MEMO
NY 65-15665

b7c- [redacted]

In his statement of 4/19/55, subject advised that his first meeting with JOE NORTH took place in the latter part of January, 1940, at NORTH'S apartment in the Greenwich Village Section of NYC. The subject recalled that NORTH told him specifically that there was an assignment or mission for him in Finland which he, BURDETT, would carry out in his capacity as a newspaper correspondent. BURDETT advised he does not now recall that either NORTH or the other persons with whom he was later to deal ever mentioned specifically that this was an assignment from the CP, but that it was his definite realization from the very beginning that that was the case. BURDETT went on to say that NORTH did state at that first meeting that his, BURDETT'S assignment in Finland was one which he, NORTH, personally would have coveted but that he could not possibly take it, presumably because of his known Communist connections.

It is noted that BURDETT, in his statement, advised that he is unable to recall the exact address of the apartment in which he visited NORTH at that first meeting, but he does remember that it was west of 7th Avenue and below 14th Street in the Greenwich Village Section. He said that he gained the impression that this apartment was where NORTH resided.

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MEMO
NY 65-15665

b7c- [redacted]

In his statement of 4/19/55, subject advised that PETER RHODES was known to him as a staff correspondent for United Press in Stockholm, Sweden, during the spring of 1940 and that it was in Stockholm in March or April of that year that he met him and came to be on friendly terms with him. Subject said he gathered from conversations with RHODES, as well as from his general observations on world affairs and from what he, BURDETT, had heard of his past career that RHODES was a close sympathizer of the CP, perhaps a Party member. Subject said that beyond the fact that RHODES had been a scholar at Oxford, he recalled that at one time RHODES had worked in Paris, France, in behalf of foreign nationals who were on their way out of Spain after having fought with the International Brigade during the civil war there. He said he understood that RHODES' task was to help them after their return from Spain. He was not sure whether this assignment was to provide medical aid to those who needed it or financially to speed them on their journeys home or some other type of assistance. In any case, BURDETT stated, he regarded as a man strongly sympathetic to CP causes.

BURDETT went on to relate that it was sometime in May, 1940, that RHODES mentioned to him in an entirely casual and natural way that he had an interesting story about the military activities of the Germans in Norway, which the Germans had just then overrun and occupied. Subject went on that RHODES had a very factual story on the subject relating to the various Naval installations which the Germans were then in the process of setting up in various ports of northern Norway, which he mentioned he had obtained from a good source, a Finnish military officer who was, as BURDETT recalled, a military attache, presumably in Stockholm itself. BURDETT commented, however, that he could not be certain of the last circumstance.

Subject stated that a short while after RHODES mentioned this story to him it occurred to him that this information concerning German military activities in Norway would be of interest to the Russians and that he, BURDETT, might carry it with him to Moscow to give it to the persons

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who were to get in touch with him there. BURDETT said that he told RHODES that he would like to have this story, not for journalistic purposes but for other special purposes of his own. He said he did not tell RHODES that he, BURDETT, was a member of the CP, nor had he ever told him this or even indicated as much to him. He said that he had not said anything as to ~~for~~ what purpose he wished to have this story. BURDETT commented that at the same time he had sufficient confidence with regard to RHODES' political views and outlook to feel that if he should ask him he, BURDETT, would be able to indicate to him without embarrassment the reason for his request. He said that RHODES did not press him or question him on the point and agreed to write up the story for him.

BURDETT said that when he left Stockholm for Moscow early in June, 1940, he carried RHODES' story single spaced on a single page. He continued that on his arrival in Moscow in early June, the authorities at the airport in Moscow decided that all of the papers that he carried with him be placed together and impounded on the spot. BURDETT said that he was thus deprived of RHODES' written story, but reported the substance verbally to his contacts there.

MEMO
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b7c- [redacted]

In his statement of 7/20/53, the subject named a JACK RYAN, whom he believed to be Treasurer of the New York Newspaper Guild, during the time that he, the subject, had been a member of that guild, as a member of the CP.

An article in the "New York Times" dated 7/1/55 disclosed that on 6/30/55 JOHN FRANCIS RYAN of 108 Franklin Ave., Glen Cove, New York, testified before the SISS, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee Washington, D. C., that he had been a former organizer of the New York Newspaper Guild. According to the article, RYAN said he was not now a member of the CP, but refused to answer all questions as to whether he had been one as recently as "last week". The article stated that RYAN used the Fifth Amendment to avoid all questions on alleged Communist activities of persons named by the subject before that committee.

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MEMO
NY 65-15665

b7c - [redacted]

In his statement of 4/19/55, subject said that in the autumn of 1946, when he was in Washington, D. C., he met a newspaperman by the name of MONROE STERN, whom he had known in earlier years as a very active member of the New York Newspaper Guild. He said that the occasion of this meeting was a press conference at the Yugoslav Embassy in Washington. At this conference, according to BURDETT, he found STERN to be Press Relations Officer for the Embassy and since he had known him as a newspaper man, asked him to lunch. BURDETT continued that it was during the course of the luncheon conversation that he realized that STERN was indeed, from all substantial evidence, a Communist or the next thing to it. He said that the conversation turned at one point to events in Greece, on which STERN made some sweeping, dogmatic statements of a kind which only a Communist would be apt to make. BURDETT said he then concluded that STERN, as a Communist, remembered him as having been, at one time, a Party member.

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MEMO
NY 65-15665

67C- [redacted]

In his statement of 4/19/55, the subject advised that sometime in 1947, DORETTA TARMON, whom he had known very well when he had been a member of the CP in Brooklyn, New York, telephoned him at his office in Washington, D. C., and asked to see him. Subject said that he did not wish to see her and made some excuses to put her off. He continued that years later, in 1951, shortly after his return from Europe, DORETTA TARMON again telephoned him at his office at the Columbia Broadcasting System in New York City, New York, and again suggested that they meet. Subject said that he again put her off with an excuse that he was very busy. When she asked him directly whether there was any reason besides his being busy that made him decline to see her, subject said that he answered yes to that question, which she immediately understood and never phoned him again.

Subject said that he had later heard from DORETTA TARMON in February, 1953, when he had received a very short note from her stating that a man had visited her and told her that BURDETT had given her name as a reference. Subject said that he never replied to this letter.

67C- It is noted that the subject, when interviewed in 1951 by SAs [redacted] advised that he was personally acquainted with DORETTA TARMON, whom he knew to be a CP member, while working at the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle", a now defunct newspaper in Brooklyn, New York. He said that he first met DORETTA TARMON in a CP Section Headquarters in Brooklyn, New York.

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MEMO
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b7c- [redacted]

In his statement of 7/20/53, the subject advised that VICTOR WEINGARTEN, who was employed as a newsroom reporter on the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle", was known to him to be a member of the CP unit at the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" during the years he, the subject, had been a member of that unit.

An article in the "New York Times" dated 7/1/55 disclosed that VICTOR WEINGARTEN of Pleasantville, New York, testified on 6/30/55 before the SISS, Washington, D. C., that he has not been a Communist since 1940, but cited the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer all questions concerning possible Communist activities of other former personnel of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" as named by the subject before the Subcommittee. SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE

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MEMO
NY 65-15665

b7c- [redacted]

In his statement of July 20, 1953, the subject advised that VIOLET BROWN, who was married to VICTOR WEINGARTEN and employed in the editorial news room of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" as a reporter, was known to him to be a member of the CP unit at that newspaper during the years that he was a member of that unit.

It is also noted that the article of the "New York Times" dated July 14, 1955, VIOLET BROWN, also identified as Mrs. WEINGARTEN, was named by CHARLES LEWIS as the one who had recruited him into the CP in about 1937 during LEWIS' testimony before the SISS, Washington, D. C., 7/13/55. SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE

An article in the "New York Times" dated 6/30/55 has disclosed that Mrs. VIOLET WEINGARTEN of Pleasantville, New York, testified on 6/29/55 before the SISS, Washington, D. C., that she was not a Communist and was not a Communist last year or ten years ago. The article said that she refused to answer any further questions about Communism.

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MEMO
NY 65-15665

b7C- [redacted]

It is noted that the subject, in his signed statement of 4/19/55 advised that SAM WEISSMAN was the husband of HELEN WEISSMAN, whom he had definitely identified as a member of the CP in his statement of 7/20/53. BURDETT said that SAM WEISSMAN was an employee of the "New York Times" during the period that he, BURDETT, was a CP member at the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" and that he had known WEISSMAN as an active member of the Newspaper Guild. BURDETT said that he can definitely state that SAM WEISSMAN was fully aware that his wife was a Party member and that he, BURDETT, assumes that SAM WEISSMAN was also a Party member although he cannot be certain of this, as he does not ever recall having seen him at any type of CP meeting.

Regarding SAM WEISSMAN, it is noted that on 8/16/55 he was contacted at the "New York Times" by SA [redacted] in attempt to interview him in connection with the case entitled "COMPROS, NEW YORK; IS - C". On that date, WEISSMAN refused to be interviewed without the benefit ofhis attorney. When questioned as to the identity of his attorney, WEISSMAN named him as LEONARD BOUDIN.

b7C [redacted] Personnel Clerk, "New York Times", advised SA [redacted] on 8/10/55 in connection with the above matter that SAM WEISSMAN has been employed as an editorial indexer in the editorial index department of the "New York Times". He said that WEISSMAN made application for employment on 8/19/35 and that he was probably employed at the same time, although there are no records to indicate that.

In regard to HELEN WEISSMAN, reference is made to Bureau airtel to NY 7/29/55 in the case entitled COMPROS, NEW YORK; IS - C" in which the Bureau refers to [redacted] as an individual possibly identical with HELEN WEISSMAN. The Bureau stated in this airtel that this person [redacted]

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b7c

On 8/10/55, [redacted] was contacted by SAs [redacted], in connection with the case entitled "COMPROS, NEW YORK; IS - C" when she refused to be interviewed.

MEMO
NY 65-15665

b7C- [redacted]

The subject, in his statement of 4/19/55, advised that MURRAY YOUNG had been a teacher at the CP "Section" School in downtown Brooklyn, New York, which he, BURDETT, had attended for several weeks during the spring of 1938. He said that YOUNG was a member of the CP and conducted one of the two classes which he, BURDETT, attended at the "Section" School. He said that he does not recall the title or even the exact subject of the course, but that he believes it was a general course of indoctrination in Communist theory. He said that YOUNG was, at that time, a faculty member at Brooklyn College, where he taught American and English Literature.

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_____	☐ (b)(7)(F)	☐ (k)(4)
☐ (b)(4)	☐ (b)(8)	☐ (k)(5)
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FBI/DOJ

FD-160
(9-20-54)

INDICES SEARCH SLIP

TO CHIEF CLERK: DATE 11/29/55

SUBJECT WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT

ALIASES WINSTON BURDETT, PAUL STRICKLAND

ADDRESS

DATE & PLACE OF BIRTH

- [ ] Exact Spelling
- [x] All references
- [ ] Subversive references only
- [ ] Criminal references only
- [ ] Criminal and subversive references only
- [ ] Main files only
- [ ] Restrict search to following locality

list idents

FILE & SERIAL NO.	REMARKS
BURDETT (FNU)	
RFD 3 BRATTLEBORO, VT	
EV 65-15665-49 p 11	(CASE FILE)
WINSTON BURDETT	
V 65-15665-*	(CASE FILE)
E 100-81752-Sub-24-216A	
EV -204 p1	
EV -121	
EV 121-0-1235-1238 A	(part to be transferred)
EV -1239 A	(transferred to 121-14359)
EV 65-15652-566 p2	
EV -669 p65	
100-80374-393 p1	(NAME NOT MENTIONED)
EV 65-14603-39	
EV -43	
EV 100-80374-391 p1	

FILE & SERIAL NO.	REMARKS
EV 65-14603-46 p 19-21	
EV -75	
EV -264 p 11	
EV -4337 pg 1	
EV 100-7986-55 p 27	
WINSTON M. BURDETT	
EV 100-125841-1	
EV 62-9326-39	(134-319)
EV 62-8988-374	(MADE 66-6709)
WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT	
V 65-5157-14	(no such serial)
EV 62-8988-392, 393	(made 66-6709)
E 65-15665-*	Correlation 573/51
65-15665-127	

Searched by _____ Clerk _____ Agent

References Reviewed by [redacted] -67C

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
[Squad] 1955
FBI-NEW YORK

VUKB 380414

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(Cont)

FD-160
(9-20-54)

INDICES SEARCH SLIP

TO CHIEF CLERK: DATE 11/29/55

SUBJECT WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT

ALIASES WINSTON BURDETT, PAUL STRICKLAND

ADDRESS

DATE & PLACE OF BIRTH

- [ ] Exact Spelling
- [x] All references
- [ ] Subversive references only
- [ ] Criminal references only
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FILE & SERIAL NO.	REMARKS	FILE & SERIAL NO.	REMARKS
WINSTON BURDETTE			
IV 100-80945-317 p6			
PAUL STRICKLAND			
IV 65-15665 *			
(alias of Burdett)			
IV 65-15665-103 att 1 p15			
* Paul W Strickland			
NI 100-427354-1095			

Searched by _____ Clerk _____ Agent _____ Squad

References Reviewed by [redacted] 67C

62-8988-374

"Louis F. Budenz"
"CI."

On 4/25/51 - Budenz advised he did not know Burdett.

62-8988-392

"Louis F. Budenz
CI"

On 8/20/51 Budenz contacted re Burdett among others. Any information furnished reported in case file.

62-9326-39

[redacted]

b2
b7D

On 9/28/51 [redacted] contacted re Burdett and the information furnished by him placed in this case file

65-14603-39
Letter to Bureau from NY 11/13/45
" Elizabeth Terrill Bentley was et al
Esp - R.

On 11/10/45 Bently recalled receiving mail from Winston Burdett at her residence, 18 Grove St, NYC which mail was, in fact, for Jacob Golos.

