policy of advocating or approving the commission of the acts of force or violence to deny other persons their rights under the Constitution of the United States, or which seeks to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means.

(6) Intentional, unauthorized disclosure to any person of security information, or of other information disclosure of which is prohibited by law, or willful violation or disregard of security regulations.

(7) Performing or attempting to perform his duties, or otherwise acting, so as to serve the interests of another government in preference to the interests of the United States.

(b) The investigation of persons entering or employed in the competitive service shall primarily be the responsibility of the Civil Service Commission, except in cases in which the head of a department or agency assumes that responsibility pursuant to law or by agreement with the Commission. The Commission shall furnish a full investigative report to the department or agency concerned.

(c) The investigation of persons (including consultants, however employed), entering employment of, or employed by, the Government other than in the competitive service shall primarily be the responsibility of the employing department or agency. Departments and agencies without investigative facilities may use the investigative facilities of the Civil Service Commission, and other departments and agencies may use such facilities under agreement with the Commission.

(d) There shall be referred promptly to the Federal Bureau of Investigation all investigations being conducted by any other agencies which develop information indicating that an individual may have been subjected to coercion, influence, or pressure to act contrary to the interests of the national security, or information relating to any of the matters described in subdivisions (2) through (7) of subsection (a) of this section. In cases so referred to it, the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall make a full field investigation.

SEC. 9. (a) There shall be established and maintained in the Civil Service Commission a security-investigations index covering all persons as to whom security investigations have been conducted by any department or agency of the Government under this order. The central index established and maintained

by the Commission under Executive Order No. 9835 of March 21, 1947, shall be made a part of the security-investigations index. The security-investigations index shall contain the name of each person investigated, adequate identifying information concerning each such person, and a reference to each department and agency which has conducted an investigation concerning the person involved or has suspended or terminated the employment of such person under the authority granted to heads of departments and agencies by or in accordance with the said act of August 26, 1950.

(b) The heads of all departments and agencies shall furnish promptly to the Civil Service Commission information appropriate for the establishment and maintenance of the security-investigation index.

(c) The reports and other investigative material and information developed by investigations conducted pursuant to any statute, order, or program described in section 7 of this order shall remain the property of the investigative agencies conducting the investigations, but may, subject to considerations of the national security, be retained by the department or agency concerned. Such reports and other investigative material and information shall be maintained in confidence, and no access shall be given thereto except, with the consent of the investigative agency concerned, to other departments and agencies conducting security programs under the authority granted by or in accordance with the said act of August 26, 1950, as may be required for the efficient conduct of Government business.

SEC. 10. Nothing in this order shall be construed as eliminating or modifying in any way the requirement for any investigation or any determination as to security which may be required by law.

SEC. 11. On and after the effective date of this order the Loyalty Review Board established by Executive Order No. 9835 of March 21, 1947, shall not accept agency findings for review, upon appeal or otherwise. Appeals pending before the Loyalty Review Board on such date shall be heard to final determination in accordance with the provisions of the said Executive Order No. 9835, as amended. Agency determination favorable to the officer or employee concerned pending before the Loyalty Review Board on such date shall be acted upon by such Board, and whenever the Board is not in agreement with such favorable determination the case shall be remanded to the department or agency concerned for determination in accordance with the standards and procedures established pursuant to this order. Cases pending before the regional loyalty boards of the Civil Service Commission on which hearings have not been initiated on such date shall be referred to the department or agency concerned. Cases being heard by regional loyalty boards on such date shall be heard to conclusion, and the determination of the board shall be forwarded to the head of the department or agency concerned: *Provided*, that if no specific department or agency is involved, the case shall be dismissed without prejudice to the applicant. Investigations pending in the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the Civil Service Commission on such date shall be completed, and the reports thereon shall be made to the appropriate department or agency.

