INDEX

Direct Examination Witness Arthur Strawn - fruit Lee Townsend on A

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UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

Before a Special Sub-committee of the Un-American 'ctivities Committee, held on Thursday, May 10, 1951, at Room 603, Drake Hotel, Hollywood, California, commencing at the hour of 10:00 o'clock a.m.

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PRESENT:

Honorable John S. Wood, Congressman, 9th District, State of Georgia, Chairman of the Special Sub-committee of the Un-American Activities Committee.

William A. Wheeler, Investigator for the Un-American Activities Committee.

Courtney E. Owens, Investigator for the Un-'merican 'ctivities Committee.

Reported by:

Mack M. Racklin.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: Are you ready to proceed? MR. WHEELER: Yes. CHAIRMAN WOOD: Mr. Strawn, will you rise and be sworn, please. ARTHUR STRAWN. having been first duly sworn, deposed and testified as follows: (Robert W. Kenny and Ben Margolis, Esqs., 10 appeared on behalf of the witness, Arthur Strawn.) 11 12 13 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. WHEELER: 14 15 Q Will you state your full name. Arthur Strawn, S-t-r-a-w-n. 16 17 You are represented by counsel; is that correct? 18 Yes, I am. 19 20 MR. WHEELER: Will you identify yourselves for 21 the record. 22 MR. KENNY: I am Robert W. Kenny from Los Angeles. 23 MR. MARGOLIS: I am Ben Margolis, also of Los

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Angeles.

MR. WHEELER

Q:

7270 Woodrow Wilson Drive.

Where do you reside?

- Q what is your occupation?
- A I am a writer.
- Q When and where were you born?
- A I was born in New York City, September 29, 1900.
- Q Will you give us a brief resume of your educational background.
- A You don't mind if I refer to a couple of notes that I have brought, do you?
 - Q That will be perfectly all right.

A I have brought this with me in the interest of accuracy. I was graduated from high school in St. Louis in 1918. After volunteering for service in the first World War, and the war ending before I could serve, although I had been accepted, I then went on and attended Washington University of St. Louis, from which I was graduated. First, I should say, I did a year at Stanford and then I got my A.B. degree from Washington University in 1925 or 1926.

- Q Does that conclude your formal education?
- A Yes.
- Q What is your occupational background after leaving school?

A I began writing while I was still going to college. I did newspaper work and then when I left the university I continued on with that. I worked on the St. Louis Post Dispatch, and from there I went to New York

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and became, for a number of years, their New York correspondent and began to write for magazines and had books published and so on.

Q How long have you been associated with the motion picture industry?

A Well, while I was in New York, and still while I was doing newspaper work and contributing to magazines, I did work on several pictures by an independent outfit. I also wrote plays, but I would say that my first formal connection with motion pictures was around 1935 or 1936, when I came out to Hollywood.

Q Are you a member of the Screen Writers Guild?

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- A Yes, I am.
- Q What stories or scripts have you written that were made into motion pictures?
 - A Do you want them all?
 - Q Yes.

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A Well, you have had, probably, more impressive lists than mine. I did the original story and joint screen play on "The Black Room" for Columbia. I did a joint screen play for "The Man Who Lived Twice."

I also worked on a joint screen play called "Lady In Distress." I also did added scenes for "Don't Gamble with Love."

I did the original story "Here Comes the Girls."

I also worked on a joint screen play entitled "Road Agent."

Another joint screen play entitled "The Enemy Meets Ellery Queen."

I did another joint screen play called "Eyes of the Underworld." That brought me up to the war and I was sick, recovering from a minor operation, when the Japs hit us at Pearl Harbor, but I immediately began to correspond to see if there was any way I could get into the Service. By the time I had recovered from the operation, and the Screen Writers Guild knew of my desire to serve, I was notified that there was a representative out here from the Air Force and I went to see him. I was interviewed by him and he thought that he could use me and could get me a commission, but he asked me if I couldn't get a commission whether I would be willing to serve in a civilian capacity.

I said that I would be willing to serve in any capacity. So he wired me later and said that there was no commission for me, but would I come on anyway. I wired back, "Name the date and I will come on," and I did.

So I went back to Wright Field and worked in a civilian capacity.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: What was the nature of your work?

THE WITNESS: I wrote, directed and produced motion pictures for the war effort, and for the Air Force.

Someone in Washington, going over the work in that unit, singled my work out as the most professional work and

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25 26 wanted to know why I wasn't commissioned and came back and said that they had better commission me before they lose me, because as a civilian I wasn't obliged to stay there, so they promptly put through a commission to keep me with the unit.

I served for several years, until I was disabled and discharged from the Service.

MR. WHEELER Q: What was your rank?

A I was a captain.

Q When were you discharged?

A I was discharged out of the Birmingham Hospital here, I believe, around August of 1944.

Q From what period of time were you a civilian employee of the Air Corps?

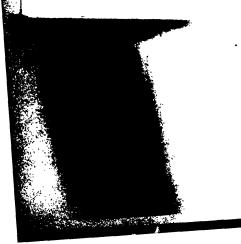
A I went in around June, following Pearl Harbor, and they commissioned me about four months later, right after my first scripts were seen in Washington. I remained until my discharge, which was, approximately, August of 1944, I believe.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: Did you say that you were disabled while you were in the Service?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: What sort of a disability was that?

THE WITNESS: I had internal injuries and was operated on. I volunteered for overseas duty; in fact, I was seeking overseas duty and in the course of a routine



overseas examination they discovered that I had hurt myself so they sent me to a hospital and I was operated on. There they found other things wrong and discharged me after four or five months in the hospital.

MR. WHEELER Q: What has your employment been after your discharge from the Air Corps?

A I wrote a play which was produced in New York.

Let me refresh my memory for just a moment. Then I sold several original stories.

Q What was the name of the play and the names of the stories?

A The play was called "Sleep No More" which was subsequently bought by Universal. That was a comedy.

Then I sold some original stories. One was called "Blossoms for Effie" and another one called "Affairs of Geraldine," and for Monogram Studios I did a rewrite on "Bad Men of Tombstone" and then I did an original, sold an original screen play called "Hiawatha," and another one called "Flight to Mars." That just about brings it up to date.

"Flight to Mars" was completed last December, I would say; approximately that time.

Previously I had had another play produced in the East, "See No Evil" and another play of mine which was called "Anthony Nero." That was twice given a full length hour and one half production by the British Broadcasting Corporation, on television, which was an unusual

New Yorker and the American Mercury and the Herald Tribune

distinction to get a full length play like that shown.

I have contributed articles and stories to the

magazine section.

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I have also contributed stories to the Screen Writer, the Saturday Evening Post, and Esquire. Perhaps there may be more.

Q As a writer, you register all manuscripts with the Screen Writers Guild; is that correct?

- A You mean original manuscripts?
- Q Yes.
- A 's a rule, yes.
- Q What manuscripts have you registered during the year 1949?
- A I would have to check with the Screen Writers
 Guild records on that. What manuscripts have I registered,
 you say?
 - Q Yes, in the year 1949.
- A I frankly don*t recall at the moment. I could check their records and find out for you, if you want that.
- Q Do you recall a manuscript entitled "Twilight Street"?
 - A Yes, I recall that manuscript.
- Q Do you remember registering that with the Screen Writers Guild?
 - A I very likely did.

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Q Did you write this manuscript in conjunction with another author?