65-14603-43
NY teletype 11/14/45 to Bureau & WFO entitled as above.

Identified Winston Mansfield Burdett, Graduate Harvard University, War reporter and columnist for Brooklyn Daily Eagle for six years and active on Grievance and Strike Committee in New York Newspaper Guild. Has been associated with Transradio Press and CBS in Europe and presently with N.B.C. as a foreign news reporter.

65-14603-46 p 19-21

NY report 1/16/45 of SA [redacted] -b7C
"Elizabeth Terrill Bentley was et al
Esp - R."

On pgs 19-21 there is reported interrogation by SA [redacted] regarding Burdett. -b7C
The information was obtained from the 1943 edition of "Current Biography"; & interview of [redacted] b7C b7D
C.B.S., NYC and covers Burdett's background and activities. The information is substantially the same as has been developed during investigation of Burdett and as has been admitted by Burdett during the interviews had with him in 1953 and 1955.

65-14603-75

Attachment to Bulet to NY 1/16/45 entitled as above.

Separate memoranda furnished NY on Burdett, among others, reports background information re Burdett substantially the same as above.

65-14603-264 pg 11

NY report on 1945 of SA [redacted] b7C
[redacted] "N. Gregory SILVERMASTER, was
et al Esp - R"

Signed Statement of Elizabeth Bentley
11/30/45 set out which states that
she received cablegrams from Burdett
when he changed address. She turned
the cablegrams over to Jacob Golos
per instructions

65-14603-4337 pg 1

Admin. report SA [redacted], b7C
WFO 11/15/51 "Gregory Esp - R"

Report points out that Burdett was
never interviewed although informant
Gregory in statement of 11/30/45 mentioned
him as a contact of Jacob Golos.

65-15652-566

Ny letter to Bureau 6/13/52

[redacted]

Esp-R

[redacted] noted correspondent and author during interview said he formerly knew Winston Burdett and that Burdett was described by many as a leftist. [redacted] said he had never known Burdett to have been a member of the C.P. He said Burdett might know [redacted] b7C b7D

65-15652-669 p 65

Report SA [redacted] (A), NY, 9/15/52 - b7C in above case.

Same info as above appears in report.

100-7986-55 p27 Do not Disseminate

Photostat of Report of Proceedings of US Senate Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the ISA and other Internal Security Laws of the Committee on the Judiciary, Wash., DC — 6/28/55

[redacted] b7C b7D

100-80374-391 p1
Memo - "Communist Infiltration of the Radio-Television Industry
IS-C

b2
b7C
b7D

[redacted] on 4/13/51 advised SA [redacted] that Winston Burdett was still with CBS & now assigned to NY where he is acting as ANALYST and REPORTER

100-80945-317 p6

b7c - Report SA [redacted] WFO, 9/16/47
"Communist Infiltration of United Public Workers of America - CIO
IS-C

Information reported that ABRAM FLAXER of UPWA (Res.) rec'd invitation from a Mr SCOVELL of CBS to appear on a radio program directed by commentator Winston Burdette

100-81752-Sub 24-121

NY let to Bureau 7/20/55 "Compros, NY IS-C"

Interview of Burdett 7/13/55 re above. Burdett advised he personally did not know any of the individuals mentioned.

100-81752-Sub 24-204 p1-

Letter to U. S. Attorney, N.Y. re "Compros, NY IS-C" in which the name of Burdett is mentioned. Not pertinent.

100-81752-Sub 24-216 A

Bulet to NY 8/26/55 - "Compros - NY IS-C"

Reports [redacted] had been interviewed abroad by CIC and when the name of Winston Burdett was mentioned by CIC agents, [redacted] immediately refused to continue the interview.

b7C
b7D

100-125841-1

Miami Letter to Bureau 6/30/55

[redacted] AKA SM-C

Letter states that [redacted] appeared at the Miami FBI Office on 6/30/55 after reading an article in the Miami Daily News wherein it was reported that Burdett had testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Washington D.C. [redacted] admitted his CP activities and recalled knowing Burdett as a CP member.

57C
57D

121-0-1238

Memo SA [redacted] 12/27/51 — b7c

LGE

Memo reports information furnished by Burdett on 9/20/51 re above individuals.

121-0-1238A

Ltr to Bureau 3/24/52 [redacted] b7c

LGE

Same info as above.

121-14359-1, 2
121-0-1239A

Same memos as 121-0-1238 and 1238A above

SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD (65-5735) 12/19/55

SAC, NEW YORK (65-15665)

WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, wa
ESP - R

OO NY

ReBulet to NY, 10/12/55.

It is requested that the investigation outlined in reBulet be expedited in order that this case can be brought to a logical conclusion in the near future.

2 Washington Field (65-5735)
1 NY 65-15665

Chief Clerk
Post

WKB:cah
(3)

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65-15665-128

OPCA-20 (12-3-96)

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2 Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of FBIHQ FILE 100-376050-113

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
NEW YORK FILE 65-15665-129

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FBI/DOJ

OPCA-20 (12-3-96)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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☐ (b)(3)	☐ (b)(7)(C)	☐ (k)(1)
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2 Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of FBIHQ FILE 100-376050-114

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
NEW YORK FILE 65-15665-130

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OPCA-20 (12-3-96)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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1 Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of FBIHQ FILE 100-376050-115

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
NEW YORK FILE 65-15665-131

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FBI/DOJ

0-24 (6-20-55)

ROUTING SLIP

Date 2-7-56

SAC:

New York Field Division (65-15665)

RE: Winston Mansfield Burdett, aka
Esp-R
(Bufile 100-376050)

The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ( ) conceal all sources, ( ) paraphrase contents. (✓) Remarks:

Attached is a photograph of [redacted] (See Bulet 10/12/55)

b7C
b7D

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

[redacted]

b7C-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-5-98 BY SP4 BJ/TM6
380414

OPCA-20 (12-3-96)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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_____	☐ (b)(7)(D)	☐ (k)(2)
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2 Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of FBIHQ FILE 100-376050-116

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
NEW YORK FILE 65-15665-133

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FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY (100-75633) DATE:

FROM : SA

SUBJECT: IS-NY; [illegible] GOLDMAN, was
IS-C, ISA of 1960

b7c-

b2-

Source:
Reliability: who has furnished reliable info in the past.
Date of Activity: 2/20/56
Date Received: 2/20/56

JACK SHAPIRO contacted subject and they discussed a vote which went eleven to four saying that two guys switched over. Subject mentioned there is a big producer from London here now whose name he can't recall, but who is in charge of paid advertising and saying film. At dinner, the producer told about a meeting with [illegible], and said that nobody had any use for [illegible]. According to subject, this producer is a friend of [illegible]. [illegible] SHAPIRO remarked that MIKE-Y would be bound to accept the decision of the Executive Board. Subject reported that he spoke to JACK MC MANUS at the "National Guardian" and JACK thought SHAPIRO would get nowhere. Subject told SHAPIRO that he, subject, would like SHAPIRO to get DAVE DOLLEN (PH) to represent him in the American Newspaper Guild. Subject said that DOLLEN used to be on the NYPD. SHAPIRO told subject that he got $200 for a magazine story and was seen looking for a job.

BOB RISCH contacted [illegible] and they discussed a real estate deal. RISCH said he is having trouble with his sister and brother-in-law (JUST LUNNING!) getting releases on the property. RISCH added that he doesn't [illegible] with them commenting, "They see 'red' when I come around".

b7c

- 100-[illegible]
- 100-[illegible]
1 - 100-[illegible]
1 - 100-[illegible]
1 - 100-[illegible]
0 - NY [illegible]

[illegible]:jm
(6)

PHOTO ATTACHED

65-15665-134

OPCA-20 (12-3-96)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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7 Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of FBIHQ FILE 100-376050-117

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NEW YORK FILE 65-15665-135

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FBI/DOJ

OPCA-20 (12-3-96)

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FBI/DOJ

OPCA-20 (12-3-96)

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FBI/DOJ

OPCA-20 (12-3-96)

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1 Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of FBIHQ FILE 100-376050-120

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
NEW YORK FILE 65-15665-138

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X No Duplication Fee X
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FBI/DOJ

0-24 (6-20-55)

ROUTING SLIP

Date 5-8-56

~~SAC~~

~~NEW YORK~~ Field Division (65-15665)

RE: WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, W
Esp-R
(Bufile-100-376050)

The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, (✓) conceal all sources, ( ) paraphrase contents. ( ) Remarks:

Very truly yours,

J. Ed. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

65-15665-137

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
MAY 10 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-98 BY SP4 B1 TMC
380414

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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__1__ Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of FBIHQ FILE 100-376050-121

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
New York File 65-15665-140

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X No Duplication Fee X
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FBI/DOJ

0-24 (6-20-55)

ROUTING SLIP

Date 5-8-56

SAC

~~NEW YORK~~ Field Division (65-15665)

RE: WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT
ESP-R
(Bufile 100-376050)

The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, (✓) conceal all sources, ( ) paraphrase contents. ( ) Remarks:

Very truly yours,

J. Ed. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

65-15665-141

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
MAY 10 1956

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-98 BY SP4 BAW/MB
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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5 Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of FBIHQ FILE 100-376050-122

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
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FBI/DOJ

0-24 (6-20-55)

ROUTING SLIP

Date 5-1-56

~~SAC,~~

~~NEW YORK~~ Field Division (65-15265)

RE: WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, W
Esp-R
(Bufile 100-376050)

The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, (✓) conceal all sources, ( ) paraphrase contents. ( ) Remarks:

Very truly yours,

J. Ed. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

65-15265-14
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 2-13-78 BY 4-8 [redacted] 380414

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
NEW YORK FILE 65-15665-144

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FBI/DOJ

0-24 (6-20-55)

ROUTING SLIP

Date 6-7-56

SAC

~~NEW YORK~~ ~~Field~~ Division (65-15665)

RE: WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, WA
Esp-R
(Bufile 100-376050)

The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ( ) conceal all sources, ( ) paraphrase contents. ( ) Remarks:

0-1 [illegible]
Amended 7-27
[illegible] continuing
in [illegible] Salem
[illegible]

[redacted]

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

(S)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Section 552		Section 552a
☐ (b)(1)	☐ (b)(7)(A)	☐ (d)(5)
☐ (b)(2)	☐ (b)(7)(B)	☐ (j)(2)
☐ (b)(3)	☐ (b)(7)(C)	☐ (k)(1)
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☐ (b)(5)	☐ (b)(9)	☐ (k)(6)
☐ (b)(6)		☐ (k)(7)

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1 Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of FBIHQ FILE 100-376050-125

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
NEW YORK FILE 65-15665-146

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FBI/DOJ

0-24 (6-20-55)

ROUTING SLIP

Date 8-15-56

~~NEW YORK~~ Field Division (65-15665)

RE: WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, wa
Esp-R
Bufile (100-376050)

The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ( ) conceal all sources, ( ) paraphrase contents. (✓) Remarks:

b1 - [redacted] b1

b4 1B2(2)84

Very truly yours,

J. Ed. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

65-15665-147

SEARCHED
AUG 21 1956

CLASSIFIED BY SP4-BJA/TMG
DECLASSIFY ON
2-13-98 380414 [redacted] gem

b7c

OPCA-20 (12-3-96)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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1 Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of FBIHQ FILE 100-376050-126

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
New York File 65-15665-148

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FBI/DOJ

OPCA-20 (12-3-96)

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FOIPA
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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
NEW YORK FILE 65-15665-149

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FBI/DOJ

OPCA-20 (12-3-96)

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1 Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of FBIHQ FILE 100-376050-128

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
NEW YORK FILE 65-15665-150

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X for this page X
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FBI/DOJ

OFFICE MEMORANDUM * UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted] (S) DATE: 11/27/56 SECRET

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK [redacted] (S)

SUBJECT: [redacted] (S)

b1

ReBulet dated 10/12/56, captioned "WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, wa.," Bufile 100-376050.

Enclosed are eleven copies of a blank memorandum and 33 prints of three photographs of WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT [redacted] (S)

One copy of the memorandum and one print each of three photographs are being forwarded to each office receiving a copy of this letter.

11 - Bureau [redacted] (S) (Encs. 44) (RM)
1 - Chicago (100-18106) (Encs. 4) (RM)
1 - Los Angeles (100-23657) (Encs. 4) (RM)
1 - Portland (100-6600) (Encs. 4) (RM)
1 - San Francisco (100-25335) (Encs. 4) (RM)
1 - Seattle (100-18224) (Encs. 4) (RM)
1 - Washington Field (100-17841) (Encs. 4) (RM)
1 - NY 65-15665
2 - NY [redacted] (S)

WRM:cxd
(20)

380414

Chief Clerk.
Close Case on this.

Answer pp. 1, 2 & 3 inserted. See period 152
3/18/57

65-15665-151

CONFIDENTIAL

b1- [redacted] b1

New York, New York

Name	BURDETT, WINSTON MANSFIELD
Alias	Paul Strickland
Nationality	American
Description (Photos Available)	
Sex	Male
Race	White
Born	December 12, 1913, Buffalo, New York
Height	5'8"
Weight	155 pounds
Build	Slender
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Pale
Peculiarities	Precise fluent speaker
Marital Status	Married Former wife July 28, 1940 Present wife July 1, 1945
Wife	GIORGINA NATHAN BURDETT b7c- Born [redacted], London, England Former Wife - LEA SHIAVA, killed in Iran on April 24, 1942. She was born on March 2, 1907, Borgosesia, Italy
Children	Daughter - CRISTINA (two years old 1955)
Education	Harvard University (BA 1933) Columbia University (1933-34 graduate studies no degree)
Residences	8409 Talbot Street, Kew Gardens, Long Island, New York (1933-36)

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASS. SPY-8 JA/TMG
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6
2-13-98 380414

Acc# 1665-15665-151

Employment: York (1934-40)

Free lance correspondent abroad, "Brooklyn Daily Eagle," (1940)

Trans Radio Press, reporter (1940)

Foreign correspondent and news commentator, Columbia Broadcasting System throughout Europe, North Africa and Asia (1940-46)

Member of news staff of CBS affiliated Station WTOP, Washington, D.C. (1946-48)

CBS, Rome, Italy (1948-50)

CBS New Department, New York (1951-55)

CBS, London and Rome (1955-)

Intelligence Activity

In early 1940 Max Einhorn, then a court reporter for the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle," advised Winston Mansfield Burdett to go see Joe North who was then a correspondent for the "Daily Worker." Joe North then proposed to Burdett that he, Burdett, go overseas on an espionage mission for the United States.