SEC. 12. Executive Order No. 9835 of March 21, 1947, as amended, is hereby revoked. For the purposes described in section 11 hereof the Loyalty Review Board and the regional loyalty boards of the Civil Service Commission shall continue to exist and function for a period of one hundred and twenty days from the effective date of this order, and the Department of Justice shall continue to furnish the information described in paragraph 3 of Part III of the said Executive Order No. 9835, but directly to the head of each department and agency.

SEC. 13. The Attorney General is requested to render to the heads of departments and agencies such advice as may be requisite to enable them to establish and maintain an appropriate employee-security program.

SEC. 14. (a) The Civil Service Commission, with the continuing advice and collaboration of representatives of such departments and agencies as the National Security Council may designate, shall make a continuing study of the manner in which this order is being implemented by the departments and agencies of the Government for the purpose of determining:

(1) Deficiencies in the department and agency security programs established under this order which are inconsistent with the interests of, or directly or indirectly weaken, the national security.

(2) Tendencies in such programs to deny to individual employees fair, impartial, and equitable treatment at the hands of the Government, or rights under the Constitution and laws of the United States or this order.

Information affecting any department or agency developed or received during the course of such continuing study shall be furnished immediately to the head

of the department or agency concerned. The Civil Service Commission shall report to the National Security Council, at least semiannually, on the results of such study, and shall recommend means to correct any such deficiencies or tendencies.

(b) All departments and agencies of the Government are directed to cooperate with the Civil Service Commission to facilitate the accomplishment of the responsibilities assigned to it by subsection (a) of this section.

SEC. 15. This order shall become effective thirty days after the date hereof.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE,

April 27, 1953.

[F. R. Doc. 53-3794 ; Filed, Apr. 27, 1953 ; 4 : 04 p. m.]

## COOPERATION BETWEEN BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT IN DEALING WITH SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

(18 F. R. 6583)

### EXECUTIVE ORDER 10491

AMENDMENT OF EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 10450 OF APRIL 27, 1953, RELATING TO SECURITY REQUIREMENTS FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States, including section 1753 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (5 U. S. C. 631); the Civil Service Act of 1883 (22 Stat. 403; 5 U. S. C. 632, et seq.); section 9A of the act of August 2, 1939, 53 Stat. 1148 (5 U. S. C. 118 j); and the act of August 26, 1950, 64 Stat. 476 (5 U. S. C. 22-1, et seq.), and as President of the United States, and finding such action necessary in the best interests of the national security, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Subsection (a) of section 8 of Executive Order No. 10450 of April 27, 1953, relating to security requirements for Government employment, is hereby amended by adding thereto at the end thereof paragraph (8) as follows:

"(8) Refusal by the individual, upon the ground of constitutional privilege against self-incrimination, to testify before a congressional committee regarding charges of his alleged disloyalty or other misconduct."

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE,

October 13, 1953

[F. R. Doc. 53-8890 ; Filed, Oct. 15, 1953 ; 10 : 51 a. m.]

## RESTRICTION OF AMERICAN TRAVEL IN IRON CURTAIN COUNTRIES

State Department Regulation 108.162 (17 F. R. 8013), filed September 1952

### CHAPTER I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Dept. Reg. 108.162]

#### PART 51—PASSPORTS

##### SUBPART B—REGULATIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

###### LIMITATIONS OF ISSUANCE OF PASSPORTS; NOTIFICATION AND APPEAL

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by paragraph 126 of Executive Order No. 7856, issued on March 31, 1938 (3 F. R. 681; 22 CFR 51.77), under authority of section 1 of the act of Congress approved July 3, 1926 (44 Stat. 887; 22 U. S. C. 211 (a)), the regulations issued on March 31, 1938 (Departmental Order 749) as amended (22 CFR 51.101 to 51.134) are hereby further amended by the addition of new §§ 51.135 to 51.143 as follows:

Sec.

