

Keeler, dancing film star, today filed suit for divorce from Al Jolson, charging extreme cruelty.

At the luncheon 600 guests roundly

(Continued on Page Two.)

# Order Dies Witness Arrested In N. M. U. Murder Inquiry

World Telegram BULLETIN 10/30/39

By the United Press.  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Chief Inspector Bernard W. Thompson of the Washington police today ordered detectives to arrest William C. McCuistion, witness before the Dies Committee today, on receipt of telegraphed word that McCuistion was wanted by New Orleans police.

Thompson issued the order for McCuistion's arrest after New Orleans police had advised Washington authorities that the Dies witness was wanted in connection with investigation of the slaying of Philip Carey, national maritime union official, killed in New Orleans Sept. 17.

By the United Press.  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—William C. McCuistion, self-identified former Communist, told the Dies Committee today that a "direct agent of the Soviet Military Intelligence named George Mink as the power behind the scenes" among West Coast marine workers.

"I understand," Mr. McCuistion added, "that he's working more or less on military and naval lines."

The witness identified Mink as a direct Soviet agent, brother-in-law of the head of the Communist International and Communist leader among marine workers in the United States since 1922.

Mr. McCuistion told how Mink had outranked officials of the Communist party here ever since his arrival and, as a direct Soviet agent, had "given orders" to American Communist party leaders.

"Where is this man Mink now?" asked Representative Thomas (R., N. J.).

"He's in the United States right now," Mr. McCuistion replied. "Peo-

ple have told me in the last six months that they've seen him in New Orleans and other places.

"He's the power behind the scenes on the West Coast right now. They sent him out there to take charge."

[Reports in May, 1938, from Mexico City, where Leon Trotsky was in exile, spoke of a "mysterious George Mink" who, according to neighborhood gossip, was in the pay of Stalin's police, and was considered such a threat to Trotsky's safety that the exile's house was guarded with alarms and floodlights, watchmen and guns.]

Earlier Mr. McCuistion testified that Harry Bridges, West Coast

(Continued on Page Three.)

## Grand Jury. Judge Interrupts.

As the lawyer was about to launch into a long argument, Judge Streit cut him short.

"I have read the motion and reserve decision," he said.

Mr. Sabbatino was struck speechless for a few moments. Then he asked when the decision would be announced.

"Tomorrow," replied the Judge. "I will render this decision so that it won't interfere with the date set for your client's trial." The trial has been set for Nov. 9.

## Not a Chance.

On his way out of the court, the lawyer said he had prepared a two-hour argument.

"But I wasn't given a chance. I am not, however, criticizing the court."

He was unprepared to say to which city he would ask to have the trial transferred if he appealed to the Supreme Court for a change of venue.

Kuhn was in the Criminal Courts building but not in Judge Streit's court when his lawyer appeared there.

## The Weather

(Official United States Forecast.)

New York and Metropolitan Area: Cool with fog and light rains tonight; cool with occasional rains tomorrow followed by early clearing; increasing easterly winds tonight shifting to northerly tomorrow.

Lowest temperature expected tonight, 45.

## TODAY'S READINGS.

Temp.Hum.		Temp.Hum.	
Midnight	44	9 a. m.	52 75
1 a. m.	45	10 a. m.	53 79
2 a. m.	45	11 a. m.	53 83
3 a. m.	47	Noon	54 87
4 a. m.	48	1 p. m.	54 82
5 a. m.	49	2 p. m.	55 88
6 a. m.	49	3 p. m.	54 92
7 a. m.	49	4 p. m.	53 92
8 a. m.	51	5 p. m.	53 94

Additional weather data on Page 2.

# Soviet Aid Called Boss of U. S. Reds

(Continued from Page One)

maritime union leader, always had refused to go to New York to speak at union meetings until two Communists decided that he should address a union rally at Madison Square Garden, Dec. 16, 1936. That rally was arranged and directed by the Communist party to stimulate lagging interest in the 1936 seamen's strike, the witness said, and he told of seeing Communist party officials pay Bridges' expenses. The Communists "must have made a profit" at that meeting, he testified.

Later, Mr. McCuiston testified, Bridges "upbraided me for not coming back into the party."

The witness said that the International Seamen's clubs were formed openly by the Communists and run openly by their party. He said that he had been one of the organizers. He added that the Marine Workers Industrial Union was affiliated directly with the Red International of Labor Unions.

Mr. McCuiston said that when he became affiliated with Communism in 1921, at the age of 19, Communism had no effect on seamen, and efforts to spread the doctrine among them had little success for many years. In the late 1920s, he testified, Communists created several unions of marine workers, seeking "to control the marine industry." Money usually was furnished by the Communist party, and the party assigned the officers. George Mink, he said, controlled this early organizational work.