A Do you mind if I consult with my counsel?

CHAIRMAN WOOD: You have a right to confer with your counsel any time you desire. You can retire from the room if you care to.

THE WITNESS: I think these gentlemen are trying to link me with someone else, who has been mentioned in the hearings. I find that I must refuse to answer under the Fifth Amendment, on the ground that my answer might tend to incriminate me.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: You have not been asked to identify any person at all. You were asked if you wrote it in connection with any other person. No one has been named as yet. Did you write it by yourself?

THE WITNESS: No, sir.

MR. WHEELER Q: With whom did you write it?

A I claim the Fifth Amendment on that, too.

O Do you know J. Redmond Prior?

A Not that I recall.

Q Do you know a J. R. Prior, P-r-i-o-r?

A Wait a minute. I decline to answer that question on the same grounds.

MR. WHEELER: I have a document here, Mr. Chairman, which was subpoensed from the Screen Writers Guild. It is a registration certificate with the Screen Writers Guild,

where the writers in Hollywood register articles or scripts with the Screen Writers Guild. It bears the registration guild No. 41938. This form was filled out on 2-25-49. It is registered in the name of Arthur Strawn and J. R. Prior. The registration fee is indicated here as one dollar and the name of the manuscript is given as "Twilight Street."

I would like to show this to the witness and ask him if he can identify it as a registration certificate receipt, that he registered this at the Screen Writers Guild.

THE WITNESS: Again I will have to claim the same privilege in not answering the question. What was the question again?

MR. WHEELER Q: I asked you if you recognize that as a receipt you received when the manuscript was registered at the Screen Writers Guild.

A I can only recognize this as a receipt. I had better claim the same privilege on that.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: A moment ago, Mr. Strawn, you stated in response to a question as to whether or not you did register this particular script with the Screen Writers Guild in 1949, you stated that you could investigate the records up there and determine the answer to that question.

Now, having refreshed your recollection by being

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confronted with this record, do you state now that you did not register this?

THE WITNESS: You are making an error, I am afraid. I said that I would have to investigate. There could still be this receipt and it doesn't necessarily mean that I registered it or got the receipt.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: That is what I am trying to find out now. Will you state whether you registered that or not, after having refreshed your recollection.

THE WITNESS: I don't recall.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: Even after having seen this receipt?

THE WITNESS: I really don't recall.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: was it ever registered? -

THE WITNESS: Obviously it must have been.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: Lid anyone else have any interest in this except yourself, in this registration?

THE WITNESS: Wasn't that question asked before and answered?

MR. WHEELER: Not the same question, I don't believe.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: You were asked if you wrote it by yourself and you said you didn't and now I am asking you if anyone had any interest in it but you.

THE WITNESS: If someone else wrote it with me than that person must, obviously, have an interest in

registering it.

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CHAIRMAN WOOD: That does not answer my question. Did anyone else have any interest in registering this except you?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: Could it have been possible the other person interested in the registration of it actually did the registering or did you do that?

THE WITNESS: It could have been done by the other person.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: And it could have been done by either of you; is that right?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: You say you have no independent recollection of who did it; is that right?

THE WITNESS: My answer was that I do not recall having registered it myself.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: Do you recall anyone else having registered it?

THE WITNESS: No, but I assume that it was registered by someone else.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: Proceed.

MR. WHEELER Q: The logical person to register this would have been J. R. Prior, he having an interest in the manuscript?

A I will have to claim the same privilege because

I think this is an attempt to get me to incriminate myself.

- Q Isn't it a fact that J. Redmond Prior is Lester Cole?
- A In view of the fact that he has been rather prominantly labeled as subversive, and so on, by this Committee, I will have to claim my privilege for the reasons given because I think it is an attempt to link me up with someone who has been incriminated and I am afraid the answer to that question might tend to incriminate me.
 - Q Do you know Lester Cole?
 - A I will make the same answer to that question.
 - Q You mentioned previously --
- A May I interrupt and say that any question which I feel is in any way an attempt to link me with any organization or any individual, that I understand to have been listed as subversive by this Committee, that I do not care --

CHAIRMAN WOOD: Let me set you straight about that right now. This Committee has listed no one as subversive.

THE WITNESS: I have seen printed lists of organizations.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: I am talking about individuals.

THE WITNESS: Individuals connected with those organizations or who have been subpoensed or cited for contempt, any attempt to link me with any of those people

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I am going to, in that connection, claim the same privilege because I feel that it represents an attempt to incriminate me.

MR. WHEELER Q: You previously stated, in your testimony, that you were the author of a story called "Bad Men of Tombstone."

- A That is right, yes.
- Q Was that sold directly to Monogram or do you still have a percentage of the picture?
 - A I do not have any percentage of the picture.
- Q In other words, you sold it outright to Monogram?
 - A No, sir.
 - Q Then tell us the mechanics of that.
- A Monogram had a picture with that title or some approximate title, and they wanted rewriting done on the version that they had. I was engaged to do some rewriting on this.
- Q Did you do the rewriting yourself or in conjunction with another party?
 - A I did it in conjunction with another party.
 - Q Who was the other party?
- A I will have to decline to answer that question on the grounds already stated.
- Q Wasn't J. R. Prior or J. Redmond Prior also engaged on that?

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25 26 A I will make the same answer to that question.

Q Mr. Strawn, have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

A I decline to answer that question on the same grounds as heretofore stated.

Q Are you presently a member of the Communist Party?

A I decline to answer on the grounds that I think the answer might tend to incriminate me and therefore I stand on my privilege not to answer.

MR. WHEELER: I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: I have no questions.

MR. WHEELER: Well, perhaps there is a question or two that I should ask.

Q You are here under subpoena, are you not?

A Yes.

MR. WHEELER: Mr. Chairman, I would like to introduce this document as Strawn's Exhibit No. 1 for the record.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: It will be admitted as Strawn Exhibit No. 1.

(The document referred to was marked as Strawn Exhibit No. 1.)

CHAIRMAN WOOD: Is there anything further?

MR. WHEELER: I have nothing further.

ME. KENNY May this witness be excused now? CHAIRMAN WOOD Yes, he may be excused. - Jur next witness will be Leo LEO TOWNSEND, having been first duly sworm, deposed and testified as follows: 10 DIRECT EXAMINATION 11 BY MR. WHEELER: 12 Will you state your full name? 13 Loc Townsend. Gentlamen, I have written a 14 fairly brief statement. I would like to read it, if I 15 may. What is your policy on that? 16 CHAIRMAN WOOD: Our policy is to have them 17 submitted at the conclusion of your testimony for the record. 19 MR. WHEELER Q: You say your name is Leo 20 Townsend? A Leo Townsend, yes. 22 Where do you presently reside? 23 23868 Malibu Road, at Maliba Beach. 24 Q When and where were you born?

In Faribault, Minnesota on May 11, 1908.

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Tomorrow is my birthday.

Q What is your present occupation?

- A Screen writer.
- Q Would you give us a brief resume of your educational background?
- A Yes, I will. I graduated from high school in my home town of Faribault, Minnesota, and attended the University of Minnesota for two years.
- Q What has your occupational background been since leaving college?
- After I left college, I went to New York and worked in the magazine field at a magazine publishing house.

In 1935 I was sent out here by that publishing house. In 1938 I left that so work in radio as a writer. I started in motion pictures, I would say, in 1941. I have been working in that field, more or less, ever since.