- 51.135 Limitations on issuance of passports to persons supporting Communist movement.
- 51.136 Limitations on issuance of passports to persons likely to violate laws of the United States.
- 51.137 Notification to person whose passport application is tentatively disapproved.
- 51.138 Appeal by passport applicant.
- 51.139 Creation and functions of Board of Passport Appeals.

- 51.140 Duty of Board to advise Secretary of State on action for disposition of appealed cases.  
51.141 Bases for findings of fact by Board.  
51.142 Oath or affirmation by applicant as to membership in Communist Party.  
51.143 Applicability of §§ 51.135 to 51.142.

AUTHORITY: §§ 51.135 to 51.143 issued under sec. 1, 44 Stat. 887; 22 U. S. C. 211a.

§ 51.135 *Limitations on issuance of passports to persons supporting Communist movement.* In order to promote the national interest by assuring that persons who support the world Communist movement of which the Communist Party is an integral unit may not, through use of United States passports, further the purposes of that movement, no passport, except one limited for direct and immediate return to the United States, shall be issued to:

(a) Persons who are members of the Communist Party or who have recently terminated such membership under such circumstances as to warrant the conclusion—not otherwise rebutted by the evidence—that they continue to act in furtherance of the interests and under the discipline of the Communist Party;

(b) Persons, regardless of the formal state of their affiliation with the Communist Party, who engage in activities which support the Communist movement under such circumstances as to warrant the conclusion—not otherwise rebutted by the evidence—that they have engaged in such activities as a result of direction, domination, or control exercised over them by the Communist movement.

(c) Persons, regardless of the formal state of their affiliation with the Communist Party, as to whom there is reason to believe, on the balance of all the evidence, that they are going abroad to engage in activities which will advance the Communist movement for the purpose, knowingly and wilfully of advancing that movement.

§ 51.136 *Limitations on issuance of passports to persons likely to violate laws of the United States.* In order to promote the national interest by assuring that the conduct of foreign relations shall be free from unlawful interference, no passport, except one limited for direct and immediate return to the United States, shall be issued to persons as to whom there is reason to believe, on the balance of all the evidence, that they are going abroad to engage in activities while abroad which would violate the laws of the United States, or which if carried on in the United States would violate such laws designed to protect the security of the United States.

§ 51.137 *Notification to person whose passport application is tentatively disapproved.* A person whose passport application is tentatively disapproved under the provisions of § 51.135 or § 51.136 will be notified in writing of the tentative refusal, and of the reasons on which it is based, as specifically as in the judgment of the Department of State security considerations permit. He shall be entitled, upon request, and before such refusal becomes final, to present his case and all relevant information informally to the Passport Division. He shall be entitled to appear in person before a hearing officer of the Passport Division, and to be represented by counsel. He will, upon request, confirm his oral statements in an affidavit for the record. After the applicant has presented his case, the Passport Division will review the record, and after consultation with other interested offices, advise the applicant of the decision. If the decision is adverse, such advice will be in writing and shall state the reasons on which the decision is based as specifically as within the judgment of the Department of State security limitations permit. Such advice shall also inform the applicant of his right to appeal under § 51.138.

§ 51.138. *Appeal by passport applicant.* In the event of a decision adverse to the applicant, he shall be entitled to appeal his case to the Board of Passport Appeals provided for in § 51.139.

## RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL BY SOVIET AND SATELLITE DIPLOMATS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

For the press March 10, 1952, No. 181

For release at 12:00 noon, E. S. T., Tuesday, March 11, 1952. Not to be previously published, quoted from or used in any way

## REGULATION OF TRAVEL OF SOVIET OFFICIALS IN THE UNITED STATES

The United States Government has instituted travel regulations for Soviet officials stationed in the United States.