## Calls Mink Arrogant

Mr. McCuiston said he met Mink in 1930 in New York at a convention of the Marine Workers Industrial League.

A question arose as to how to feed and house delegates, he said, so he and Mink went to the Communist party's offices.

"He was a sort of arrogant fellow," Mr. McCuiston said. "So he said, 'Give this man a thousand dollars.'"

"They argued at first, but he said, 'There's no question about it; give this fellow a thousand dollars. The Marine Workers' delegates have to be fed.' They gave me the thousand dollars."

Mr. McCuiston said that Mink had served in the American navy.

"He bragged about having deserted from seven armies," the witness said.

Mr. McCuiston said Mink "specialized in having sailors take pictures and carry out errands, and that Communist party leaders 'complained about his arrogance, but couldn't do anything about it.'"

## Flouted Leaders, He Says.

He said Mink frequently told marine workers' organizers to "pay no attention" to orders from other party leaders.

Mink, he said, served 18 months in jail in Denmark on espionage charges and then was deported from that country.

Rhea Whitney, committee counsel, recalled that Earl Browder, secretary of the U. S. Communist party, had told the committee that he did not know Mink.

"Why," Mr. McCuiston remarked, "I've attended 15 meetings where Mink and Browder both were present."

"I've heard Mink tell Browder he'd have to change his line so that the outlying districts would give stronger support to put pressure on marine workers. And Browder has remarked afterward that he'd get Mink yet."

The witness said he knew Tommy Ray as a Communist leader and as Mink's lieutenant. Mr. Whitley asked concerning the connection between Ray and Joseph Curran, pres-

Lighter

## All Shipshape.

"Some might say I didn't have much of a position in the world," he said, "because I'm a deckhand and we live on a barge, but I own my

home, pay a little for The Hill out this r

ident of the National Maritime Union.

"Why," Mr. McCuiston replied, "it's common knowledge that Joe Curran doesn't have brains to write a speech and that Tommy Ray writes all his speeches."

Ray, he said, has to some extent taken Mink's place on the New York waterfront in the last three years.

"I've heard them discussing Communism over beers," Mr. McCuiston said of Ray and Curran. "I've heard Curran say he was going to fire Communists because it was getting to be too hot."

"And I've heard Tommy Ray tell him that if he did he'd be a forgotten man on the water-front in six months."

Mr. Whitley then asked Mr. McCuiston about a man named Roy Hudson. McCuiston said Hudson did not join the party until 1930, but that he had risen so rapidly that today Hudson, together with Mr. Browder and Jack Stachel, is one of "the Big Three" of Communism in this country.

He testified that, although Hudson was not a seaman, he had worked among sailors, but in recent years has been specializing in organization of auto workers.

Of Harry Jackson, the witness said, he was "another one of the group connected with the Comintern who could buck the party without being kicked out."

"He was one of the hatchet men, mixed up in the kidnapings and things like that," Mr. McCuiston said.

Jackson, he said, had been sent to Harlan County, Kentucky, by the party as an "undercover worker."

Mr. McCuiston testified that the Standard Oil Co. employed a Communist party member named Hoyt Haddock as labor relations expert to deal with marine unions in connection with labor relations on its tankers. He did not say to which Standard Oil Co. he referred.

He said Haddock identified himself to labor leaders as a company official and that the company was aware of his Communist affiliations.

The witness identified the Communists who sent Bridges to New York as Tommy Ray and Roy Hudson, Communist party central committee members.

Deportation proceedings against Bridges, who was born in Australia, are pending before the Labor Department.

McCuiston said that the Communist party had directed the Madison Square Garden rally entirely, and that the finances had been handled by David Leeds, financial secretary of the New York Communist party.

McCuiston testified that late in 1933 the Communist party, through the Marine Workers Industrial Union, gained control of relief for seamen in Baltimore. He said relief on the Baltimore waterfront was administered through a "waterfront unemployed council," which was controlled by the M. W. I. U. and "administered relief cheaper than the government could."

"We ran it efficiently, too," he said. "Chicken four times a week for the boys."

He testified that the party used the relief set-up as a recruiting grounds for itself and the M. W. I. U. and as a political and propaganda set-up.

"And if they didn't play ball, they didn't eat?" Acting Chairman Starneš (D., Ala.) remarked.

"We would deport him from Baltimore if he got to be too much of a nuisance," McCuiston replied.

McCuiston testified that the party sought to establish similar set-ups in other cities, but succeeded only in Buffalo "and somewhat in Norfolk."

# House For Em

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