THIS IS THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF REPORTS ON COMMUNISTS AND PRO-COMMUNISTS FOR WALLACE
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Henry A. Wallace is a catalytic force for Communism. By his candidacy for the presidency on a third party ticket, he has precipitated the "red" element in the CIO so that all may see it and readily identify it.

It is no longer necessary to adduce lengthy evidence that so-and-so is a member of the Communist Party or a 100 percent Communist fellow traveler. The matter is settled one way or the other by the vote on Wallace's candidacy in the highest councils of the CIO.

Before taking up the question of the Wallace vote in the CIO Executive Board, it is pertinent to discuss the resignation of Lee Pressman as general counsel of the CIO on February 6, 1948. Since the inception of the CIO, Lee Pressman has exercised a dominant role in the CIO, thanks to his appointment by John L. Lewis.

The main reason for his resignation, given by Pressman himself, was that he would be able to participate in the Wallace campaign for the presidency. Inasmuch as the CIO Executive Board voted in January, 1948, three to one against Wallace's candidacy, Pressman's position became untenable.

Long before John L. Lewis selected him as general counsel of the CIO, Lee Pressman was a member of the Communist Party. The fact of Pressman's Communist Party membership was first revealed in the newspapers by Nelson Frank in the New York World-Telegram on November 23, 1946. Pressman did not challenge Frank's statement. Frank's revelation may be accepted as authentic, without fear of a challenge by Pressman. Just why Philip Murray submitted meekly to the rule of a known Communist for so many years is a difficult question to answer. Nevertheless the fact is on the record.

Right down the line for twelve years, Lee Pressman has been loyal to the Communist Party. Henry A. Wallace has done the CIO and the country a distinct service by driving Pressman into the open as a supporter of Stalin's candidate for the presidency of the United States. Wallace is Stalin's candidate -- nothing more, nothing less. Lee Pressman had to make his choice; either get out of the Communist Party and hold his job in the CIO, or resign from the CIO and support the Communist Party's candidate. He did the latter, and in so doing clarified the political situation in the United States in 1948.

Pressman's affiliations with Communist front organizations have been numerous, but they are relatively insignificant when considered in the light of his membership in the Communist Party.
The letters exchanged between Lee Pressman and Philip Murray with respect to the former's resignation from his strategic position in the CIO (see New York Times, February 7, 1948) make it clear that this was one of the most significant defeats which the Communists have suffered in the CIO. The CIO trend is definitely anti-Communist and, therefore, definitely anti-Wallace.

At the January meeting of the CIO Executive Board, the vote against Wallace's candidacy was 33 to 11. The eleven members who voted in favor of Wallace's candidacy, according to the CIO News, January 26, 1948, page 3, were as follows:

HARRY BRIDGES, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union
HUGH SLYGUN, president of the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards
JAMES H. DUKIN, president of the United Office and Professional Workers of America
JULIUS BERK, secretary-treasurer of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America
ALBERT J. FITZGERALD, president of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America
BEK GOLUB, president of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union
DONALD HAMMONDS, president of the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union of America
GRANT OAKES, president of the United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers of America
MALVIN FISHER, president of the United Furniture Workers of America
MICHAEL J. FAUL, president of the Transport Workers Union of America
FERDINAND C. SMITH, secretary of the National Maritime Union of America

In addition to the foregoing who voted in favor of the Wallace candidacy, it is necessary to consider the case of Abram Flaxer, president of the United Public Workers of America, who abstained from voting. Flaxer's abstention can be interpreted only on the assumption that it was expedient for him to abstain, in view of the unusual relationship of the members of his union to the federal government. Flaxer personally is either a member of the Communist Party or a wholly subservient fellow traveler. There can be no doubt that he favors the Wallace candidacy.

The vote of the CIO Executive Board on the question of the third party ticket was announced to the public by Philip Murray. This in itself was without a parallel in the history of the CIO. It means that at last the CIO is split down the middle (three to one) on the issue of Communism. It means repeating that Henry Wallace has made a distinct contribution to the clarification of the situation in the CIO with respect to Communism.
Never before in the history of the CIO have the lines been more clearly drawn. The "eleven" plus Flaxer represent the irreducible Communist minimum in the top leadership of the CIO, that is, in its Executive Board.