For some time the Soviet Government has sharply restricted the travel of foreign officials including United States representatives stationed in the U. S. S. R. A short time ago the Soviet Government further increased these travel restrictions. The United States Government has therefore instituted regulations governing the travel of Soviet officials in the United States. This step has been taken reluctantly, because the American people and their Government believe that such treatment of foreign representatives by a receiving state is not necessary, customary or correct nor is it conducive to the proper conduct of relations between nations. Unfortunately, the Soviet Government does not appear to share this view, but rather it has tended constantly toward the imposition of greater restrictions on the legitimate activities of foreign officials.

The present regulations are outlined in a note sent March 10 to the Soviet Embassy in Washington. A copy of this note is appended.

As is made clear in the note to the Soviet Embassy, the United States is prepared at any time to reexamine the question of travel regulations in the light of the treatment accorded United States official representatives in the Soviet Union.

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TEXT OF NOTE FROM SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON TO THE AMBASSADOR OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, ALEXANDER S. PANYUSHKIN

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to His Excellency the Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and has the honor to invite the Ambassador's attention to note No. 46/PR of January 15, 1952, note No. 1130/PR of September 30, 1948, and the note verbale dated May 16, 1941, addressed to the United States Embassy at Moscow by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the effect of which has been to restrict the travel in the Soviet Union of American diplomatic and consular officers, as well as of the other members of the staff of the American Embassy at Moscow.

In view of the restrictions which have been placed upon the travel of American diplomatic and consular representatives and the employees in the Soviet Union, the Government of the United States is constrained to regulate the travel of Soviet personnel assigned to the Embassy in Washington, Soviet representatives of the official Soviet news agency, Tass, and Soviet representatives of other publicity media who are assigned for duty in Washington, and Soviet official personnel assigned to Amtorg in New York. Effective immediately Soviet official personnel of the Embassy in Washington, Tass representatives, and others who are Soviet citizens assigned for newspaper work in Washington are required not to travel to any point more than 25 miles distant from the center of Washington without previous official notification at least 48 hours in advance. Soviet official personnel assigned to Amtorg shall not travel to any point more than 25 miles distant from the center of New York City without previous official notification at least 48 hours in advance.

In the case of Soviet civilian officials, the notification should be addressed to the Department of State; and in the case of Soviet military personnel to the appropriate Army, Navy or Air Force foreign liaison office. Notification should contain the name of each traveler, complete and detailed information concerning his projected travel, including itinerary, points of stopover, and duration of journey.

The United States Government observes that by reason of the action of the Soviet Government in restricting the travel of United States official personnel in the U. S. S. R. it is compelled similarly to regulate Soviet official personnel. At the same time the United States Government states it is prepared to re-examine the question of travel regulations in the light of the treatment accorded United States official representatives in the Soviet Union.

#### TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS PLACED BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT ON AMERICAN OFFICIALS IN THE U. S. S. R.

Travel restrictions were first placed upon American officials as well as other foreign representatives in the U. S. S. R. by a circular note from the Soviet Foreign Office to foreign missions in Moscow dated May 16, 1941. The Soviet note declared travel to certain points and localities prohibited and established a procedure under which travel on the territory of the U. S. S. R. by members of foreign embassies, legations, and consulates may take place "only on condition that such persons previously inform appropriate organs of the Peoples Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, Peoples Commissariat for Defense, and Peoples Commissariat for Navy with regard to trips planned, indicating itinerary, points of stopover, and length of travel so that such trips may be registered by above-mentioned organs."

On June 7, 1941 the United States imposed retaliatory restrictions which required Soviet officials in this country to secure permits for travel more than 100 miles outside of Washington (and 50 miles outside of New York and San Francisco). These retaliatory restrictions were withdrawn shortly after the German attack on the U. S. S. R.

The Soviet regulations were not officially withdrawn although application of the provisions was relaxed for a short time at the end of the war. By 1947 it had become evident that the Soviet authorities were actively hindering the movements of official American personnel outside of Moscow. In the summer of 1948 the hindrances were extended to automobile travel only a short distance from Moscow.