The first step in this mission was a meeting with a mysterious "third man" whom Burdett has subsequently identified as Jacob Golos, named by Elizabeth Bentley, confessed former Communist courier, as her contact with the party apparatus. Golos gave Burdett certain specific instructions regarding his espionage mission abroad. His first assignment for the Communists, after his arrival

in Stockholm, Sweden, in February, 1940, was to go to Finland and sound out the feelings of the Finns on the war with Russia which was then being fought.

The Finnish-USSR Peace Pact was signed at Moscow on March 12, 1940.

Burdett's intelligence mission in Finland was abruptly terminated with the end of the war. At this time he then decided on his own to go to the Balkian Countries to observe conditions there.

On a stopover in Moscow he was instructed to get in touch with the Russian Consulate in Bucharest, Rumania, for another assignment. The Russian Consulate did not respond and Burdett left for Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

In Belgrade, Yugoslavia, and Ankara, Turkey, Burdett made himself available to the Russians and carried out a number of assignments for them. However, in February, 1942, Burdett broke off all activity with the Russians and so advised them that he was doing so. Since that time, according to Burdett, he has had nothing to do with either the Russians or the Communists.

OPCA-20 (12-3-96)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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3 Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of FBIHQ FILE 100-376050-129

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
NEW YORK FILE 65-15665-151 (ENCLOSURE)

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X Deleted Page(s) X
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FBI/DOJ

SAC, New York (100-80005) December 17, 1956

Director, FBI [redacted] (S) SECRET

[redacted] (S)

b1

[redacted] (S)

An extra copy of this communication and enclosure are furnished for New York file 65-15665 on Winston M. Burdett.

Enclosures 2

cc - 2 - Chicago 100-18106 (Enclosure)
cc - 2 - Los Angeles 100-23657 (Enclosure)
cc - 2 - Portland 100-6600 (Enclosure)
cc - 2 - San Francisco 100-25335 (Enclosure)
cc - 2 - Seattle 100-18224 (Enclosure)
cc - 2 - Washington Field 100-17841 (Enclosure)

CLASSIFIED BY SP4-B JA/TM6
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1
380414 8-1-98

Amended pgs. inserted per pers. 151 3/18/57 dm

WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

65-15665-152

#6

SEC

b7c - [redacted]

pls. see desk OB

AIRTEL 7/11/57

SECRET

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted] (S)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK [redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

Re NY letter to the Bureau dated 5/31/57 and letter from Legat, Rome, to the Director dated 6/19/57. Re let indicates WINSTON MANFIELD MURDERY, [redacted] was unable to state (S) if she was identical or not identical to the unknown Soviet woman with whom he was in contact in Ankara, Turkey, during 1941 and 1942.

b1

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

KELLY

3 - Bureau [redacted] (S) (RM)
2 - WFO [redacted] (Info. 1) (RM)
(1) - NY [redacted] (S)
1 - NY [redacted] (S)

SAL:rjm
(8)

65-15665-153

FBI — NEW YORK

CLASSIFIED BY SP4 BAM/16
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1
9-29-98 380414

4/20/59

AIRTEL

TO: SAC, MIAMI (100-13503)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (97-1121)

67C- [redacted]
SM-C
(OO: NY)

Reurairtel, 4/6/59.

Identity of WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT should be concealed despite the fact that BURDETT has testified before Senate investigators, at his request.

He may be characterized as an individual contact with whom has been insufficient to judge the reliability of the information furnished by him.

RUC

2 - Miami (100-13503) (RM) 65-15665
1 - New York ~~(65-15665)~~ (WINSTON M. BURDETT)
1 - New York (97-1121)

Above is in response to referenced airtel from Miami which requested advice as to whether identity of BURDETT must continue to be concealed. Reairtel indicated that BURDETT had furnished a signed statement regarding his knowledge of the subject on 4/19/55 and further disclosed that "The News", Sarasota, Florida, issue of 6/30/55, reported that WINSTON BURDETT, Columbia Broadcasting System, testified before Senate investigators concerning subject.

note types only

DFG:imcl (#412)
(5)

SEARCHED..... INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED..... FILED.....
APR 20 1959

67C- [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-5-78 BY SP4-B/A/TM6

380414 65-15665-154

0-9 (Rev. 2-14-74)

FBI

Transmit in _____ (Type in plaintext or code) Via airtel _____ (Precedence)

5/17/77
(Date)

To: SAC, Albany

From: Director, FBI

MICHAEL MEEROPOL, et al.
v. GRIFFIN B. BELL, et al.
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 75-1121

Reference Butel to all SACs dated 7/30/76 and Buairtel to all SACs dated 8/6/76.

By referenced communications, a list of the subjects in the investigation and trial of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg was furnished each field office. Also furnished each field office was a list of the names on the Government's Witness List relating to the investigation and trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. The list of subjects and individuals appearing on the Government's Witness List will therefore not be repeated in this communication.

For your information captioned FOIA suit has been in litigation for approximately two years. During the course of this litigation, on 8/1/75, the Court issued an Order that no documents maintained by the FBI be destroyed. Due to the file destruction moratorium then in effect, that Court Order was not brought to your attention in 1975. Due to the continuing litigation and current discussion regarding reinstitution of a file destruction program in the near future, you are hereby being advised of the Order of the Court in this matter. Accordingly, no files maintained in your office (origin or auxiliary office) relating to any of the main subjects or individuals appearing on the Government's Witness List should be destroyed. These files must

2 - Each Field Office

(Do not type below this line.)

" This file is not to be destroyed unless advised by Bureau. Keep as top serial."

"This line for LEFT MARGIN.)

A... I... DATE 8-5-98 SP4B JA/TM6 380414

INDEXED
FILED

MAY 20 1977

FBI—NEW ROCHELLE

65-15665-9M

FBI DOJ

be maintained until further notice.

To insure that no files are destroyed concerning this Court Order, you should immediately prepare a search slip on all of the names mentioned in all of the referenced communications (including all serial references) and place a copy of this communication as the top serial in each of the applicable files. A stamp should be placed on this serial to read "THIS FILE IS NOT TO BE DESTROYED UNLESS ADVISED BY THE BUREAU KEEP AS TOP SERIAL."

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-02
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT—

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-65056) DATE: 4/7/60

FROM : [redacted] (65-1963)

SUBJECT: [redacted]
ESPIONAGE - R

Re New York letter to Bureau dated 2/17/60; [redacted] letter to Bureau dated 2/29/60.

Enclosed herewith for Bureau and New York are copies of FD-302s reflecting interviews with [redacted] as requested in re New York letter. Inasmuch as the data furnished [redacted] included numerous individuals, this information is being furnished to New York [redacted]

57C
57D

RUC
2 - Bureau (Encls. 4)(REGISTERED MAIL)
27 - New York (3 - 65-17540)(Encls.13)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-59538)(JULIET STUART POYNTZ)(Encls.2)(RM)
[redacted]
(1 - JAMES WECHSLER)(Encls. 2)(RM)
[redacted]
(1 - ELLIOT JANEWAY)(Encls. 2)(RM)
[redacted]
(1 - WINSTON BURDETT)(Encls. 2)(RM)
(1 - MARTHA DODD STERN)(Encls. 2)(RM)
[redacted]
(1 - CARLO TRESCA)(Encls. 2)(RM)
[redacted]

65-154

CFH/mw
(31)

5-26-87 SP8 Tu/bb 80-1048
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-2-85 BY SP1 Gst/pl
CA#80-1048

[redacted]65-1963

[redacted]

A copy of this letter is being furnished New Haven with copies of FD-302s which contain information [redacted].

b7C
b7D

[redacted] initially contacted at his residence on 3/21/60, in connection with the case captioned [redacted] ITSP." (N. Y. file 87-17059).

During this contact [redacted] furnished part of the data included herein and the remainder was furnished on 3/28/60, when he appeared at [redacted] Office for additional interview.

During these interviews, [redacted] cooperative although he pointed out that much of the information which he discussed occurred many years ago and he was vague as to details. He commented that he has previously furnished this information to Government agencies and during the prior interviews he felt that the data furnished probably was in more detail and more accurate. He stated that he originally furnished information to the Government concerning his contacts with Communist and Soviet Agents in 1942 in New York when he furnished data to the Provost Marshal, U. S. Army, to function as a War Correspondent. He suggested that data furnished to that agency in 1942 would probably be in more detail and more accurate.

It is suggested that the New York Office after reviewing the material furnished [redacted] may desire to contact the Provost Marshal's Office in New York in an attempt to obtain the information furnished during the prior interview.

No leads are being set forth as a result of the information furnished [redacted] and any leads deemed necessary should be set forth by the Office of Origin after reviewing and correlating this material.

b7C
b7D [redacted] 65-1963

Also enclosed herewith for New York are the following photographs which were utilized in the interview with [redacted]

b7C
b7D

1 Photograph of DAVID COOK

2 Photographs of SHAKNO EPSTEIN under names SAM STONE and JULIUS BERSON

1 Photograph of GERALD MARK MOREN

3 Photographs of JULIET STUART POYNTZ.

FD-302 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 3/30/60

[redacted] He described himself as "a former independent radical" prior to his going to Spain [redacted] during the Spanish Civil War in 1937. He said he was never a member of the Communist Party, however, he stated during the period he was in New York City, from the Fall of 1934 until his departure to Spain, he had considerable association with individuals whom he felt were members of the Communist Party or were closely connected with the Communist cause.

b7C
b7D

[redacted]

He stated he has always been interested in writing and the primary purpose of his coming to New York City in 1934 was to attempt to get some of his work published [redacted] He stated that it was in this connection that he became acquainted with JERRE MANGIONE, editor for the Robert McBride Publishing Company, who resided in the Greenwich Village area of New York. He continued that it was through MANGIONE that he subsequently became acquainted with individuals whom he now considers Communist or Communist sympathizers.

He added that it was in this connection that he met an individual whom he believed to be JULIET STUART POYNTZ. He stated that this individual [redacted] was known to him as JULIET STUART. He added that she was living with a man by the name of POYNTZ and he met her only on one occasion when MANGIONE took him to STUART and POYNTZ's apartment.

He described STUART as being in her late 20s or early 30s in 1937, when he met her and stated she was a good looking

---

on 3/21/60 at [redacted] File # [redacted] 65-1963

by SAs [redacted] /mw Date Dictated 3/25/60

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

5-26-87 SP8 T4/ab 80-1048

8-2-85 SP7 GSK/AL
CA # 80-1048

67C
67D > [redacted]65-1963

girl about 5'4", 110 pounds, reddish hair, and had bad teeth which were stained a greenish color. He state POYNTZ, with whom she was living, was a tall dark handsome man whom he estimated to be approximately 6' in height. It was his recollection that the man was approximately 2 years older than his wife.

[redacted] declared that his basis for assuming that JULIET STUART POYNTZ, whom he met on this occasion, was identical with the individual who was reported to be a Communist leader and subsequently referred to by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in his writing and testimony, was the fact that the occasion for which MANGIONE was taking him to see this individual, was so that he could meet the leader of the Communist Party in Greenwich Village.

67C
67D

Further, it was his belief that after reading of the description of POYNTZ by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS that the individual he met was identical with the person referred to by CHAMBERS.

[redacted]

b7C
b7D

[redacted] 65-1963

[redacted]

[redacted] observed photographs of JULIET STUART POYNTZ and declared that the photographs were not identical with the individual he met in New York in 1937. He further commented that he was quite certain that the individual he met was in her late 20s or early 30s and no older.

b7C
b7D

[redacted]

He commented further that he recalls meeting STEVE NELSON [redacted] as to this particular incident.

[redacted] further observed photographs of DAVID COOK, SHAKNO EPSTEIN, under the names of SAM STONE and JULIUS BERSON and of GERALD MARK MOREN. He declared he was definitely not acquainted with EPSTEIN or MOREN but he identified the photograph of DAVID COOK as identical with an individual he knew as DAVID CROOK, whom he met in Barcelona, Spain sometime in 1937. He stated that CROOK was a corresdondent in Spain for a British magazine known as "News Review." [redacted] always thought that CROOK was a secret Communist agent and while in Spain, during the Spanish Civil War, he himself had the impression that CROOK was a Trotskyist. He noted that CROOK, while in Barcelona, was unpopular with the American Communists.

b7C
b7D [redacted]5-1963

[redacted] got the impression that CROOK was pro-Communist. He recalled that CROOK related that he had been to China as a school teacher. He further advised that CROOK, while in New York, was staying with JAMES WECHSLER, who was working for PM Newspaper. He further recalled that while in New York, CROOK fell in love with PEGGY WRIGHT, who was working for PM. He commented that PEGGY WRIGHT later married JEROME WEIDMAN, the playwright.

b7C
b7D

[redacted] advised that the last he heard concerning CROOK was a card around 1945, in which CROOK announced his marriage in England and he believes he subsequently received a Christmas card from him in England. He stated that he recalled no particular message or events of any importance from this correspondence.

He stated he believed CROOK came from around Birmingham, England; was possibly Jewish and probably attended a London college.

[redacted] He recalled he was introducted to her by ELIOT JANEWAY, whose real name is ELIAS JACOBSON and is now a business consultant for News Week Magazine. He continued that he met JANEWAY through JERRE MA NGIONE.