- Q For what studios have you worked?
- A I have worked for Universal, Warner Bros., M-G-M. Columbia and Monogram. I believe that is it.
 - Q Are you presently employed?
 - A Not at the moment, no.
- what pictures have you written that you received screen credit for, either solely or in conjunction with someone else?
- A picture called "It Started With Eve" at Universal, starring Deanna Durbin. Another picture at

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M-G-M called "Seven Rucethearts," which was a musical. A picture at Warner Bros. called "Night and Day," with Cary Grant.

Another picture at M-G-M called "The Black Hand" with Gene Kelly. Also a picture at a studio which I have forgotten to mention, Eagle-Lion, called "Port of New York" and one at Monogram called "Southside 1-1000." That is about it. There may be others but I am vague about the whole list.

- o Well, that is complete enough. Have you ever worked for the United States Government?
- A Well, only in the sense that I was in the Service in the Office of Strategic Services. You don't consider that as working for the government, do you?
 - O You were in the 'rmy, were you?
- A The OSS wasn't considered the Army, although we were paid at the rate of captain' pay, but we were not in the 'rmy, although we had uniforms.
 - e How long were you connected with the OSS?
- A I applied for service there in 1943, late in 1943, and I was accepted in Tebruary of 1944, and left almost immediately for training in and around Washington.

I was in the Service until, I think, about the first of July of the same year and came back out here to Hollywood.

Q For how long were you with the OSS?

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- A About six months would be about it.
- Q What were your duties while you were in the OSS?

applied, those duties I was told involved considerable personal danger; that I would join a group which would be sent overseas after training. Our group would go along with combat troops and, for instance, if the combat troops took a town the OSS group would take over the communications, radios, newspapers, and that sort of thing.

On the battlefield our job would have been to write leaflets to be shot over to the enemy. The OSS, I understand, had some success with that. They took the form of little leaflets saying "Surrender, your food will be better," and that sort of thing.

I went through the training. I accepted this job because I actually wanted to do something for my country. I went through the training. I was about to be shipped overseas when suddenly my orders were canceled. I never could find out why, although I suspect and I imagine I have good reason to suspect it was because of my Communistic background, because my Communist background was known, although I was evidently cleared out here by the FBI before I was sceepted but I don't really know about that.

O What do you mean by your "Communist background"?

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A The fact that I had been in the Communist Party before I joined the OSS. You see, I left the Party then to go into the OSS.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: You mean before you went into the OCC that you severed your connections with the Party?

THE WITNESS: Yes, but I had gone into the Communist Party in 1943, the early part of 1943, and when I applied for service in the 0.31, as I recall, it was probably November or December of the same year and it took, oh, six weeks or eight weeks, the process of clearing by the CSS.

MR. WHEELER Q: Do you recall how you became a member of the Communist Party, the events leading up to it, and who solicited your membership?

A Yes. I found myself as a person with some education and conscience -- let me preface it by saying there had been two wars and one depression in my lifetime. I was trying to find answers or reasons for that. Was there a way that this pattern could be stopped?

I found myself talking to other people around here, writers mainly, and was surprised to find great sympathy for these notions and I was quite impressed by the fact that a number of well-educated people seemed quite concerned about the welfare of others and that sort of thing.

I then gradually discovered that a number of

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these people were members of the Communist Party. It was suggested to me that I read the People's World, which was the Communist West Coast paper, although I don't believe it ever said so on the masthead.

I bought copies of this newspaper on the newsstands. At that time most large newsstands carried the paper openly. I discovered that the policies of that paper which, of course, were the policies of the Communist Party, seemed to follow exactly the policy of our own administration at that time. Of course, at that time too, we were engaged in a war ar an ally of the Soviet Union, and, as a matter of fact, at that time it seemed to me whenever I read in the press anywhere, not only in the People's World but, say, the Los Angeles Times, that anything I read about the Soviet Union was to the effect that its problems and its aims were, roughly, the same as those of this country.

Then one day Richard Collins, whom I was seeing, asked me if I would come to a gathering. It wasn't called a meeting, but a discussion group; people who were just talking about the world situation. This seemed a reasonable notion to me and I went.

Q Richard Collins is a person who previously testified before this Committee.

A I would like to say here that I know definitely that Mr. Collins has been out of the Party for some time.

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I have seen a good deal of him, more so since we have both been out of the Party than I ever did while we were in the Party. I went to a place in Hollywood that turned out to be the home of Waldo Salt. This discussion gathering turned out to be a recruiting party.

Drinks were served and John Howard Lawson spoke, after which those who wished could join the Party. had cards there. I signed one of them.

I was then told that I would be called in a few days and told where to go for my first branch meeting. was told that I would be assigned to a branch and told . where to go. Now, I don't remember at this moment, at least, any people there other than Salt and Lawson and myself, of course. Perhaps most of the others were not writers and, therefore, I didn't run into them beyond that. I may be able to recall many more things than I do now before August, if I have a chance to talk to other people.

A few days later I was called on the phone by a girl named Marjorie McGregor, whom I did not know.

- Can you identify her any further?
- I didn't know her then. I can identify her further now, yes. She later became the wife of a writer named Arnold Manoff. Then she later, after that, became the ex-wife of Arnold Manoff.
 - Did you ever know her under the name of

Marjorie Potts?

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No, I did not. She gave me an address, either in Beverly Hills or in Westwood Village, but I don't remember which at the moment. I went there. That was the home of Harold Buchman. It seems to me there wereten or a dozen people there, mostly writers. The names that come to me now, who I am sure were there, are Nicholas Bela, a man named Fred Rinaldo and a man named Robert Rossen.

1 remained in that branch, I am pretty sure, until the time I left to go into the OSS.

In this first branch which you have mentioned, do you recall who the officers were in it?

't the moment I am not sure. I only remember that at that first meeting reports were read by Rinaldo and Bela. That is why I remember their names particularly. Ring Lardner, Jr. may have been in that branch, but I don't know. He was in a branch, at one time, with me. You will have to excuse me if I don't know, from time to time, which exact branch it was.

I, probably, was in about three branches during my period in the Party and although they changed, although the branches changed, the personnel was roughly the same. For instance, I would be transferred to another branch and then find several people who had been in the former branch with me again in this branch. It is difficult for me to

 be able to say so and so was in this branch and was not in that branch.

Q Did you pay any dues while you were in this first branch?

A Yes, I think at that time the dues were quite nominal, a dollar a month or something like that. Later dues were put on a tithing basis.

- o we will go into that later. We want to keep it in chronological order, as much as is possible. Do you recall to whom you paid your dues in this first branch?
 - A I am sorry I don't remember that.
 - Q How many persons comprised it again?

A It seemed to me there were never more than ten or twelve people at once, although I was always told there were more in the group, in the branch. There was never, to my knowledge, full attendance.

- O Did they always meet at Harold Buchman's place?
- A No. It was their pollow, perhaps not so much then, but later, to meet around at different places, to alternate meeting at different homes.
- O You mentioned Nicholas Bala?
- A. Yes, I did. That, again, I think was in 1943, because as I recall now, it was shootly after I went into the Communist Party. He lived in Beverly Hills, as I remember it. That was quite a large meeting of, perhaps,

40 people, I might say.