Only three of these twelve CIO leaders have ever publicly avowed their membership in the Communist Party. These three are Hugh Bryson, Ben Gold, and Donald Henderson. Gold's membership in the Communist Party is generally known. It is not, however, so generally known that Hugh Bryson and Donald Henderson have been publicly recorded as members of the Communist Party. It is, therefore, important to give the documentary citations of Communist Party membership in the cases of Bryson and Henderson.

The People's Daily World, Communist Party newspaper on the West Coast, boasted of Hugh Bryson's membership in the Communist Party. (See People's Daily World, March 28, 1946, page 4.) A photostat of this boast is attached at the end of this dossier. Bryson is not as well known in the East as some of the other Communist leaders of the CIO, but this photostat settles conclusively the question of his Communist Party membership. In California, Hugh Bryson is the chairman of the Independent Progressive Party, the group recently organized for the express purpose of supporting Henry Wallace for the presidency of the United States. (See New World, September 4, 1947, page 1.)

Various newspaper writers have been timid about calling Donald Henderson a Communist, undoubtedly due to the fact that they have lacked documentary proof of his membership. Henderson joined the Communist Party in 1932, sixteen years ago, and has been a prominent leader of the Party since then. In the official monthly magazine of the Communist Party, The Communist, September 1935, there is an article by Henderson entitled "The Rural Masses and the Work of Our Party." (See pages 866 to 868.) This article was a speech delivered by Henderson at the meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in May, 1935. The article opens with the following sentence: "On the basis of the Open Letter, during the past two years our Party has been successful in developing policies and organizations which are rapidly achieving a successful turn to mass revolutionary work and influence in the cities and among the Industrial urban proletariat." This settles conclusively the question of Donald Henderson's membership in the Communist Party. As in the case of Hugh Bryson, it is not necessary to characterize Henderson simply as a "yellow traveler" or a "party-liner" for fear of over-steping the bounds of the available evidence.

Ben Gold is a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party. (See Daily Worker, July 30, 1945, page 2, and many other authoritative references.)
Despite the Supreme Court ruling in the Bridges deportation case (June 19, 1945), there is overwhelming evidence that Harry Krenton Bridges is a faithful Communist, even if he does not carry a Party card. In the hearings before Judge Charles B. Sears, there was presented ample evidence of Bridges' membership in the Communist Party. Nevertheless, Bridges has denied such membership, and the United States Supreme Court, in its opinion, rendered by Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy, supported Bridges in his denial....On February 5, 1944, Mrs. Agnes Bridges, the former wife of Harry Bridges, testified before the Canwell legislative committee of the Washington State Legislature that Harry Bridges was a card-holding member of the Communist Party. Mrs. Bridges' testimony may result in the re-opening of the deportation case against her former husband....On June 16, 1947, Harry Bridges held a secret conference with William Z. Foster in the Winocour apartment building at 340 West 56 Street, New York, N. Y. William Z. Foster is the chairman of the Communist Party in the United States. Others present at this secret conference were John Williamson, national labor secretary of the Communist Party, Robert Thompson, New York State secretary of the Communist Party, and Al Lennon, the Communist Party's national coordinator for the marine industry. This secret conference was fully reported by Frederick Woldman in the New York World-Telegram, June 17, 1947, page 1.

Julius Emshak, another of the CIO leaders who voted in favor of the Wallace candidacy in the meeting of the CIO Executive Board, has been identified in the newspapers as "Comrade Juniper," the top labor leader of the Communist Party in the United States. Emshak has not denied this charge.

Albert J. Fitzgerald, president of the UEWWA, who voted for the Wallace candidacy, is at least a Communist Party stooge. The union which he heads is the largest of all the Communist-dominated unions in the unions, having a membership of almost 700,000.

The records of Grant W. Oakes, Morris Pizer, Michael J. Quill, Ferdinand C. Smith, and Abram Flexer, as presented in this dossier, make it clear that all of them are either members of the Communist Party or obedient Communist fellow travelers. Numerous witnesses have testified under oath that they personally knew Quill as a member of the Communist Party. Ferdinand C. Smith is an alien who is likely to be arrested for deportation in the near future by the Immigration and Naturalization Division of the Department of Justice.

James H. Durkin, president of the UIWWA, was a delegate to the Communist Party's Win-the-Peace Conference in April, 1946. In his report of this conference in the official organ of his union, Durkin paid tribute to Stalin.

The Communist and Communist front records of these twelve supporters of the candidacy of Henry A. Wallace are tabulated in the following pages.