[redacted] many of his pro-Communist acquaintances felt [redacted] should be ashamed of himself for having anything to do with [redacted]

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65-1963

[redacted] commented that he made light of these comments and kidded his pro-Communist friends by stating he was a Trotskyist. He stated that [redacted] one of the officials in the United Electrical Workers Union, whom he believed to be JULIUS EMSPAK. Further, he recalled she was closely associated with HARVEY O'CONNER, who has written a number of books. He recalled [redacted] took him to several parties at O'CONNER's house on Riverside Drive and it was at some of these parties that he met JULIUS EMSPAK.

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[redacted] declared that he was aware of the fact that [redacted] was pro-Communist during this period but he did not realize that she was a Communist Party member until she showed him her Communist Party card a few days prior to his departure to Spain. He declared that after leaving for Spain, he may have had a letter or two from her, but he never saw her again.

[redacted] the office of the Daily Worker to confer with LOUIS BUDENZ [redacted] to the Daily Worker office to see BUDENZ.

[redacted]

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b7D [redacted] 65-1963

[redacted] took exception to this, stating he felt that this was not a logical inference since he had seen BUDENZ only on one occasion when he went with [redacted] and their purpose in seeing BUDENZ was concerning [redacted]

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[redacted] had the impression that it was a Communist front. He further stated that he believed [redacted] were Communists because they appeared to be following the Communist Party line at that time.

[redacted] stated that after his return from Spain, he attempted to contact [redacted], however, he never received any response to his inquiries.

[redacted]

Further, in 1948, while he was [redacted] related he learned from [redacted], an Associate Press (AP) photographer [redacted] was working for the AP in New York. [redacted]

FD-302 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/1/60

[redacted] furnished the following information concerning his acquaintances and associates whom he met primarily during the period 1934 and 1937 in New York City, whom he felt had some Communist connections. He stated that his entree to many of these individuals was through JERRE MANGIONE, who was in 1934, an editor for the Robert McBride Publishing Company and resided in Greenwich Village on West 16th Street, New York City.

He advised that HELEN FITZGERALD, who was secretary to one of the editors of the Daily Worker was MANGIONE's common-law wife at this time. It was his recollection that the Daily Worker editor for whom FITZGERALD worked was named EDWIN or EDWARD McSORLEY, who lived on Bleecker Street and was married and had a number of young children. He recalled that MANGIONE and HELEN FITZGERALD took him, on several occasions, to McSORLEY's house for social visits. He recalled further that on one occasion, he saw McSORLEY at the Daily Worker Office [redacted]

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[redacted] described MANGIONE as being about twentythree years old in 1934; was tall, thin and very dark, of Sicilian origin. He stated he believed MANGIONE came from Rochester, New York, where his father was a shoe maker and he believes he attended Syracuse University. He advised that MANGIONE has written several books on Sicily and he recalled that in the summer of 1936, MANGIONE made a trip to Sicily to gather material for a book. He further advised that MANGIONE used the cover name of JAY GERLANDO in writing for the "New Masses." [redacted]

[redacted] recalled somewhere around 1941 or 1942, of learning that MANGIONE was working for the U. S. Immigration Service in Washington, D. C., and was living with a woman named

On 3/28/60 at [redacted] File # [redacted] 65-1963

by SAs [redacted] mw Dictation Date 3/30/

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

S-2687 SP8 T4/06 80-1048

8-2-85 SP1 GSK/PB1 Attn: 65 13665- 15

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b7D [redacted]65-1963

HELEN KENDRICK, who was a Communist and working for the CAB. He continued that through [redacted] he learned that MANGIONE is now working for N. W. AYERS Advertising concern with offices in New York and is living in Connecticut.

Concerning HELEN FITZGERALD, [redacted] related that she is what he considered an "open Communist" in that she did not try to conceal her Communist Party membership and he recalled that she attempted to recruit him into the Communist Party.

[redacted] advised that he met ALEX TAYLOR through JERRE MANGIONE. He stated that TAYLOR was a writer for the "New Masses" and he recalled that TAYLOR was quite active in the Book and Magazine Guild, which was an organization of editors, publishers and writers.

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[redacted] and he recalled that TAYLOR tried to influence him as to what to write in this publication. He further recalled that TAYLOR, with the help of MANGIONE, tried to "rig" an election in the Book and Magazine Guild.

[redacted] advised that he met JOSEPH NORTH while in Spain. NORTH being the first Daily Worker correspondent there. He declared he had no direct contacts with NORTH, however, occasionally they found themselves in the same company on social visits. He stated it was primarily through VINCENT SHEEHAN, the writer, that he saw NORTH. He commented that JOE NORTH apparently exercised a lot of authority while in Spain.

[redacted] recalled that sometime during the period of October 1939 and April 1940 [redacted] JOE NORTH. [redacted] stated he believed this was the only time he recalled seeing NORTH after leaving Spain.

67C
67D [redacted]5-1963

[redacted] identified FANYA FOSS as an associate of MANGIONE. He advised she was a writer and was about 38 years of age in 1936. He recalled she was living with a man named GORDON KINGMAN and that they had an apartment in the same building with MANGIONE. He advised it was through FOSS that he attended meetings of the Writer's Union which he believed to be a Communist group. He further commented that it was through FOSS and MANGIONE [redacted]

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[redacted] requested by FOSS and MANGIONE. In this connection, [redacted] recalled that there was a Communist undertaker by the name of SCHMIDT who had a summer place in the Catskills, who apparently was putting up the money [redacted] He stated he recalled going to SCHMIDT's summer place with FOSS and MANGIONE [redacted]

[redacted] identified STOYAN CRISTOWE as another individual whom he associates in the group with FOSS and MANGIONE. He stated that CRISTOWE was a Bulgarian, who has written a number of books. He recalled that FOSS took him to CRISTOWE's apartment on one occasion. He advised that CRISTOWE was considerably older than the other associates and it was his recollection that during the war CRISTOWE wrote pamphlets for the War Department in Washington, D. C.

Another individual was CARL MALMBERG of Swedish origin, who wrote several medical articles. [redacted] advised he first met him in New York City through MANGIONE and later around 1942 in Washington, D. C., he went to MALMBERG's office with MANGIONE and his wife at which time MALMBERG was writing some type of pamphlet for the Government.

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b7D [redacted]5-1963

[redacted] stated in 1940, he met WINSTON BURDETT in Bucharest, who was a correspondent for Trans Radio Press. He stated that BURDETT was married to a woman named LEA, who was later murdered in Iran.

He recalled while in Bucharest he needed a "tipster" and BURDETT obtained MIRON PARASCEVESCU, a gypsy, who was pro-Communist, to work in this position for him. Later, when he [redacted] BURDETT obtained his job with CBS.

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b7D [redacted]

[redacted] He stated that after seeing BURDETT in Rome on this occasion, he saw him once in New York City. He stated he was never a close associate of BURDETT and in all of his contacts with BURDETT, BURDETT was always "stand offish."

[redacted] noted that in June, 1956, BURDETT confessed to being a Soviet Agent.

[redacted] WILLIAM MANGOLD at the Spanish Information Bureau, located on East 42nd Street. [redacted] He recalled that MANGOLD took him to the Daily Worker Office although he did not go in and he recalled that MANGOLD stated he was going in for instructions. He stated further that MANGOLD later came to Spain.

He stated that MANGOLD was a friend of DEXTER MASTERS, editor of "TIDE" and that MASTERS, at the time, was dating MARTHA DODD, who later became MARTHA DODD STERN. He commented that he met STERN socially.

While in New York during the period of 1934-37 and while associated with MANGIONE, he recalled that MANGIONE on two or three occasions stated that he was meeting ALEX TRACHTENBERG. He recalled on one occasion, while in a cafeteria near 5th Avenue and 14th Street, he and MANGIONE were present, MANGIONE introduced him to TRACHTENBERG and [redacted] stated he got the impression that MANGIONE may have taken orders from TRACHTENBERG.

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He further recalled that on one or two occasions while in MANGIONE's apartment, there were meetings which [redacted] believed possibly were "cell meetings" at which he, [redacted] was excluded. [redacted] stated he could not say MANGIONE was a Communist Party member, but in view of his associates and the fact that his former common-law wife, HELEN FITZGERALD worked at the Daily Worker, he believes MANGIONE at least had strong Communist sympathies.

[redacted] recalled seeing MANGIONE in Mexico City in 1943 [redacted] He stated that MANGIONE was not too friendly with him at this time although he did have tea with him. He was unable to explain MANGIONE's reason for being in Mexico City at that time.

[redacted] advised that it was through MANGIONE that he met CARLO TRESCA. He advised that after the Spanish Civil War, during a social visit to the apartment of COBURN GILMAN, who edited Travel Magazine and is now believed to be deceased, he met TRESCA. He advised that he also believes he met TRESCA on other social occasions but he was always with MANGIONE and he recalled that the conversations were "general chatter."

[redacted] concluded by stating that his views changed after going to Spain during the Spanish Civil War and he broke

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[redacted]65-1963

with the group with which he formerly associated prior to going to Spain and stated his contacts with his former associates were very limited and occurred only when they did meet at social gatherings, which was very infrequent.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

TO : SUPERVISOR [redacted] 2-23-64.

FROM : BULKY EXHIBITS SECTION (FILE 25-15625)

SUBJECT: EXHIBITS MAINTAINED IN RED ROPE FOLDERS IN BULKY EXHIBIT VAULT + 1 Q env.

The Bulky Exhibit Section has instituted a project to have above captioned exhibits thoroughly reviewed for disposal or retention.

Attached are first and last sections of file referring to exhibits in question. The first section contains the green sheets listing the exhibits.

Each supervisor receiving a copy of this memorandum is requested to have the pertinent exhibits reviewed and fill in the spaces listed below. This memorandum is to be returned to the Bulky Exhibit Section by 2-28-64.

EXHIBITS TO BE DESTROYED: 1A 13

Completed 8/11/64 SM

EXHIBITS TO BE RETAINED: 1A 1 thru 1A 12
1A 14

REASON FOR RETENTION: For investigative aids. Possible eventual prosecution.

EMPLOYEE REVIEWING EXHIBIT [redacted]
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65-15665-156

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JUL 2 3 1964
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8-5-98 SP4-BJ/PMG
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WINSTON BURDETT

NEW YORK FILE 65-15665

SUB A SECTION

Form No. 1—D. of I.

U. S. Department of Justice

(MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE)

File No. 62-75456

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION

See also Nos.

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—50010-1

CBS Reporter Bare[illegible] Past as Soviet S[illegible]

By PAUL HEALY
of THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, June 29.—Winston Burdett, a top CBS newsman, told the Senate Internal Security subcommittee that he was a Co[illegible] agent in Europe in 1940-42 and that the Russians engin[illegible] assassination of his first wife in Iran in 1942 "because she knew too [illegible]"

The tender, 41-year-old newscaster quietly confessed [illegible] that he became an "enthusiastic" Com[illegible] Party member while working for the now defunct [illegible] in 1937. He named 12 other former em[illegible] of the Eagle who he said were Commies in the [illegible] that.

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. N.Y. NEWS

DATED JUN 30 1955

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

P3 Penal

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He also identified six members of the New York Newspaper Guild during the 1937-42 period who, he said, were either Communists or "presumed" to be Communists.

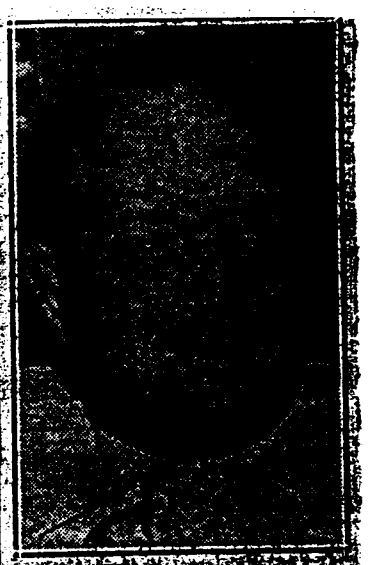
Then in his trained radio voice he gave a detailed account of Russian intrigue as he knew it at the start of World War II.

As Burdett was testifying, CBS Vice President Sig Mickelson issued a statement that Burdett, who joined CBS in 1941, voluntarily disclosed his Commie past to his bosses in 1951 and that CBS would continue him in his present position. Mickelson said Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) of the Internal Security subcommittee, has urged CBS not to fire Burdett. Mickelson added:

"It is our judgment that Mr. Burdett's break with Communism was complete and final 13 years ago and that he has been a loyal and honest citizen ever since. We believe that his actions in making full disclosure to the FBI and in appearing before the Senate subcommittee are further evidence of that break and of his strong sense of duty."

Those He Named

Identified by Burdett as fellow Commies when he was at the Eagle were: Charles Grutzner, who he said is now employed by the New York Times; Nat Einhorn, Victor Weingarten, Violet Brown, who later married Weingarten; Charles Lewis, Hy Charnik, Herbert Cohn, Melvin Barnett, David Gordon (now with



Sen. James Eastland
Doesn't want Burdett fired

THE NEWS): Gladys [illegible] Larry Adler and Lyle Dowling.

(In New York, Gordon said [illegible] Burdett's testimony: "I think the statement [illegible] and I don't know how [illegible] world he mentioned me. My record speaks for itself. [illegible] Army veteran, served in [illegible] War II as a combat infantryman [illegible] the Battle of the Bulge [illegible] hospitalized as a result [illegible] also awarded the Combat [illegible] Bulge.")

Burdett testified that [illegible] Miss Bentley, Adler and Dowling were editorial employes. Dowling, he said, was [illegible] [illegible] though Dowling was not [illegible] member.