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- Q Would that be a Communist Party meeting or a fraction meeting?
- A I understood it to be a meeting of the writers who were in the Communist Party. I suppose you would call that a fraction meeting.
 - Q That was in 1943?
 - A To my knowledge, yes, that was in 1943.
- After your return from your training in Washington with the OSS, how was your Communist membership, your Communist Party membership, reactivated? Were you contacted again?

A I was, yes. As a matter of fact, during my service in the OSS I began to have qualms about membership in the Communist Party, in spite of the fact that there was nothing overt to frighten me. The thing that worried me was that if this was an American party, which I was told by everyone in the Communist Party, then why does it meet secretly? Well, I should have been able to have answered that question sooner than I did. I had planned not to go back into the Party. I was approached after I returned to Hollywood in July of 1944.

Now, by that time the name of the Party had changed. It had then become the Communist Political Association. I was told that it was concentrating, at that time, on the reelection of President Roosevelt. I

discovered that was true. Since I was for that, I found it reasonable for me to go back into this Political Association.

% who approached you on the second occasion, do you recall?

A I am sure it was a writer named Robert Lees.

Now, I am not positive of that. I think by August I can
get some of these things clearer.

- Q He is the same individual that appeared before our Committee?
 - A He appeared in Washington, yes.
- ? Would you continue on in chronological order about what happened there?
- A I then rejoined the Communist Political
 Association. I was assigned to another branch, a writers'
 branch. People that I remember, at the moment, in that
 branch, were Jay Gorney; he was one of them.
 - Q He is a writer, is he?

A He was a songwriter. Also his wife Sondra.

Then a writer named Henry Meyers. These three people may be out of the Party at the moment; I don't know. I haven't seen them in some time. Also Meta Reis; her name is now Meta Reis Rosenberg. She testified in Mashington. I think she left the Party shortly after that, after I saw her in that particular group. Then there was a girl named Pauline Lauber, whose married name is Pauline Lauber Finn.

Was she also a writer?

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 CHAIRMAN WOOD:

THE WITNESS: No, she was connected with organizations out here. I think she was executive secretary of the Hollywood Writers Mobilization. She had some executive position there. Now, whether she was ever connected with the Screen Vriters Guild or not I do not recall. I think she was, but I may be wrong.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: Do you know where she is now?

THE WITNESS: She is in town, as far as I know.

She was, I heard, in Paris and then I was told she had returned.

I was in that group for about a year, possibly.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: Are those the only ones in that group that you recall the names of?

THE WITNELS: At the moment. I have some other names which may not be in that group, but I think they are in a little later group.

MR. WHEELER Q: Would you give us more of a background of this second group, where they met and the organizational set-up, such as the president or the chairman, rather, and the secretary or whatever titles they may have had?

A Yes. I recall the Gorneys' home is one place where this group met. It was a home in Beverly Hills. I suppose the group met at my house from time to time; I am quite sure the homes were alternated. There was a man

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named John Weber.

- Q He is an agent or a former agent out here?
- A He was an agent, yes.
- o what agency was he associated with?
- A The William Morris Agency.
- , Q The William Morris Agency?
 - A Yes.

THE WITNESS: No, we never met at his home, but he was in that group. We not more at the Gorneys more than anywhere else, as I recall it now. Now, I think as to that group, perhaps I should go into this small executive group that each branch has. There is the chairman, the organizational secretary, I believe it is called, the literature director and the financial director. I think that was the total personnel of what they called the branch executives.

These people met between branch meetings and more or less set up what was to be taken up at the branch meetings, the agenca of the meetings and what was to be discussed. Generally there was a report assigned to one member of the branch. This report, as a rule, was on current topics and always taken from some Communist source. Usually it was taken from a magazine called Political Affairs and the like such as that. It had been called The Communist and then changed to Political Affairs.

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There was always a flood of pamphlets and leaflets distributed by the Party. These would be brought to the meetings by the literature director. Now, I am quite sure that I was the literature director in this group. My job was to pick up these pamphlets every week or every two weeks. I think meetings, at that time, were

I went to a place called the Lincoln Bookshop on Highland Avenue, near Hollywood Boulevard, right down the street here. This was, obviously, the bookshop for the Communist Party. The bookshop was simply a front. They did carry current books but I doubt if they pushed them very much. The main purpose of this shop was the back room where the pamphlets, the Communist literature, was kept.

- Q You were instructed to go to this bookshop, were you?
 - A Oh, yes.

held every two weeks.

- Q Was the back room open to the public or just open for members of the Communist Party?
- A That was open only to members of the Communist Party.
 - Who ran the bookshop, do you remember?
- A His first name was Jack. I may be able, later, to furnish you the last name. I am sure I can find out his last name from other persons.

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Was he a member of the Communist Party?

A Not to my knowledge, but I took it for granted he was or he wouldn't have been in this position, although I had no proof. Obviously the Party must have set up this bookshop as a distributing center for the Hollywood section. There was another bookshop downtown on Seventh Street somewhere, I think. I believe that was called the Progressive Bookshop. That was, evidently, the distributing center for the other part of town, for Los Angeles itself.

MR. OWENS: I think this question would be in order at this time. What was the procedure when you went there to the book store and how did you get into the back room?

THE WITNESS: I was told that the operators of the book store were friendly folk. I suppose they meant they were Communists. I was simply told to identify myself as the literature director of such and such a branch. They all had names at that time and they were named for dead Communists, for some reason or other.

I suppose I shouldn't say this, but I think it was at this particular branch that they were searching for a name and they couldn't think of any dead Communists and I offered to shoot one of the present members. That was not acceptable.

At any rate I went to this book store and identified myself as literature director of such and such

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a branch. I think it became Raiph Fox, the Ralph Fox branch, who was, evidently, a dead Communist; I don't know. I was then taken into the back room. If there were other people around they were always very careful. If there were people who weren't Communists, who had come into the book store to buy a book, which people do occasionally, they would have me wait until the coast was clear. Then I would go invo the back room. wasn't locked, however, it was simply a partition. there were boxes of pamphlets; all the current Communist Party stuff. I would take whatever I thought was needed for this particular branch and this stuff was sold at the following meeting.

MR. OWENS: Would you openly identify yourself to any employee at the book store or one given employee?

THE WITNESS: No, anyone.

MR. OWENS: Any employee at the store?

THE WITNESS: Yes, because I remember at one time there was a girl, whose name I don't know, or, perhaps, never did, but I simply identified myself to her and the same thing happened and I was taken to the back room.

MR. OWENS: Did you identify yourself as Leo Townsend?

THE WITNESS: No. I just said that I was the -literature director of the Ralph Fox branch.

> MR. WHEELER Q: Do you recall meeting anyone

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else back there that you knew?

A The main thing that I recall is that they had a sheet back there on which they were going to list all of the people who had open charge accounts there. The only name they had at that time was John Howard Lawson. I suppose they got more names later. The sheet was taken away after that. That was evidently when they started this notion.

I suppose the idea was for people, and that is what I heard, rather than having a charge account, people would contribute money and they could take books if they wanted to.

Q Who were the other officers of this particular group?

A I am quite sure that Mrs. Gorney, Sondra Gorney, was the organizational secretary, whose job was to see that people came to meetings and to take care of the membership. I wish I could remember the name of the chairman.

MR. OWENS: Would it help you any if you tried to remember who usually called the meeting to order?

THE WITNESS: Well, the difficulty there is that the procedure was that each meeting had a different chairman. If there had been one chairman all the way through, it would be much easier to remember who was that chairman.