On September 30, 1948, the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs notified the American Embassy and other foreign missions at Moscow that the 1941 restrictions were still in effect and added a new and greatly expanded list of localities closed to travel by members of the staffs of foreign missions. Under the 1948 procedure, however, foreign officials were required to give the Soviet Foreign Office (military personnel—the Foreign Liaison Section of the Ministry of Armed Forces) 48 hours advance notice of their intention to travel more than 50 kilometers outside of Moscow. Beyond this 50 kilometer zone travel was permitted only by public carrier except to three points of historic interest near the city. Even within this 50 kilometer perimeter certain areas were forbidden for travel, with the result that automobile travel to the 50 kilometer limit was possible on only four highways.

In general, the border areas, the Central Asian Republics, the Caucasus region with the exception of Tiflis, the Baltic States, and the Western areas of the Ukraine and Byelorussia, including the capital cities of Kiev and Minsk were placed within the zones prohibited to foreign officials. Although most of the Siberian area was left technically "free," in practice it was greatly restricted owing to the fact that the important cities were forbidden areas and therefore no facilities were available for foreign visitors.

On January 15, 1952, the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs prohibited 22 additional cities of the U. S. S. R. to foreigners and reduced the zone around Moscow from 50 to 40 kilometers from the center of the city. In addition, several more districts within the 40 kilometer limit were placed on the prohibited list, thus reducing to a great extent the number of places to which foreign officials may travel in the U. S. S. R. or in the Moscow area.

## RESTRICTION OF AMERICAN TRAVEL IN IRON CURTAIN COUNTRIES

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOR THE PRESS MAY 1, 1952, No. 341

The Department of State announced today that it was taking additional steps to warn American citizens of the risks of travel in Iron Curtain countries by stamping all passports not valid for travel in those countries unless specifically endorsed by the Department of State for such travel.

In making this announcement, the Department emphasized that this procedure in no way forbids American travel to those areas. It contemplates that American citizens will consult the Department or the Consulates abroad to ascertain the dangers of traveling in countries where acceptable standards of protection do not prevail and that, if no objection is perceived, the travel may be authorized.

All new passports will be stamped as follows:

This passport is not valid for travel to Albania, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania or the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics unless specifically endorsed under authority of the Department of State as being valid for such travel.

All outstanding passports, which are equally subject to the restriction, will be so endorsed as occasion permits.

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## MAILING PRIVILEGES OF FOREIGN EMBASSIES

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOR THE PRESS DECEMBER 31, 1953, No. 680

## BAN ON RUMANIAN PUBLICATIONS IN UNITED STATES

In a note delivered to the Rumanian legation today, the Department of State notified the legation to cease forthwith the publication and distribution within the United States of "The Romanian News", a periodical issued by the Legation. At the same time, the Department directed the Legation to stop the distribution of other similar pamphlets published at the expense of the Rumanian Government or its organs.

This step was taken as a result of the action of the Rumanian Government in banning the further distribution in Rumania of a publication issued by our Legation in Bucharest entitled "Stir din America" (News from America). On December 29, our Minister to Rumania, Mr. Harold Shantz, was notified by the Foreign Office that our Legation must cease the distribution of the American publication. This publication was a small monthly bulletin which sought to give its readers an accurate picture of American life and thought. The first issue appeared in October of this year; its circulation was approximately 1,600 copies.

The text of the United States note is as follows:

"The Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Honorable the Minister of Rumania and has the honor to refer to the dissemination of publications within the United States at the instance of the Rumanian Legation. Special reference is made to the periodical bulletin entitled, *The Romanian News*.

"As the Legation is doubtless aware, the Rumanian Government has requested the American Legation at Bucharest to cease further distribution in Rumania of a periodical issued by that Legation entitled *News From America*.

"Accordingly, the Department of State requests the Rumanian Legation to cease forthwith the publication and distribution in the United States of *The Romanian News*. The distribution in the United States by the Rumanian Legation of other similar pamphlets published at the expense of the Rumanian Government or its organs should also be terminated."