Burdett said [illegible] Communist Party [illegible] lieved it was [illegible] because [illegible] sary for me to join [illegible] because of any [illegible] At the Eagle [illegible] one of the [illegible] natical party [illegible]

Bu[illegible]

(Continued [illegible])

(Continued from page 3)

[illegible] communist [illegible] in 1940 [illegible]

In a series of clandestine meetings with a Russian agent in Stockholm, Burdett was [illegible]

[illegible] he resisted her efforts to have him think over his decision. Burdett said his decision to quit was purely personal; he was fed up and disillusioned with Communist Party members as he saw them function in Europe.

Burdett's attractive present [illegible] wife [illegible] in the audience [illegible] traying emotion as he told [illegible] dramatic story.

Burdett was asked about [illegible] alleged former Communist. He [illegible] he knew an Amos Landman [illegible] an employe of either the New York Mirror or New York [illegible] (actually, he [illegible] The Newspaper [illegible] Landman was an [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible]

He also [illegible] a former [illegible] New York [illegible] and Party member [illegible]

Admits Being Red Sp
Says They Killed Wi

By ALVIN SPIVAK

WASHINGTON, June 29 (INS).—Radio-television newsman Wi
Burdett testified Wednesday he was a Communist spy when the U
tered World War II. but that he broke with the Reds and one mon
they caused the murder of his first wife because she "knew too much
Columbia Broadcasting System commentator told the Senate Inter
curity subcommittee he joined the Communist Party in 1937 while
on the Brooklyn Eagle and was a spy from 1940 until he "broke wi
movement" in M
1942.

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The slender, 41-year-old Burdett declared that, within one month after he quit the party, Soviet Communists instigated the "political assassination" of his first wife, whom he described as an "anti-Fascist Italian journalist" named Lea Schiati.

* * *

HE SAID THE "assassination" occurred in Soviet-occupied Northern Iran while he was on a trip to India for CBS. Burdett said he first thought Italian agents had arranged the slaying but that a U. S. intelligence agent told him the Communists engineered it.

The witness said his wife was killed by a Kurdish road guard and that her death came shortly after his "last contact" with the Soviet espionage apparatus in Ankara, Turkey, in March, 1942.

Burdett's present wife listened intently as he told his dramatic story. He said his first wife was killed because she "knew too much" about the political situation in Yugoslavia.

* * *

A CBS SPOKESMAN said Burdett revealed to the network in 1951 that he had once been a Communist. The spokesman said CBS has full confidence in the ace newsman as a "loyal and honest citizen."

The broadcasting system made public a letter from Senate Internal Security Chairman Eastland (D.-Miss.), who praised Burdett for his decision to testify and urged the network to "stand by him" and "publicly commend him."

Burdett named a dozen persons who, he said, were fellow members of the Communist Party's "Brooklyn Eagle unit" when he became a Red. One of those named was Charles Grutzner, who, Burdett said, is now on the news staff of the New York Times.

* * *

HE DESCRIBED other members of the unit as:

Nat Einhorn, a reporter; Victor Weingarten, a reporter; Violet Brown, reporter, who married Weingarten; Charles Lewis, rewrite man and copy reader; Hyman Charniak, reporter; Herbert Cohn, movie reviewer; Melvin Barrett, reporter; Dwyn Gordon, reporter; Gladys [illegible]ley, commercial employe; [illegible]ry Adler, commercial employe; and Lyle Dowling, a "very [illegible] executive of the now defu[illegible] Eagle.

[In New York, Gordon, [illegible] working for The New York [illegible] News, called Burdett's [illegible]ment "preposterous". [illegible] know how in the world [illegible]tioned me," Gordon said. [illegible] an Army veteran, served [illegible] War II as a combat infantr[illegible] 9th Armored Division [illegible] Battle of the Bulge. I [illegible]talized as a result. I [illegible] awarded the combat [illegible] badge."]

Burdett also named [illegible]sie, Hollywood writer, [illegible] refused to tell the [illegible] American Activities Committee whether he had been a Communist.

Burdett said some activ[illegible]ers in the New York [illegible]per Guild during the [illegible]riod were either Commu[illegible] "presumed" by him to [illegible] testified about the follo[illegible]

Amos Landman—[illegible] he knew Landman [illegible] newspaperman. [illegible] member of the [illegible] collect him as [illegible] of the Communist [illegible]

After Burdett testified, the subcommittee called Bessie. He invoked the Fifth Amendment. Stern, who said he was president of the New York Newspaper Guild in 1941, denied ever having been a Communist. Kaufman invoked the Fifth Amendment.

Mrs. Violet Weingarten denied being a Communist now or for the past 10 years, but refused to say whether she was a Red prior to 1945. Murray Young invoked the Fifth Amendment. Dowling denied membership in the party since 1945, but refused to say whether he was a member earlier.

Asked who recruited him into the Communist Party, Burdett replied: "No particular person."

Burdett said: "The person I knew most well was Alvah Bessie. I knew and liked him warmly. I cannot say I ever saw him at a meeting of the Communist Party. Nevertheless, I believe him to be a member of the party."

The subcommittee's witness list shows Einhorn and Dowling live in New York City; the Weingartens in Pleasantville, N. Y., and Bessie in San Francisco.

BURDETT SAID Einhorn was the "leading member" of the Eagle's Communist cell and its CIO American Newspaper Guild unit. He emphasized that the Communist group was in no way connected with the Guild.

This, he testified, was how he became [illegible]

In [illegible] 1946, Einhorn told him to "get in touch" with [illegible], a correspondent for the Communist Daily Worker. [illegible] North in the [illegible] Greenwich Village [illegible] and North told him the party wanted Burdett to go to Finland.

North arranged a rendezvous with a third man near New York's Union Square, Burdett quoted the stranger as saying: "We have a mission for you in Finland and we want you to go abroad as a correspondent for the Brooklyn Eagle."

LATER, BURDETT said he learned the "stranger" was Jacob Golos, notorious Soviet spymaster and friend of Elizabeth Bentley, confessed Red courier who has

definite conclusion that he was a member of the Communist Party." He said Stern was press attache at the Yugoslavian Embassy in 1946. Burdett said he took Stern to lunch and Stern "made statements about the Greek civil war that could only be made by a Communist."

MILTON KAUFMAN — identified as a "high officer" of the New York Guild. Asked if he knew Kaufman as a Communist, Burdett replied "I did." He said he attended Communist Party meetings with Kaufman.

John Francis (Jack) Ryan — "I knew a Jack Ryan who was a high official in the New York Newspaper Guild." He did not positively identify Ryan as a Communist, but said he attended Red meetings with Ryan and Kaufman.

Gladys Kopf — identified as "executive assistant" to Kaufman in the New York Guild's central office. "I knew her as a Communist."

Ira Henry Freeman — "I think I have known such a man as a newspaperman in New York." He did not recall Freeman as a Communist.

Sam Wiesman — described as a New York Times employe during the 1937-47 period, but not in the editorial department. "I cannot say I definitely knew him to be a Communist, but my definite assumption was that he was a party member." Burdett said he knew Wiesman's wife, Helen, as a Communist at the party's Jefferson School in [illegible]

TORETTA WARDON — "I knew her as a Communist under the same circumstances" — she worked in the party's section headquarters in Brooklyn.

[illegible]

Reds Ousted in '41, Guild Says

Late Wednesday night, top officers of the American Newspaper Guild, CIO, issued the following statement from their convention headquarters in Albany:

"Pro-Communist influence in the American Newspaper Guild was eliminated in 1941 when a left-wing administration was voted out of office by a general membership referendum. That was nearly 15 years ago and a year before Burdett himself, by his own admission, broke with the Communist Party.

* * *

"THE GUILD was one of the first unions to take this decisive step. This is a matter of record and the record is clear. If there are any Communists in the newspaper industry, the publisher hired them, not the Guild. Unlike some unions, the Guild exercises no control over hiring."

At the same time, Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice-president of the New York local of the ANG, stated that none of the employes of the Brooklyn Eagle named by Burdett as Communists in the 30s, had been employed by that paper for many years.

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8-5-98 SP4 BJM/MG

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'Political Assassination'

Burdett Says Reds Slew [illegible] Because She Knew Too M[illegible]

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP).—Winston Burdett told the Senate Internal Security subcommittee today he is convinced the Russians "assassinated" his first wife because "she knew too much."

Mrs. Lea Schiavi Burdett, a news correspondent, was killed in Iran in April, 1942. Her death, he said, came a month after he had broken finally with the Communists, and when she was in Iran and he in[illegible] an assignment by CBS[illegible]

Burdett's Story

Here is the story, as [illegible] by Mr. Burdett:

While in Iran, Mrs. B[illegible] decided to visit the Russian-occupied sector to the north where she received information the Soviets were training partisans who would revolt under the leadership of Tito and thus insure that Yugoslavia would fall into the Russian orbit. The Russians didn't want the Allies to know of this plan, so they hired a Kurdish tribesman in northern Iran to kill her. This the tribesman did, Mr. Burdett said, while she and her companions were en route back from a visit to a Kurdish leader.

Others Unhurt

[illegible] the time of Mrs. Burdett's [illegible], a State Department announcement here said she was [illegible] and killed by highwaymen who attacked her automobile. Several others were in the car, including an Iranian policeman, but were not hurt.

The State Department announcement identified Mrs. Burdett as correspondent for PM, a New York newspaper now defunct. She was an Italian journalist when she married Mr. Burdett.

Mr. Burdett told the Senators he had been informed by United States counter-intelligence agents that they believed her death [illegible] assassination [illegible]

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DATED JUN 30 1955
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Today in Washington

Winston Burdett's Example Held Up to Other Ex-Reds

By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Winston Burdett—former Communist but now a true American—has performed a great service in the crusade against communism. He has put to shame the hundreds who, rather than aid their country, have pleaded the Fifth Amendment as they refused to tell their countrymen the truth about Communist infiltration in America.

Winston Burdett could have testified, as he did, before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee and told only about his own activities in espionage abroad. He need not have mentioned any other names. But, recognizing his obligation and feeling that he must clear his own conscience, he came forth with the names of every one whom he had met in Communist meetings in this country and such contacts as he made with Communist espionage agents abroad.

Rarely has there been such a comprehensive confession from a former Communist. To the credit of the Columbia Broadcasting Company, it is noted in the near- [redacted] rdett has be[redacted] re- [redacted] cause there [redacted] hak he long ago [redacted] from the Commu-

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JUN 30 1955
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to Country

[illegible] will Burdett be re- [illegible] sincere convert to [illegible] ctrine as opposed [illegible] munist philosophy, [illegible] e to his country in [illegible] y will stand out [illegible] the most gratifying examples of how former Communists can contribute to the elimination of Communists from inside the government. There would be less need of complicated security programs if those who know about Communist activities would cooperate with their government in telling the truth as did Burdett.

It so happens that Burdett was not a government employee. He never needed to fear a security check-up or any of the procedures through which government employees must pass. He didn't need to go before a Congressional committee. But he voluntarily called on the F. B. I. and told his story four years ago.

Was this enough? Burdett wrestled with his conscience and came to the conclusion that merely to tell the story in secret was insufficient. He felt he owed a debt to his country. He decided of his own accord to make his confession to a Congressional committee so that the public might know all.

"I felt it was my duty to do so," he testified. "I want to do what is right."

These are "not private matters alone," added Burdett, for they affect one's status as a citizen.

The Burdett story is important in many ways. For one thing, his sworn testimony now corroborates the story told by Elizabeth Bentley of her contact with Jacob Golos, a Soviet agent. Miss Bentley has been attacked by the "pinks" as unreliable, and the whole power of the Communist apparatus has been turned on her in an effort to discredit her testimony, just as was the campaign against Whittaker Chambers. The Communists have a well-established technique—they aim to discredit a government witness so as to weaken the entire campaign of the F. B. I. and Congressional committees against Communists.

It was Elizabeth Bentley who in 1945 turned up for the F. B. I. the information about the Soviet spy ring and the late Harry Dexter White's connection with it. She told then of the activities of Golos. Now Burdett gives first-hand information which shows that Bentley was telling the truth.

Burdett was on the news staff of "The Brooklyn Eagle" in 1940 when he went abroad to do espionage work for the Communists. His newspaper didn't know of his connections. Burdett operated with the Communist apparatus in Finland, Rumania and Yugoslavia. He went to Moscow to get instructions. America had not yet entered the war and Soviet Russia was at the time allied with Hitler. There was, therefore, no violation by him of American espionage laws. He broke with the Communists in 1942.

Could Have Kept [illegible]

[illegible] Winston Burdett [illegible] have kept quiet. He was [illegible] no compulsion, except [illegible] a worried conscience, to [illegible] out in the open with the [illegible] story of his experiences.

Sen. Eastland, D., [illegible] chairman of the Senate [illegible] Security subcommittee [illegible] Burdett's stand and [illegible] the Columbia Broadcasting [illegible] tem for its [illegible] an employer. They [illegible] called as witnesses [illegible] persons [illegible] having been [illegible] munists [illegible] Brooklyn [illegible] themselves [illegible] ment privilege [illegible] testify. It will [illegible] contrast.

If there were [illegible] there would be [illegible] longed investigation [illegible] gressional committee [illegible] infiltration by [illegible] the press, the [illegible] ater, the college [illegible] ernment would [illegible] less extensive [illegible]

Burdett's [illegible] prove the [illegible] during [illegible] have important [illegible] [illegible] the country [illegible] owe allegiance [illegible] country.

Statements By 'Eagle' and Guild

A spokesman for "The Brooklyn Eagle" said yesterday that all of its employees identified as Communist party members by CBS newsman Winston Burdett before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in Washington had left the newspaper a number of years before it suspended publication on March 16.

The spokesman, speaking for the newspaper's management, said they left the "Eagle" for "a variety of reasons."

In a similar statement, Jack Deegan, staff director of the Newspaper Guild of New York, said that none of the group identified by Mr. Burdett is "associated with the present administration" of the Guild "in any capacity."