MR. WHEELER Q: How long were you in this second group, do you recall?

A I would say about a year. Then I was transferred to a third one. Again some of the people from that group were in the third group.

Q For what reason were you transferred to a third group?

A It might have been geographical. I am trying to think if I had moved. When I returned from the OSS, I lived in Beverly Hills for about, oh, a period of maybe six months or a little longer. Then we bought a house in Hollywood. It may have been for that reason. These groups were arranged geographically. I think there were probably four of the so-called writers groups in the Hollywood section; I think there was three or four, or there might have been more, but I think that is, approximately it.

Just continue now and tell us what happened after you became a member of the third group.

A That would be in 1945. Now, towards the end of 1945 the romance, so-called, between the Party and the administration -- I don't mean the administration had any part of this romance -- it was a one-way thing and that began to end. This, of course, coincided with the war being over. It was during this period that the letter from the French Communist was published. That is the

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Duclos letter.

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May I go back for a moment?

Yes. Q

Starting with the Political Association, when I rejoined, at that time Earl Browder was the national chairman. He had written a book expounding the theory that Communism and capitalism could exist peacefully in the same world. As I see it now, this was obviously propounded to him by Moscow. Of course, I don't know, but I am giving my own opinion.

Now, late in 1945, when the war was over, came this letter from the French Communist Duclos, in which this letter was published in a Paris Communist magazine or paper and then published in the 'merican Communist press. Duclos denounced Browder and the 'merican Communist Political Association for harboring the notion that Communism and capitalism could exist peacefully in the same world.

Now, as I look at it now, Duclos! letter must have been inspired by Moscow; that the Kremlin had reversed its position that it had set down a year before, for its own convenience in both cases, and it now no longer needed the capitalist help of the United States so they chopped it off. Browder, who was a hero one day, became a villain the following morning. Browder was deposed, but at the same time the executive personnel, under Browder, in the

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National Committee who had been so fervently for Browder, and then suddenly as fervently against him, were not deposed. That personnel, as I recall, remained largely unchanged.

That gave me my first real uneasiness about the Communist Party. Now, at the same time this was all discussed in the branches. We were asked to vote on whether Browder should be retained or deposed. We voted that he be deposed. I realize now that this vote was a farce because this decision had been made long before the vote was taken. Browder was simply deposed because Moscow wanted him deposed.

Q How do you know the vote was arranged before 1t was taken?

A I didn't know it then. As I see it now, and as I have had mo: chance to watch Soviet tactics since then, and this again is my own opinion, I am quite sure that this is the way the thing operates.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: Let me get this straight, in my own mind, if I can.

THE WITNESS: Sure.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: Immediately after Duclos! letter
was published, did this unit you were connected with bring
up the subject at its next meeting?

THE WITNESS: When the letter was first published in the American Communist press, as I recall, the individual

members of the Party out here were stunned. They didn't know what to think. Well, as I see it now, they never knew what to think until they were told. Anyway, to go back, someone had told me that he had spoken to John Howard Lawson, who had not as yet seen this letter, and Lawson laughed it him and said that it was ridiculous.

A couple of days later the same person saw

Lawson and by this time Lawson had read the letter and

evidently had his instructions and he defended it at

great length, which he can do.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: When did you have your next meeting of the group you were connected with after the Duclos letter?

THE WITNESS: It was probably several days later. I imagine meetings were called sooner than ordinary, but by this time there was printed, I believe, Browder's answer to Duclos and also then the Party, and by that I mean -- and I think this is right -- the executive personnel under Browder, they published their answer to Browder. They were already on Duclos' side. Now, it seems to me this couldn't have happened unless that whole thing was arranged before, because we hadn't taken a vote as yet.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: I am trying to get down to the mechanics of your group itself, how they operated at the next meeting you had following the release of the Duclos

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statement or letter, denouncing the Browder philosophy that Communism and capitalism could exist side by side. What happened at the next meeting to influence the minds of you people who were in the rank and file, to influence your vote?

THE WITNESS: By that time, Congressman Wood, we had available the letter from Duclos, the reply from Browder, the rebuttal of Browder by, I think, a man named Eugene Dennis. Yes, that was it. We already had all of that. Now, the emphasis was immediately on the fact that Browder was wrong; that these other people were right.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: I understand that. Who advanced that emphasis? Who put the emphasis on that before your particular group?

THE WITNESS: The emphasis came from the Party press which we took to mean that it came from the national committee, that is the national committee minus Earl Browder, who was still chairman.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: How did the matter come under discussion when you had your next meeting? Who brought it up and who led the discussion?

THE WITNESS: well, let me see. The way it began was everyone was asked to read all this material before any discussion took place. Some of the people, I think, had not read all of the material. Some had only seen the Duclos letter. We were asked, and again I am not sure but

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I am quite sure -- I think this is how it was: we were asked by the leadership in the section, that would be by John Howard Lawson, to read all of the material before we went into any discussion. The reading of this material pretty well slanted the discussion. It was obvious that the Party line had switched.

MR. WHEELER Q: In other words, you followed the dictates of the People's World; is that about it?

A Absolutely, yes.

Q That was the deciding factor that switched the thinking of the membership of your group?

A That is right, yes. So the vote taken was really a mechanical thing and actually the vote was against Earl Browder. There was no such thing as individual thinking. This was my first realization of that. After that, as I said once before, I began to have my first real uneasiness.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: There again, may I interpose?
THE WITNESS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: From the reading of the Duclos letter and the Browder response, and the rebuttal from Dennis and others that you found in the periodicals of the Party, I am trying to find out what was in your mind. Did you become convinced that Browder was wrong about his position or did you simply accept what you were told to read and what the Party itself had dictated to you?

THE WITNESS: I simply accepted it and that is one of the reasons why I later went out.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: Is it your opinion the other members also did the same?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: It did not really reflect your individual opinions, but something dictated to you that you just accepted?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: Was that part of the procedure that caused you to have some misgivings as to the efficacy of this philosophy?

THE WITNESS: Yes. This was my first real indication that the fact that this philosophy allowed no individual thinking.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: You may proceed, Mr. Wheeler.

MR. WHEELER Q: A moment ago you mentioned

John Howard Lawson as head of the section. What do you

mean by the word "section"?

A There was what they called the Hollywood Section, and I believe that is correct, which included these writer groups and included all of the groups connected with the motion picture industry, and most of the groups outside of the downtown Los Angeles area.

Q The word "section" or the term "section" means that it was the primary board or the council of all the

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groups in Hollywood and under this section there were groups broken down into branches; is that correct?

A Yes. This branch that I was in was part of the Hollywood Section, which was part of the County organization, or whatever the name was. I don't think that was called a section. This section was a section of the County organization.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: May I interpose again, at this point?

MR. WHEELER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: I do not think it has ever been made clear, and certainly not to me, but what was John Howard Lawson's position outside of his connection with the CommunistParty? What employment did he engage in? What connection did he have with the motion picture industry?

THE WITNESS: He was a screen writer. I don't imagine that he was a paid functionary of the Party. I think he was doing this as a Party member. I may be wrong, but he was professionally engaged as a screen writer.

MR. WHEELER Q: Do you have any knowledge as to how many groups comprise a section in Hollywood?

A No; I could only guess. As I say, I thought there were three or four or probably four writers: groups in this section.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: You served in three of them; is that

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right?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: You think there was, at least, one other?