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CBS Statement on Burdett

The text of the statement issued yesterday by Sig Mickelson, Columbia Broadcasting System vice-president in charge of news and public affairs, in connection with Winston Burdett's appearance before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee:

Early in 1951, Winston Burdett disclosed that he earlier had been a member of the Communist party. He told us that in 1942 he had renounced all belief in Communist doctrine and severed all relations with that group and proposed to make his information available to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Shortly thereafter, Mr. Burdett had the first of many meetings with the F. B. I. He likewise recently made known his intention to appear voluntarily before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee at this and an earlier executive session, May 12.

It is our judgment that Mr. Burdett's break with communisms was complete and final thirteen years ago and that he has been a loyal and honest citizen ever since. We believe that his actions in making full disclosure to the F. B. I. and in appearing before the Senate subcommittee are further evidence of that break and of his strong sense of duty.

When we concluded in 1951 that Mr. Burdett's break with communism had been final, we determined, without condoning his past actions, to continue him in his staff position. Justification for this decision can be found in public statements on the subject of ex-Communists by several recent chairmen of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, the House Un-American Activities Committee and J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Also, we have been urged to maintain this position by Sen. James O. Eastland, present chairman of the Internal Security subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate, in the attached copy of a letter to Daniel O'Shea, vice-president, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., dated June 7, 1955.

it would be fine if Columbia should publicly commend him for his decision after he has testified in open session.

I have been advised of Mr. Burdett's assignment to cover the United Nations session in San Francisco leaving New York on June 17 and returning after the end of the session. No present plans of the committee will interfere in any way with the performance of this assignment.

With kindest personal regards and all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Internal Security Subcommittee.

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CBS Tells Of Burdett's Big Scoop

First to Report Nazi-Soviet War

Forty-one-year-old Winston M. Burdett is a veteran newsman with experience in war and peace in more than a score of countries and a special reputation for accuracy and reliability, according to the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The big scoop of his career, CBS reports, came in June of 1941 when he forecast the Nazi attack on the Soviet Union a day before it was announced to the world on June 21. He was then working occasionally for CBS in Ankara, Turkey. This was a year before he broke with communism and became a CBS regular.

Mr. Burdett was born in Buffalo and was graduated from Trinity School in New York City. Then he completed a four-year course at Harvard University in three years, specializing in Romance languages, and was graduated magna cum laude at the age of nineteen.

Joined 'Eagle' in '34

He joined "The Brooklyn Eagle," now defunct, in 1934. In August of 1937, while with the paper, he joined the Communist party and, in his own words, became "a very devoted member, young, enthusiastic and very earnest."

As he explained to the Senate investigators in Washington yesterday, he never did have any "profound feeling about the truth of Marxist theory," but that at the age of twenty-three "anything progressive was good to me and the Communist party was most progressive."

He added: "I was emotionally impelled to join a large cause, outside myself, which I believed to be good."

Went Abroad in 1940

It was in 1940 that he got the idea to go to Europe in the party's interest. He arranged with "The Eagle" to be sent abroad as a roving correspondent, paying his own expenses, with headquarters in Stockholm.

While stationed in the Swedish capital, he not only worked for the Communists and went on spying missions but he also picked up some legitimate assignments as a newsman for Trans-Radio Press, which supplied news to CBS and other broadcasting companies.

In 1940, after a trip to Moscow, he severed his connection with "The Eagle" and decided to seek his fortune in Europe.

Meanwhile, in April, 1940, in Bucharest, he met Miss Lea Schiavi, then about thirty-two years old, a native of Milan and a newspaper woman who was correspondent for PM, the defunct New York newspaper. They were married in July, 1940, in Sofia.

Miss Schiavi, who was [illegible] in Iran in 1942, had been deprived of her Italian passport because of anti-Fascist articles. Italy influenced Romania to expel her in 1940. The Burdetts went to Yugoslavia, where Mr. Burdett continued to work for CBS until his permission to broadcast was suspended as a result of Italian pressure, after he had reported domestic unrest in Italy.

Mr. Burdett married a second time in 1945 while in Italy. His wife is the former Miss Giorgina Virginia Nathan, granddaughter of a former Mayor of Rome.

They went to Ankara, and it was there that he broke with the Reds. After his wife's death in Iran, Mr. Burdett went to India and was by this time a CBS regular. He returned to Cairo in time to follow the British 8th Army in triumph across North Africa. He was in Rome when Italy surrendered.

After the war, Mr. Burdett was assigned to Washington in 1946 and that year won the "National Headliners Medal of Merit" for some broadcasts on investigation of election irregularities. He was sent to [illegible] in 1948 and later came to New York to serve as "anchor" of a daily CBS feature [illegible] brought in the voices of correspondents around the [illegible]. Subsequently he was assigned United Nations coverage.

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13 Named By Burdett As Reds, Too

On 'Brooklyn Eagle' in 1937

Burdett News Index

Question-and-answer testimony on pages 10 and 11. Other related stories are:

CBS newsman Winston Burdett admits being member of Brooklyn Red cell from 1937-'42, names others he knew there, tells of spying. Page 1

Burdett describes slaying of his wife by Reds. Page 6

Sketch of Burdett's life. Page 9

Statement by CBS. Page 8

Information about persons named by Burdett. Page 8

David Lawrence praises Burdett for testifying. Page 15

By James E. Warner

WASHINGTON, June 29. — Winston Burdett, Columbia Broadcasting System radio and TV news correspondent, testified under oath today that he had been a "very enthusiastic and devoted member" of the Communist party and that he had done espionage work abroad for the Soviet Union.

Speaking quietly and calmly, Mr. Burdett testified before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee that he was a member of the party from 1937 to 1942 and had engaged in espionage work for Russia during the last two of those years. Previously he had voluntarily told his story to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and had also appeared before the Senate subcommittee in executive session.

A Spy Thriller

His story was a fascinating spy thriller complete with furtive meetings, details of the inner workings of Communist intrigue and an accusation that the Russians instigated the "assassination" of his first wife after he broke with the party in 1942.

He named names. He said there was a Communist party unit in the Brooklyn "Daily Eagle" which included a top executive. The committee later called to the stand some of those he named. Frequently they took refuge behind the Fifth Amendment.

The public hearings resume tomorrow. Mr. Burdett, still under subpoena, may testify again. Twice today he was publicly thanked by the committee for his testimony, and CBS revealed it has known since early 1951 of his former Communist connections.

CBS Backs Him

In a statement, Sig Mickelson, CBS vice-president in charge of news and public affairs, said, "It is our judgment that Mr. Burdett's break with Communism was complete and final thirteen years ago and that he has been a loyal and honest citizen ever since. We believe that his actions in making full disclosure to the F. B. I. and in appearing before the Senate subcommittee are further evidence of his strong sense of duty."

Sen. James O. Eastland, D., Miss., subcommittee chairman, opening the hearing, noted that

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Was Red Spy

(Continued from page one)

J. Edgar Hoover has said that ex-Communists "can strike a mighty blow" against the Soviet conspiracy by telling what they know to the proper authorities, and that Mr. Burdett would disclose "a phase of the Communist conspiracy" never told before.

"The committee is fully aware of the mud guns of vilification which will be directed against their allies," Sen. Eastland said. "Therefore we are deeply grateful to this witness and welcome his courageous effort to roll up the Iron Curtain protecting the Communist conspiracy in the highly important area of his competence."

J. G. Sourwine, committee counsel, opened the fireworks with virtually his first question to Mr. Burdett.

"Were you ever a Communist?" he asked.

"I was, sir," Mr. Burdett replied.

He said he joined the Communist party "because I was emotionally impelled to identify myself with a larger movement outside myself."

He said he sought intensely for things that were "progressive"—"anything that was progressive was good to me, and the Communist party was the most progressive of all," he said.

He came before the subcommittee to tell all, he added, because "I felt it was my duty to do so." Any one's past activities as a Communist are "not private matters alone," he continued. They affect one's status as a citizen.

He said he joined the party in August, 1937, when working as a reporter for the Brooklyn "Daily Eagle," where there was a party unit—he avoided use of the term "cell." The person who "had the most influence" in getting him to join, he said, was Alvah Bessie, later to become known as one of the "Hollywood Ten."

"I never saw him in a meeting, but I knew he was a Communist," Mr. Burdett said of Mr. Bessie.

Bessie on Stand

Put on the stand later, Mr. Bessie, accompanied by counsel, pleaded the Fifth Amendment to a long list of questions, including the key query as to whether he is now or ever was a member of the Communist party.

Asked to identify persons who were members of the Brooklyn "Eagle" Communist unit during his time there, Mr. Burdett listed:

Charles Grutzner, who he said he believes now is employed by "The New York Times"; Nat Einhorn; Victor Weingarten; Violet Brown, who later married Weingarten; Charles Lewis; Hyman Charniak; Herbert Cohn; Melvin Barnett; David Gordon; Gladys Bentley; Larry (perhaps Leonard) Adler, and Lyle Dowling.

After Mr. Burdett left the stand, Sen. Eastland told reporters that Mr. Grutzner will appear as the first witness at tomorrow's hearing. "It is my understanding," he said, "that Mr. Grutzner will not use the Fifth Amendment."

Mr. Burdett said all but Miss Bentley, Adler and Dowling were editorial employees. He identified Dowling as a "very high executive" on the "Eagle" who walked out with the American Newspaper Guild (C. I. O.) in a strike against the paper in 1937, although Dowling was not a Guild member. However, Mr. Burdett explained that the Communist group had no connection with the Newspaper Guild.

In the spring of 1938, Mr. Burdett said, he attended, with Violet Brown, a Communist school at which the teacher was Murray Young.

On the stand later, Mr. Young said he taught English at Brooklyn College from 193[illegible] to 19[illegible]3, but refused to say whether he had any other teaching jobs in this period. He said he is now unemployed. He took the Fifth Amendment on other questions.

Mrs. Weingarten, nee Brown, a slim, erect brunette in a blue dress, volunteered that she is not now a Communist, was not a year ago or ten years ago, but beyond that must stand on her constitutional rights. Mr. Sourwine saved time by asking if she would make the same answers if asked about her association with a long list of persons. She said she would, whereupon she was excused. Her husband is to testify tomorrow.

Sen. Eastland broke into the questioning this morning to bring out the spying angle.

"Did you ever engage in espionage?" he asked Mr. Burdett.

"I did, after I went abroad in February, 1940, until I broke with the party in March, 1942," Mr. Burdett replied.

Under further questioning, he said it came about in this way:

Joe North, a reporter for "The Daily Worker," put him in touch with a third man, whom he was to identify years later from F. B. I. photos as Jacob Golos, who also was Communist contact for Elizabeth Bentley.

"They have a mission for you in Finland," Golos told Mr. Burdett.

There were some other meetings on street corners and in a Greenwich Village cafeteria. Mr. Burdett negotiated with his editors to go abroad as a correspondent for "The Eagle," which had no foreign correspondents, offering to pay his own way. "The Eagle" agreed, and finally succeeded in straightening out some passport trouble with the State Department, which at first balked on the ground Mr. Burdett was not a bona-fide correspondent on "The Eagle" pay roll.

Golos Provided Passage

Actually, Golos provided the money for second-class passage aboard a Norwegian ship from New York to Bergen, and enough to get Mr. Burdett to Stockholm.

On arrival in Stockholm in February, 1940, Mr. Burdett received instructions from a "Mr. Miller" to go into Finland and report on the morale of the Finnish people during their war with Russia.

When that war ended, Mr. Burded decided to go to the Balkans via Russia. "Mr. Miller" gave him instructions for a rendezvous at a hotel in Moscow, where a man and woman gave him orders for another meeting in Bucharest, but this member of the Soviet underground never did show up, he said.

Later, in Belgrade, the Communist underground again contacted him, and "a tall man with one glove" gave him orders to get acquainted with certain Yugoslav officials.

could evaluate Mr. Burdett's effectiveness as an agent for that country, there was no testimony to indicate he had transmitted any "state secrets" of the United States.

His value, it was pointed out, was in gathering information in foreign countries that were available only to an American foreign correspondent.

While working for the Russians in Turkey for several months after arriving in Ankara in March, 1941, Mr. Burdett said he met a woman at a high diplomatic function, then delivered his reports to her at the Soviet Embassy.

On two occasions, however, he said he met the woman in town.

She stepped out [illegible] ba[illegible]y limousine, greeted [illegible] the street, and then, [illegible] walked around the [illegible] he slipped her his report[illegible] one of these occasions, [illegible] told him that for [illegible] sons it was best th[illegible] outside the embassy.

The woman, who [illegible] could not remember [illegible] the press at the [illegible] bassy, and [illegible] under way after [illegible] been working for [illegible]

In other testim[illegible] dett identified [illegible] as "a high offic[illegible] York Newspaper [illegible] knew to be a C[illegible]

Warned of [illegible]

On the stand [illegible] panied by counsel [illegible] was warned by [illegible] that he was [illegible] proceedings, [illegible] swer questions [illegible] Amendment.

"Did you testi[illegible] session this mor[illegible] knew nothing ab[illegible] in the Guild[illegible] asked.

"I must decl[illegible] was the reply.

"Did you [illegible] pionage?"

"No, I ne[illegible]

After con[illegible] counsel, Mr. [illegible] negatively to [illegible] whether he [illegible] of a conspira[illegible] government [illegible] lence.

Two other m[illegible] into Mr. Bu[illegible] the questioni[illegible] tee counsel [illegible] were Ira [illegible] Peter Christ[illegible]

As to Mr. [illegible] dett said [illegible] newspaper [illegible] but "I did [illegible] Communism [illegible]

He said that [illegible] Rhodes, who [illegible] Press corresp[illegible] holm when [illegible] spring of 19[illegible] not know [illegible] member of the [illegible] ty. But [illegible] with him [illegible] a very [illegible] and [illegible] pattern [illegible]

The Meaning

THERE is a hard lesson for liberals and others who scoff at a Communist conspiracy in this country in yesterday's news sensation that Winston Burdett, member of the CBS news staff, was a Communist for five years and a Communist spy at the outset of World War II.