THE WITNESS: I think so, yes. Let me guess that there were from ten to fifteen branches in the Hollywood Section. I didn't have very much contact with those branches outside of the writers themselves.

MR. WHEELER Q: Will you continue on about the third section that you belonged to, the organizational set-up and the members of that third section?

A There were some new people in that branch whom, as I recall, had not been associated in these other branches with me. There was John Weber; I mentioned him before. Also there was John Wexley, Paul and Sylvia Jarrico; Abe Polonsky, who has also appeared in Washington. There was Joe Losey. Also Karen Morley, Morris Carnovsky and Mike Wilson. I wasn't sure, the other day, about that name.

Q Who is Mike Wilson?

A He is a screen writer. I think that is a list of the new people in that branch.

Q Did that comprise the whole group or were there other individuals in it who had been members before?

A Most of the other individuals were most of the people I have named from other branches. As I say, these

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 branches as they changed the personnel remained largely the same.

Q Do you recall the organizational set-up of this group?

A Well, by this time, this is now the Communist - Party again. This was the group that I was in from that time until I left the Party.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: Right at this point, when did you finally leave?

THE WITNESS: I left the Party in 1948. It seems awfully easy to get into this Party but hard to get out.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: How did you finally get out?

THE WITNESS: I got out because this was the lever that pried me out, this Browder-Duclos controversy.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: I said how and not why.

about to be assigned to a new branch. I told them that
I had left the Communist Party and was no longer to return.
No one came to me after that. Evidently they were
convinced because over the period of the couple of years
between this Browder-Duclos thing and the time of my
leaving, it was pretty evident to the people in the Party
that I was going out. I suppose in some cases people who
left the Party were called upon by Party officials to try
to get them back in. I was never approached. I was out
and that was it.

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CHAIRMAN WOOD: When you announced your severance from the Party then they let you alone from then on, Gid they?

THE WITNESS: That is right, yes.

MR. WHEELER Q: Will you continue with the organizational set-up and where the meetings were held.

A Most of the meetings of this group were held at the home of the Polonskys in Hollywood. Some were held at the Jarrico home and some at my house and some at John Wexley's house. That is mainly where they were held, I think.

Q Who were the officers, do you recall?

A I was then the financial director. I am trying to think who was the chairman. I think Mrs. Polonsky was the organizational secretary.

- Q What is Mrs. Polonsky's first name?
- A Sylvia. Sylvia Marrow was her maiden name.
- Q M-a-r-r-o-w?
- A Yes.
- Q Now, you collected dues from these individuals whom you have mentioned?
 - A Yes.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: Are you going to explore that?

MR. WHEELER: Yes, I am.

You previously mentioned the tithing system.
Were you using that at this time?

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A Yes. It seems to me that the basis of payment of dues was, roughly, the same as the Screen Writers duild system. It seems to me it was one per cent or one half of one per cent. There was some percentage of salary. I know that. At this time it seemed to me that most of the high-salaried writers were not working because I never collected much money. I must say I didn't try very hard because by now I had become opposed to the Communist Party. I had not quite resolved in my own mind -- it is very hard to do your own thinking, as I said before. That is why it is hard to get out because you are constantly barraged by propaganda. You find yourself after you get into the Party seeing only Communist people socially, more or less, so you can see that it is hard to go out of such an area.

You have to make a clean-cut decision by yourself. You have to face the fact that these people are going to be your enemies; that you are cutting yourself off from them. I am just giving my reasons why I think it is difficult for people to get out of the Party. I think this committee is making it easier, however, because of the way you have handled your hearings.

It seems to me that if I were still in the Party today, I would certainly get out as a result of what I have read about the conduct of these hearings. It would be a real eye opener to me, as a present Communist member; that

I would get out and come to the Committee and aid them in any way I could, because I think your Committee is doing a very thorough and a very good job, without any so-called fireworks.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: Thank you, sir. I am concerned somewhat about the financial end of this set-up, as it appeared here, because this was probably one of the best sources of revenue that they had. Was the tithing system that you spoke of, during the time that it was in force while you were in the Party, was the percentage static or did it fluctuate from time to time? Did they have a certain percentage that you adhered to all the time or did it go up or did it go down?

THE WITNESS: As I recall the percentage, the percentage was static but there were periods when people were asked for additional money.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: Voluntarily, you mean?

THE WITNESS: Yes. I was told that at one point someone from the National Committee, probably the national treasurer -- maybe you know the name -- I had heard this man had come out here to Hollywood to raise some large sum like \$60,000 for some emergency in the Party. I was told that part of this was raised by Communist Party members who owned homes, who owned them free and clear, taking mortgages on those homes. For instance, a member would take a \$5,000 mortgage on his home and he would turn

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that \$5,000 over to the Party and then pay a monthly payment like rent on his house. I ran into no proof of it, but I heard it talked around. It sounded logical, though.

MR. WHEELER Q: How much money did you collect from these people in your group?

A I never collected very much. As I say, I never tried very hard. I think -- let me see now -- payments were made on a quarterly basis rather than on a monthly basis. I think I was financial director for only two of these quarters, I believe. I may have turned over each time between \$100 and \$200, so it wasn't very much. As I say, a number of the high-salaried writers, as I recall at this time, were unemployed. Now, around the time that I was financial secretary that was, I believe, around 1947. It was probably around the period of the original hearings and a number of suspected Communists were not working at that time.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: Was any portion of the money that you collected as dues or as voluntary contributions -THE WITNESS: The money that I collected was all

THE WITNESS: The money that I collected was all dues.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: Was any portion of that money retained by the group you were in for personal expenses or was it all turned over to the national organization?

THE WITNESS: Ten per cent was to be retained by

the group.

MR. WHEELER Q: To whom did you give the money after you collected it?

A To a man named Mortimer Offner.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: who was he?

THE WITNESS: He was a screen writer.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: He was a screen writer here locally, was he?

THE WITNESS: Yes. The financial directors of the various branches met once in every quarter, every three : months, at someone's home, at which time each branch's money was turned over to this man, who was evidently the financial director for the Hollywood Section.

MR. WHEELER Q: This would be a caucus of the groups within the Hollywood Section?

A Yes.

- Q How many of these did you attend?
- A Two, as I recall.
- Q Do you recall who was present at these meetings?
- A I can recall one or two. There were only five or six people at each of these meetings. They were held at the home of a girl named Joy Pepper.
 - Q Is that George Pepper's wife?
- A I think his former wife. She, of course, was there and I was there. Offner was there. Let's see if I can recall anyone else. It seems to me the other people

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were representatives of branches outside of the writers!
groups. We weren't introduced to each other. I knew
the name of Joy Pepper because that is where we were asked
to go, you see, so she was identified.

MR. OWENS: I think the record should be clear that all these people were all financial secretaries or financial directors.

THE WITNESS: That is right, yes. Now, where the money went from there I don't know. I suppose it was given to the County financial director and where it went from there I don't know. I suppose it went to New York.

MR. WHEELER Q: Have you attended any fraction meetings of the Communist Party?

A Yes, I have. I was trying very hard to think of names and places and what went on at them. At the moment I am not very good on that. I will, fortunately, have the opportunity to check on that. Most of these fraction meetings were meetings of Communists within the Screen Writers Guild and were generally held shortly before some important Guild meeting, before an election, for instance. Then the fraction meeting became a campaign meeting, more or less.