He made the disclosure himself before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and proceeded to name 12 persons who he said were fellow comrades in the Brooklyn Eagle unit of the Communist Party.

The hard lesson is this: The Communist conspiracy did exist, it does exist, and it must be exposed.

We hope the Burdett case will cause liberals and other scoffers to make an agonizing reappraisal of their views. But on the record we doubt that they will.

For through the long years of earnest, hard efforts to uncover the Communist conspiracy they have remained unconvinced. They reviled Martin Dies, first chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee. They reviled Harold Velde, who also labored at that thankless task.

They reviled Vice President Nixon, when as a member of the committee, he first got on the trail of Alger Hiss. They reviled Senator Joseph McCarthy. They reviled such key witnesses to the conspiracy as Elizabeth Bentley, Whittaker Chambers and Louis Budenz.

But perhaps the Burdett case at last will convince them. We earnestly hope it does, for no American of any party or strata can afford to ignore the fact that the Communist conspiracy did exist, does exist, and must be exposed.

As for Mr. Burdett we join with Senator Eastland, chairman of the subcommittee, in commending him for his courage and forthrightness in making his disclosures. He has, as the Senator says, rendered a real service.

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Linked to Communists in Burdett Testimony

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP).—Senate investigators called for questioning today more of the persons described as one-time Communists by a reporter who told a cloak-and-dagger story of having spied for Russia over a decade ago.

Charles Grutzner, now a New York Times reporter, was listed as the first witness at a followup hearing before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee to dramatic testimony given yesterday by Winston M. Burdett.

Sen. Eastland (D-Miss.), the subcommittee chairman, said in advance of today's session he understood Grutzner would be a cooperative witness. The New York Times had no comment.

Joined Red Unit in 1937

Burdett, now 41, testified he had joined a Communist unit at the now-defunct Brooklyn Eagle in 1937, undertaken espionage assignments abroad for Russia in 1940-41, and then had broken with the Communists before going to work for the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Grutzner was among a dozen former fellow employes on the Brooklyn Eagle whom Burdett testified he had known as Communists in 1937-40. The subcommittee said it has been unable so far to find all those whom the CBS newsman and commentator had linked to the Communist party.

Late yesterday five of those named by Burdett invoked their 5th Amendment privilege against possible self-incrimination in refusing to answer some questions. A

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sixth, Monroe Stern, swore to the subcommittee he never had been a Communist.

Burdett said Stern, in the late 1930s, had worked on a New York City newspaper—he couldn't remember which one—and that he had remembered Stern as "A prominently active member" of the American Newspaper Guild rather than as a Communist party member.

But Burdett said he "came to the definite conclusion" that Stern was a Communist after the two met here in 1946 at a time when Stern was press relations officer at the Yugoslav Embassy.

Stern said that job was purely a business affair. He denied he ever had joined the Communist party and testified he never had attended any meeting he knew to be "wholly Communist."

Burdett, now CBS' United Nations reporter, spent about three hours in the witness chair in the Senate's big caucus room. As he finished his testimony, Eastland thanked him for "the very fine service you have rendered your country."

DISCLOSED RECORD.

CBS issued a statement saying Burdett had disclosed his past Communist membership early in 1951 and had gone to the FBI with his information about the party.

CBS added it felt he had made a complete break with the party and had decided to continue him in his job. CBS also made public a letter from Eastland urging it to "stand by him."

Highlights of Burdett's testimony were his account of spying for Russia in Europe in 1940-41, from Finland to Turkey, of secret and sometimes misfiring contacts with Soviet agents and what he called the "political assassination" of his wife, an Italian journalist.

He said she knew too much about Russian plotting to set up a Red regime in Yugoslavia.

AMES ASSOCIATES.

Less dramatic was his naming of former associates he said he had known as members of a Communist unit at the Brooklyn Eagle—at a time when, he said, he was "a fanatical, hotly dogmatic" party member.

He described several of the same persons as having been active in the CIO Newspaper Guild, but said the Guild was in no way connected with the Communist party.

At Albany, where the Guild is holding its convention, national president Joseph Collis said the union "wrested control from the Red element" in 1941, and he added:

"The only Communists in the newspaper industry were hired by the publishers. The union does not hire people. The publishers do . . ."

NONE ACTIVE IN GUILD.

The Newspaper Guild of New York, Local 3 of the National Union, said in a statement that "none of those named (by Burdett) are associated with the present administration of the Newspaper Guild of New York in any capacity."

"It is a matter of record," the local added, "that none of the individuals named as employes of the Brooklyn Eagle have worked for that paper in a number of years and they have no voice in guild affairs."

In addition to Grutzner, those Burdett named as members of the Communist unit were:

Victor Weingarten, Violet Brown (now Mrs. Weingarten), Charles Lewis, Hyman Charniak, Herbert Cohn, Melvin Barnett, David Gordon, Gladys Bentley, Larry Adler, Lyle Dowling, and Nat Einhorn.

Gordon, now working for the New York Daily News, said in New York:

"I think the statement is preposterous and I don't know how in the world he mentioned me. My record speaks for itself. I am an Army veteran, served in World War II as an infantryman in the battle of the Bulge. I was hospitalized as a result. I was also awarded the combat infantry badge."

Mrs. Weingarten, who now resides in Pleasantville, N. Y., told the subcommittee she is not a Communist now and wasn't 10 years ago but she said she would refuse to answer any other questions about communism.

DECLINES TO ANSWER.

Dowling, who testified he now is employed in the music department of a New York publisher, said he is not now a member of the Communist Party and has not been since 1945. Asked if he ever had been, he declined to answer under his Fifth Amendment protection.

Another former Brooklyn Eagle employe Burdett said he had known as a Communist was Alvah Bessie, now of San Francisco and one of the "Hollywood Ten" screen writers. Bessie served a year in prison for contempt of the House Un-American Activities Committee several years ago.

Burdett said, however, that by the time he joined the Communist party, Bessie had left the Eagle.

Bessie, when called, invoked the 5th Amendment and refused to say whether he is a Communist now or had been in the past.

Besides those at the Brooklyn Eagle, Burdett named others who said he had known or believed to be Communists. One of them, Murray Young, he described as a teacher at a Communist [illegible] school he attended in Brooklyn.

Young, who told the subcommittee he now is unemployed but formerly was an English teacher at Brooklyn College, refused to say whether he is a Communist. Nor, under his 5th Amendment privilege, would he say whether he ever had taught at the Communist school.

CBS Newsman Used to Launch Press Witchhunt

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee headed by Senator James O. Eastland (D-Miss) today launched the witchhunt against newspapermen that had been threatened by Joe McCarthy.

The committee put CB news correspondent Winston Burdett on the stand. Burdett claimed that he had been a member of the Communist Party from 1937 to 1942, and named 13 former employes of the Brooklyn Eagle as "Communists."

He claimed that a trip to Europe in 1940 as a roving correspondent for the Eagle was financed by himself and that he had been "sent abroad" by the Communists.

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Senators Quiz Other Called Red by Burdett

Special to the New York Post

Washington, June 30—Senate investigators today summoned more of the described as one-time Communists by a radio reporter who admitted spying a decade ago.

Charles Grutzner, a New York Times reporter, was scheduled to be the first witness before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee.

Grutzner was named yesterday by Winston M. Burdett, UN reporter for CBS, as a member of a Communist unit of employes of the Brooklyn Eagle in the 1930s.

One of 24 Named

Sen. Eastland (D-Miss.), the subcommittee chairman, said he understood Grutzner would be a "cooperative" witness. Grutzner was one of 24 persons named by Burdett as Communists or "assumed" by him to be Communists.

Grutzner Explains

Before taking the stand today, Grutzntr told The Post:

"I'm not going to volunteer any names unless I'm 100 per cent sure that I'm not bearing false witness.

"When I left the party after getting fed up with its works I considered it a closed chapter. I just forgot about it. I wasn't a dedicated Communist like Burdett. I was amazed yesterday by his recalling names of people he'd worked with 15 years or more ago."

Grutzner said he would not plead the Fifth Amendment. He said:

"I joined the Communist Party 18 years ago, and I quit 15 years ago. When I joined it seemed the practical thing to do; the world was different; the atmosphere was different.

"I was interested in various causes—discrimination, segregation, housing—and in working for those causes I kept running into people who were Communists. They seemed to be working for the same things I was working for.

"When I was asked to join the party it seemed the practical thing to do to achieve some of the good things I felt we should have."

Burdette, 41, spent three hours on the witness stand in the Senate's big caucus room. When he concluded his testimony Eastland thanked him for the "very fine service you have rendered your country."

During the three hours Burdette also related his adventures as an espionage ag[illegible] sia in the early 1940s.

"Emotionally Compelled"

Burdett testified that he jo[illegible] the Communist Party in A[illegible] 1937, while employed on [illegible] defunct Brooklyn Eagle. [illegible] broke with the party, he [illegible] spring of 1942, he said, [illegible] became a CBE reporter.

Why did he join? "[illegible] was emotionally com[illegible] identify myself with [illegible] cause outside myself w[illegible] lieved to be a good [illegible]

Why did he leave the p[illegible] "Because I came to see [illegible] Communist Party fu[illegible] the tool of a cynical pow[illegible] used it cynically."

While Burdett was [illegible]

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Continued from Page 3

stand he named these persons whom he had known as Communists or "assumed" were Communists:

Monroe Stern — Former New York newspaperman. Burdett said Stern was press attache at the Yugoslav embassy in 1946 and made statements to him about the Greek civil war "that could only be made by a Communist."

Stern testified later that he never was a Communist. He had only a business relationship with the Yugoslavs, he added.

Milton Kaufman — Burdett referred to him as a "high officer" in the New York Newspaper Guild at the time Burdett belonged to the Communist Party. He said he attended Communist meetings with Kaufman and knew him as a Communist.

Kaufman invoked the Fifth Amendment, but said he never had engaged in espionage and never was a member of an organization dedicated to the violent overthrow of the government.

John Francis (Jack) Ryan — identified as another "high official" in the Guild. Burdett said that he attended Communist meetings with Ryan, but did not testify that he knew Ryan to be a Communist.

Murray Young — Burdett said Young was "a teacher at the (Communist) party section school which I attended in 1938." Young testified he was a faculty member at Brooklyn College fsom 1931 to 195'. He refused to say whether he was a Communist now or in the 1930s.

Alvah Bessie — Burdett said Bessie, known as one of the "Hollywood Ten," urged him to join the Communist Party. Bessie invoked the Fifth Amendment when called to the stand.

Sam Weissman — Burdett "assumed" that he was a Communist Party member. Weissman is employed by the New York Times in the department that produces its bound index.

Gladys Kopf—identified as "executive assistant" to Kaufman—"I knew her as a Communist," Burdette said.

Doretta Tarmon—"I knew her as a communist" in Brooklyn.

Joe North—Identified as a correspondent for the Daily Worker.

Melvin Barnett—Called a member of a Communist unit on the Brooklyn Eagle. He now is a copy reader for the Times.

David Gordon—Burdett called him a member of the Eagle Communist unit. Gordon, now employed by the New York Daily News, said Burdett's statement was "preposterous."

Gordon said in New York:

"I think the statement is preposterous and I don't know how in the world he mentioned me. My record speakes for itself. I am an Army veteran, served in World War II as a combat infantryman, 9th Armored Division, in the Battle of the Bulge.

Charles Lewis—Identified as a member of the Eagle Communist unit.

Hyman Charnak—Same Identi-

fication.

Herbert Cohn—Same identification.

Gladys Bentley—Same Identification.

Nat Einhorn—Called the "leading spirit" of the Eagle Communist unit.

Victor Weingarten—Identified as a member of the Eagle unit.

Weingartner said he would testify today that "I am not a Communist and wasn't a Communist 10 or 15 years ago."

He added he would plead the Fifth Amendment, however, on questions about communism in the 1930s.

Violet Brown (Mrs. Weingarten)—Reporter on the Eagle who, Burdett said, attended a Communist party section school in 1938.

Mrs. Weingarten testified later that "I am not a Communist and I was not a member last year or 10 years ago, but I shall refuse to answer any further questions about communism."

Larry Adler—Described as an employe of the Eagle and the "youngest member of the Communist unit."

Lyle Dowling—Burdett said Dowling had a "very high executive position" on the Eagle and was a member of the Communist unit. Dowling testified he knew some of the persons named by Burdett. He denied he was a Communist.

Amos Landman—Described as an employe of the New York Mirror or the New York Daily News. Burdett said he "recollected" Landman as a member of the Communist Party, but was not positive.

The News said today: "Actually he did not work for the News but was employed by the defunct (newspaper) PM."

At Albany, N. Y., where the Guild is holding its convetion, a statement was issued by a spokesman on behalf of Joseph J. Collis, national president. It read:

"Pro-Communist influence in the Newspaper Guild was eliminated in 1941 when a left wing administration was voted out of office by a general membership referendum.

"That was nearly 15 years ago and a year before Burdett himself—by his own admission—broke with the Communist Party."

Jack Deegan, staff director of the Newspaper Guild of New York, said that none of the persons identified by Burdett is associated with the present administration of the Guild "in any capacity."

A spokesman for the Brooklyn Eagle said that the persons named as Communist Party members left the Eagle a number of years before it suspended publication March 16.

The Guild said that these persons still were on the Guild rolls:

Lewis, The Post; Gordon, the Daily News; Grutzner and Weissman, the Times.

There is a Charles Lewis employed at The Post, but he is not the Charles Lewis referred to in Burdett's testimony.