Q In other words, to get members of the Communist
Party elected to the Board of the Screen Writers Guild?

A Yes, and to have members of the Communist Party talk to people outside of the Communist Party --

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electioneering -- in other words.

Q In other words, you were planning your strategy on behalf of the Communist Party?

A That is right. As a matter of fact, as to the elections, it was done on this basis: there was a membership list of the entire Guild. Each person in the fraction was given a list of, say, ten or twelve people. These were people outside of the Communist Party, you understand, and they were asked to see them and to call them. It was just plain electioneering.

- A But it was quite a well-organized program?
- A Yes, it was.
- Q Do you recall how many of these fraction meetings you may have attended?
 - A I would say a half dozen offhand.
 - Q Do you recall where any of them were held?
- A I recall at the moment only one home specifically.

 That was at the home of Ring Lardner, Jr.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: Was he there?

THE WITNESS: Yes, he was.

MR. WHEELER Q: How many people attended this particular fraction meeting, as an estimate?

- A 20 to 25, I would estimate.
- Q They were all members of the Communist Party?
- A Yes.
- Q And alimembers of the Screen Writers Guild?

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A Yes.

Q What is your estimate regarding Communists within the Screen Writers Guild?

A My estimate is that at one time, let's say at the peak, it was between 50 and 60. I would guess it is considerably less than that at this moment and will be considerably less as these hearings continue.

Q Do you recall the names of any individuals who attended these fraction meetings? At this time don't try to pin it down to that one meeting, because I know it would be difficult for you, but of the five or six that you attended, tell us the people that you knew were present.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: You mean other than those he has already named?

MR. WHEELER: Including the ones he has named.

THE WITNESS: Well, there was Alvah Bessie; Robert
Lees, whom I have previously named; Robert Rossen; a writer
named Edward Huebsch, he is now one of the people or persons
in hiding. There was Fred Rinaldo, who I mentioned before;
Ring Lardner, I believe I said he was there; Arnold Manoff,
John Howard Lawson, who, as a rule, was the chairman. He
acted as the leader of this fraction. Now, you also asked
me about people who I named in the branches that might have
been there; is that right?

MR. WHEELER Q: That is right. Would most of the

people that you have named in branches be present?

A They were asked to be there so they should have been there.

- O Do you know Guy Endore?
- A Yes. I was never in a branch with him. I can't positively say I have seen him at a fraction meeting. You wouldn't want me to say if I wasn't sure; is that right?
 - Q Yes, that is correct.

A I think there is a danger here, as you will agree, for both myself and for you, in my naming someone and I might be mistaken.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: We only want those that you know.

THE WITNESS: By August I may have additional people because I will have a chance, I think, to think about this.

I will have a chance, perhaps, to go over the Guild history so I will remember what the fraction meetings were all about.

MR. OWENS: These fraction meetings, then, were a compilation of all the writer groups in the Hollywood Section of the Communist Party?

THE WITNESS: Yes. I might add that all of the Communist writers in the Guild were not asked to all of these fraction meetings. Sometimes they would be composed of delegates from these writer branches, so on occasions a fraction meeting would have, maybe, a dozen people or less.

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MR. WHEELER Q: During the time you were a member of the Communist Party, did you ever meet any executive or County officials of the Communist Party?

A Yes; I have made a little note here. I met Elizabeth Leech, who I believe at one time was more or less an executive assistant to Lawson.

Q Would she be a member of the section to which you previously referred or would she be an official of the County set-up of the Communist Party?

A She may have been an official of the County set-up delegated to this section. She never attended, as far as I know, any branch meetings that I attended. She was an official.

Q who else did you meet as an official of the Party?

A A man named Charles Glenn. He was the husband of Elizabeth Leech at that time. I guess they are divorced now.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: Identify them a little further, if you will.

THE WITNESS: He had some official position with the Hollywood Section. Evidently he went from branch to branch in the Hollywood Section. I would call his job that of a coordinator, perhaps.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: Whot was his business?

THE WITNESS: He said he was a writer. I don't know!

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he wasn't a screen writer. George Pepper, I am not sure whether he was in this official league or not. He was always secretary of some front organization; the A.S.P. -- well, that is the only one that I am sure of. I am not sure that he was an official in the sense that Leech and Glenn were.

MR. WHEELER Q: What is his occupation?

- A Pepper, you mean?
- Q Yes.

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organizations. As far as I know he did nothing else. Then there was a man named John Stapp. He, as I recall it, was delegated by the County organization to the Hollywood Section. He was, I guess you would call it, the liaison between the County set-up and the Hollywood set-up. Then there was a man named C rl Winter. I think I met him only at that meeting at the home of Nicholas Bela in 1943. I believe at that time he was the County Chairman of the Party. Then there was a man named Nemmy Sparks. I don't recall whether I ever met him at any gatherings. I knew, of course, that he was the County Chairman, who I believe succeeded Carl Winter.

Then there was a man named Max Silver. I don't recall what his position was. It had something to do with the County set-up.

Q These individuals whom you have named attended

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the branch meetings occasionally; is that right?

A Once in a while it seemed to me that Stapp would attend a branch meeting; possibly Charley Glenn.

Q How did you meet these people?

A At a fraction meeting, for instance, Elizabeth Leech would sometimes be present. I am trying to recall exactly where I met her.

- Q Do you consider Elizabeth Leech as being a paid official of the Communist Party?
 - A I would consider her so.
- Q Then a paid official of the Communist Party was attending these fraction meetings where individuals attended who belonged to the Screen Writers Guild?

A I am not positive of that point, but I am quite sure in the case of Stapp that was true, and it might have been true in the case of Elizabeth Leech. I may be able to check that further.

- Q Did Stapp talk to you about it?
- A Yes.
- Q Did he tell you what you should do, what course should be followed?

A He generally spoke; it seemed to me the course was laid out between him and Lawson.

Q Mr. Townsend, why do you think a person in the high bracket salaries would become involved in Communism? What is the appeal that Communism has for a man like you,

or had for a man like you; I will put it in the past tense.

A More or less what I have already told you, as to what appealed to me. I felt that at that time there were inequalities here in the United States; that here was a rich country where some people were miserably poor and I felt also other people were being discriminated against.

It seemed to me that a person looks around for some organization to belong to. The Communist Party on the face of it is for that, they are for the underdog. I thought so at the time that I went in, but, of course, I no longer believe that. I think the Communist Party is for the underdog, if it suits the purposes of the Communist Party at that particular moment.

- Q In your opinion, what were the objects of the Communist Party in Hollywood?
 - A The real objectives?
 - Q Yes.

A Well, I would have to give you that from my position now, from my objective viewpoint. I think that the Communist Party came in to Hollywood hoping to gain control of the Guilds and the Unions in the industry, hoping that through that they could eventually gain control of the medium, that is, the creative part of the medium, and control propaganda. What they didn't realize, I guess, that in order to control what the screen said they

would have to control the executives.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: That is what I was intending to ask you, and I think this would be a good time to ask it. Did you ever know or have any information that led you to believe that any responsible executive in the motion picture industry was ever in the Communist Party?

THE WITNESS: Any responsible executive?

CHAIRMAN WOOD: Yes.

THE WITNESS: No. I had heard of some motion picture directors but, again, that is not what I would call a responsible executive, because a script passes through many hands in the process of going from the writer to the screen. It goes from the writer to the director to the producer, and in some cases to several executive producers and then beyond that to the head of a studio. Certainly Mr. Mayer or Mr. Freeman are not Communists and I am sure they keep close watch over all scripts.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: Let's not confine it entirely to them because you have many other producers here; you have Warner Bros., Fox and many others. Did you ever know, of your own knowledge, or have any information that you considered reliable that any top executive or producer, in the whole industry, was ever in the Party or influenced by the Communist Party?

THE WITNESS: To my knowledge, there never was such

a condition in the Party, as the Party hoped for.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: Was anything ever said to you that led you to believe that it was ever so?

THE WITNESS: That there was such an executive?

CHAIRMAN WOOD: Yes.

THE WITNESS: No, I have never heard that there was such a person in a position of responsibility, that is, in a position of conversing scripts and controlling what went on the film, which is the final process.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: In addition you say that you now feel that they tried to gain control of the ultimate production? What other purpose did they have?

THE WITNESS: Another purpose, it seems to me, obviously was to get money for the Party. This was a rich field. There were many high-calaried people, some of whom, I suppose, appealed to on an emotional basis, or were appealed to on an emotional basis, for contributing large sums of money. As I said, this thing I heard about people mortgaging their homes to give large chunks of money; there were things that happened like that that I heard. I don't think there is any other section of the country in which that prevails, in which that situation prevails, where the Communist Party had hopes of getting any large sums of money.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: What about the question of the prestige that it would give to the Party to have big-named

writers and actors identified with the Party? Do you think that was ever a controlling factor?

THE WITNESS: I think absolutely that it was. Not only the prestige it would give within the Party to prospective members, let's say, but the fact that they were important people whose names they had read or seen on the screen, and I think there was also the business of the prestige outside of the Party, not the fact that these people were Communists, but that it was possible, in the front organizations, to get sponsors for various projects. I have seen these letterheads with a list of sponsors on them. Now, I have seen many people listed on these letterheads who, I am sure, had no knowledge that they were sponsoring something that was run by the Communist Party. Names of actors were always, I am sure, more desirable than names of writers because actors are better: known.

Edward G. Robinson, for instance, whose name, I believe, appeared as a sponsor on several things, he would be a good example. I never heard from anyone that he was ever a member of the Communist Party.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: Is it true that there were frequently people who were being used in the front organizations that were carrying out the purposes and the designs of the Party itself?

THE WITNESS: I am sure that is true.

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That there were persons that the CHAIRMAN WOOD: Communist Party did not want to be members, but they thought they could use their names to better advantage outside of the Party than inside of the Party; would you say that might be true?

59 THE WITNESS: I am sure that is also true, yes. You have previously stated the MR. WHEELER Q: events leading up to your withdrawing from the Party. I wonder if you would like to go into more detail about that.

Α If you wouldn't mind I have written down about three points. Would you mind if I read them?

CHAIRMAN WOOD: That would be fine.

THE WITNESS: I have mentioned my first feelings of uneasiness following the Duclos letter. Now I will read these last few paragraphs:

"This feeling grew gradually stronger in the course of the next two years, although it wasn't until late in 1947 that Russia's cold war against the United States began really to take form. From that time on my suspicions of the Party grew deeper and deeper, and by 1948 I had come to several conclusions, arrived at not hastily, but over a period of doing my utmost to think for myself, to reason things out on my own in spite of the constant barrage of propaganda from the Party.

The conclusions I arrived at were these:

organization. It follows every move, twist or shadow of a twist of the men in the Kremlin. Whether this is by direct order or not I don't know, but that makes little difference since the result is the same. The Party was all-out for the American war effort simply because our war effort happened at that time to coincide with the goals of the Soviet Union. When the two nations later took different paths, the Party played follow the leader with the Soviet Union.

organization. While it shouts its claims that it is an ordinary, decent political party on a level with the Democratic and the Republican organizations, it meets secretly, issues its directives secretly, and plans its moves secretly. Yet when some legally constituted government body, such as this Committee, attempt to bring a Communist into the open he will hide behind the Bill of Rights and the Fifth Amendment and claim to be as American as the founding fathers. It might be pointed out here that in the Soviet Union which they seem to love so dearly, opposition to the government is permitted in the Soviet Constitution, but in

actuality does not exist at all.

organization. The Party stands ready to carry out the wishes of the Soviet Union, and this I believe extends to the overthrow of our government by force and violence. This belief has been strengthened a hundredfold by events which have occurred recently. The Hiss, Coplon, Rosenberg and Greenglass cases, to cite some. Whether these people were members of the American Communist Party or the Communist International I don't know. The important fact is that they were 'mericans who were willing to commit treasonable acts against their country for a foreign power.

"For these reasons I left the Communist Party in 1948. I firmly believe that as of now -- 1951 -- the Party is walking much more closely in the footsteps of the Soviet Union. And if those steps should lead to war, I, as a loyal American, feel that we have a potential menace in our midst which must be removed. I believe the Communist Party should be outlawed, or that its members be forced to sign as agents of a foreign power.

"I have heard it said that in the main the individual American Communist is a perfectly harmless person. Yet I imagine Alger Hiss seemed

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 perfectly harmless to his friends, and so did Julius Rosenberg and the others. The point to remember is that a Communist is not an individual. He is trained to think as he is told to think, and for that reason I believe that any person who is a member of the Communist Party today is a potential threat to the security of our nation, and should be dealt with as such.

"In closing, let me say I believe that this Committee has taken great strides in ridding Hollywood of Communism, and that it has acted in a dignified, diligent, thoroughly American way. If I have been of any assistance to it, I feel it has been no more than my duty, and a duty for which I have gladly volunteered."

CHAIRMAN WOOD: Thank you, sir.

MR. WHEELER Q: You mentioned Sidney Benson the other day. Did you know him as a member of the Communist Party?

A Yes.

Q Would you state how you knew him and the circumstances?

A He came to a branch meeting at the home of Abe Polonsky, I think, late in 1947. To my knowledge he was a Communist functionary sent out from the national organization in New York. He appeared at this one branch

meeting. He was called in, as a matter of fact, about a report prepared in this branch, a report which made the claim that the Communist Party was not an American party. This was a sign of revolt within the Party. That it spoke in a language that the American people did not understand; that it had isolated itself from the American people. The Party was no longer a part of America. Well, that raised hell.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: Who made that remark?

THE WITNESS: My wife was one of the reporters.

This met with considerable opposition within the branch, as you can well imagine. Mr. Jarrico took great exception to it and several others did. At this point this fellow Benson was called in, evidently to crush the thing. At the time the report was supposed to go on to a section convention and they succeeded in stopping it. Well, that was about my last meeting; that did it for me.

MR. WHEELER Q: That actually is one of the reasons why you completely got out of the Party?

A Of course, yes. That was proof enough that the Party was everything I had thought of it by that time.

O Do you know any other individuals to be members of the Communist Party that you haven't mentioned? Let me refresh your memory. How about Larry Parks?

A He was in one of my branches and attended one meeting, I believe; but only one meeting.

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Q You have previously mentioned the name of Joe Losey and his wife.

A Yes.

Do you recall his wife's name at the present time?

Louise. I don't believe I mentioned her A before.

MR. WHEELER: I have no further questions.

CHAIRMAN WOOD: I do want to express to you my personal appreciation for your cooperation and your very valuable information that you have given us here. Until such time as the Committee may desire you to appear before the full Committee we will excuse you at this time.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

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