C.B.S. MAN ADMITS HE WAS A RED SPY

Burdett Tells of Work Abroad —Names Others at Inquiry

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29—Winston M. Burdett, now United Nations correspondent for the Columbia Broadcasting System, testified today that he had been a Communist party member from 1937 to 1942 and had engaged in espionage for Russia overseas.

The soft-spoken, 41-year-old commentator was the first witness called by the Senate Internal Security subcommittee in an inquiry of Communist infiltration of the American press.

He said he had joined the party in August, 1937, while employed on the now defunct Brooklyn Eagle and had broken with it in the spring of 1942 shortly after he had become a full-time reporter for C. B. S.

He joined the Communist party, he said, because "I was emotionally compelled to identify myself with a larger cause outside myself which I believed to be a good cause."

He left it, he said, because he came to see that the Communist party was [illegible] political power which used it [illegible] cally, he testified.

[illegible] quick to commend Mr. Burdett for "moral courage" in testifying. From the Washington office

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

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C.B.S. MAN ADMITS HE WAS A RED SPY

Continued From Page 1

C. B. S. issued a statement saying it had known of his former affiliation since 1951. The network said it had decided at that time to continue his employment in the conviction that he had been "a loyal and honest citizen" since his break with communism thirteen years ago.

Mr. Burdett, testifying with the practiced ease of an experienced broadcaster, painted a dramatic and detailed picture of his spying for Russia in Finland, Rumania, Yugoslavia and Turkey from 1940 to 1942. He also gave the subcommittee the names of a dozen former colleagues on The Brooklyn Eagle who, he said, were members of the party unit there.

These he named as Nat Einhorn, Victor Weingarten, Violet Brown (now Mrs. Weingarten), Charles Lewis, Hy Charniak, Herbert Cohn, Melvin Barnett, David Gordon, Charles Grutzner, Gladys Bentley, Larry Adler and Lyle Dowling.

Mr. Burdett said he did not know the whereabouts of any of these except Mr. Grutzner, "presently employed by The New York Times." Mr. Grutzner is a reporter on the city staff of The Times. Mr. Barnett is a copy editor on The Times.

Cites Bessie Influence

Mr. Burdett said he could not name any single individual who had induced him to join the party, although he said the greatest influence on him had been exerted by Alvah Bessie, former movie writer who now lives in San Francisco. Mr. Burdett said Bessie had left The Eagle before he joined the Communist unit.

The witness also identified some other names as those of persons he said he had either "assumed" or had been sure were Communists at the time. All of these names were brought into the testimony by Jay Sourwine, counsel of the subcommittee. They were:

Amos Landman, "an employe of either The New York Mirror or New York Daily News."

Monroe Stern, "employe of a Manhattan paper."

Milton Kaufman, "a high officer of the New York Newspaper Guild," a C. I. O. union.

Gladys Kopf, "an assistant" in the Guild office.

Sam Weissman, "a non-editorial employe of The New York Times." Mr. Weissman is an employe of the department that produces the bound index of The Times.

Mr. Weissman's wife Helen, who worked in the Brooklyn section headquarters of the Communist party.

Doretta Tarmon, who also worked there.

Peter Christopher Rhodes, whom Mr. Burdett knew as a United Press correspondent in Stockholm in 1940.

Murray Young, who Mr. Burdett said had been a teacher in the Communist party indoctrination school in Brooklyn.

John Francis (Jack) Ryan, a "high official of the Newspaper Guild."

Mr. Sourwine also put forward the name of Ira Henry Freeman, "a newspaper man in Manhattan." Mr. Burdett could not identify him as a Communist. Mr. Freeman is a reporter on the city staff of The Times.

Spy Work Described

He said Mr. Einhorn, then a court reporter for The Eagle, was "the leading spirit of the Communist party at The Eagle." He said it was Mr. Einhorn who had first proposed that he go overseas on an espionage mission for the Communists.

The first step in this, he said, was a street-corner rendezvous at night with a mysterious "third man." He identified the man many years later from Federal Bureau of Investigation photographs as Jacob Golos, named by Elizabeth Bentley, confessed former Communist courier, as her contact with the party apparatus.

From that point, Mr. Burdett related, life became a series of clandestine meetings and projects that stretched from Stockholm, Sweden, to Ankara, Turkey, and sometimes "ended up in the air" with no [illegible] from his mysterious [illegible].

The witness said [illegible] overseas in [illegible] lowing several [illegible] Golos, as a "[illegible] roving reporter for The Eagle," paying most of his own expenses. His first assignment for the Communists was to go to [illegible] and sound out the feelings of the Finns on the war [illegible] then under way.

He said this mission [illegible] terminated abruptly [illegible] of the war and [illegible] to go to the [illegible] war conditions [illegible] job with Trans-[illegible] agency now [illegible].

The Finnish [illegible] was a negotiated [illegible] signed at [illegible] 1940. Under [illegible] Soviet [illegible] territory.

At a stop[illegible] said, he was in[illegible] touch with the [illegible] in Bucharest, [illegible] assignment. How[illegible] sulate did not [illegible] presently left [illegible] goslavia.

In that [illegible] ed to meet [illegible] gray [illegible] corner. [illegible] snow on [illegible] tall man [illegible] was the [illegible].

What he [illegible] related, [illegible] ent to [illegible] with [illegible] head [illegible] ment [illegible] to do this [illegible] thou[illegible] said [illegible] would [illegible] him [illegible] do [illegible] the [illegible] my [illegible] things going up in the air with

arrangements mysteriously failing."

From Belgrade, Mr. Burdett, by that time broadcasting occasionally for C. B. S., went to Ankara and there he himself initiated further dealings with the Russians. His contact was with a Russian woman, whom he remembers only as "madame," the "second highest-ranking person in the Russian Embassy."

Turkish Data Sought

"Madame," asked him to furnish frequent reports on whether the Turkish Government really was neutral, as it had proclaimed, or whether it leaned toward the Axis or the Allies. Mr. Burdett said he soon found out "the Turks meant it" and were really neutral.

In July of 1940 he was married to his first wife, Lea Schiavi, an Italian journalist, and in the fall of 1941 they went to Teheran, capital of Iran, to cover the joint occupation of that country by the British and the Russians. He was now on the C. B. S. staff.

Sometime during the winter of 1941-42, "I decided the time had come to make my decision about the Communists. I knew I didn't want to work for them or with them. The decision became set," he recalled.

In early February, 1942, leaving his wife in Teheran, he returned to Ankara and told "madame" of his decision. She was "shocked and surprised," but did not object. Shortly thereafter he was sent to India on a brief assignment for C. B. S.

During his absence his wife and a party decided to go into northern, Russian-occupied Iran near Tabriz. During the visit they were waylaid by two tribesmen who asked for their papers. As soon as Mrs. Burdett identified herself, the tribesmen opened fire and fatally wounded her.

At first, Mr. Burdett said, he thought the assassination had been instigated by either the Germans or the Italians, since his wife was strongly anti-Fascist. Later, however, he was told by American Army counter-intelligence that their investigations showed it had been instigated by the Russians.

Mr. Burdett said he believed it was because his wife had discovered that the Russians were training Yugoslav Partisan units in northern Iran for the armies of Marshal Tito.

"Lea Schiavi," he said, "was assassinated because she knew too much."

After Mr. Burdett completed his testimony, the subcommittee called to the witness stand six of the persons he had named.

Monroe Stern, now "self-employed" and living in Sarasota, Fla., replied firmly, "I have not, sir," when asked if he had ever been a member of the Communist party. He recalled, as had Mr. Burdett, that they had met in Washington in 1946 when Mr. Stern was temporary press officer at the Yugoslav Embassy.

He explained his employment by saying the Yugoslavs, "just out of the mountains and the woods," wanted someone who could help them in their dealings with the Americans. The job, he said, came to him through Nat Einhorn in New York, who apparently had been approached by the Yugoslavs. He said he "never saw any documentary proof" that Mr. Einhorn was a Communist.

Alvah Bessie, known as one of "The Hollywood Ten" in the House un-American Activities Committee investigation of communism in Hollywood several years ago, invoked the Constitution's Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination and refused to answer a long series of questions by Mr. Sourwine. He cited the amendment in refusing to say whether he knew most of the persons named by Mr. Burdett.

54 Willow Street, Brooklyn, said he had been a member of the Newspaper Guild in New York. But he, too, pleaded the Fifth Amendment as to Mr. Sourwine's questions about communism in the Guild.

Mrs. Violet Weingarten of Pleasantville, N. Y., testified that she was a Guild member. She said she was "not a Communist, and I was not a Communist last year or ten years ago, but I refuse to answer any further questions about communism."

Murray Young, now unemployed and living in Brooklyn, testified that he had taught English at Brooklyn College from 1931 to 1951. He also invoked the Fifth Amendment in response to a question whether he was a Communist now or had been in the Nineteen-Thirties.

Lyle Dowling, 55 East 93d Street, New York, now in the music department of The Oxford Press, New York, said he was not a Communist but had been denounced as "a neo-Trotskyite" by the Daily Worker.

Mr. Dowling was Naples editor of the Army publication, Stars and Stripes, during the war. He too, used the Fifth Amendment frequently in avoiding Mr. Sourwine's questions concerning possible Communist affiliations.

After today's hearing, Senator Eastland told reporters Mr. Grutzner would be the first witness called tomorrow morning.

"It is my understanding," he said, "that Mr. Grutzner will not use the Fifth Amendment."

Guild Checks Records

The American Newspaper Guild headquarters in New York checked the names against its membership records, which go back only to 1947.

A Guild representative said the following were not listed in the present files:

Einhorn, Charniak, Cohn, Barnett, Adler, Kaufman, Gladys Kopf, Doretta Tarnon, Rhodes, Helen Weissman, Stern.

The following were listed as having withdrawn from the Guild to go into other businesses:

Weingarten, Violet Brown Weingarten, Gladys Bentley, Dowling, Landman, Ryan.

Those still carried on the Guild rolls and the newspapers with which they are listed were: Lewis, The New York Post; Gordon, The New York News; Grutzner and Weissman, The New York Times.

A spokesman for The Post said Lewis was not known there.

In Albany, where the Guild was holding a convention, a spokesman issued a statement on behalf of Joseph J. Collins, national president; Ralph S. Novak, executive vice president, William J. Farson, secretary-treasurer.

In it, the officers told of their drive on left-wing elements.

The Guild delegates at the convention are to vote Friday on a resolution adopted last year that would change the Guild constitution to bar Communists from membership.

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or whether those he did admit knowing had been Communists.

Bessie served a one-year prison term for contempt of Congress for refusing to answer questions about Communism at another inquiry.

Milton Kaufman, now living at

4 Statements [illegible]

Following are the texts of a statement issued yesterday by Sig Mickelson, vice president of the Columbia Broadcasting System, a letter from Senator James O. Eastland to C. B. S., a statement by The New York Newspaper Guild and a statement by National Guardsmen in connection with disappearance of Winston Burdett, C. B. S. commentator, that he had been a Communist spy overseas:

By Mr. Mickelson

Early in 1951 Winston Burdett disclosed that he earlier had been a member of the Communist party. He said that sometime in 1947 he had renounced all belief in Communist doctrine and severed all relations with that group, and proposed to make his information available to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Shortly thereafter Mr. Burdett had the first of many meetings with the F. B. I. He, likewise, recently made known his intention to appear voluntarily before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee at this and an earlier executive session, May 12.

It is our judgment that Mr. Burdett's break with Communism was complete and took place thirteen years ago and that he has been a loyal and honest citizen ever since. We believe that his actions in making full disclosure to the F. B. I. and in appearing before the Senate subcommittee are further evidence of that break and of his strong sense of duty.

[illegible]

Letter from [illegible]

Dear Mr. O'Brian:

Winston Burdett [illegible] Burdett's testimony [illegible] and I believe [illegible] in every way [illegible] that he has [illegible] shake of his [illegible] hope that Columbia [illegible] by him. I think it would be [illegible] if Columbia should commend him for [illegible] after he has testified [illegible] Eastland.

I have been [illegible] Burdett's [illegible] the United [illegible] Sen. Eastland [illegible] TV's on his [illegible] after the [illegible] present plans of [illegible] will interfere in [illegible] the performance [illegible] ment [illegible] and [illegible]

Chairman [illegible]

The [illegible] York [illegible] Burdett [illegible] the Communist [illegible] administration [illegible] Communist [illegible] Burdett [illegible] [illegible]

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Named on Burdett List

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 29.—During the course of his testimony before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, Winston Burdett named the following as persons whom he had either known as Communists or thought to be party members:

MONROE STERN—"I came to the definite conclusion that he was a member of the Communist party," Mr. Burdett said. He said Mr. Stern was press attache at the Yugoslav Embassy in 1946, and that at a luncheon with him, Mr. Stern "made statements about the Greek civil war that could only be made by a Communist."

Mr. Stern, testifying later under oath, denied that he was ever a Communist. He said his relationship with the Yugoslavs was a business relationship.

MURRAY YOUNG—"He was a teacher at the (Communist) party section school which I attended in the year 1938," Mr. Burdett said.

Mr. Young, who said he was a faculty member at Brooklyn College from 1931 to 1951, refused to say whether he is a Communist now or was one in the 1930s.

ALVAH BESSIE—"I knew him as a Communist by his own declamation of belief," Mr. Burdett said. "He urged me to join the party." He also identified Mr. Bessie as one of the "Hollywood Ten."

Mr. Bessie, testifying later, invoked the Fifth Amendment.

MILTON KAUFMAN—Identified as a "high officer" in the New York Newspaper Guild at that time. Asked if he knew Mr. Kaufman as a Communist, Mr. Burdett replied, "I did, sir." He said he attended Communist party meetings with Mr. Kaufman.

Mr. Kaufman invoked the Fifth Amendment after he had said he never engaged in espionage and never was a member of an organization dedicated to the violent overthrow of the government.

JOHN FRANCIS (JACK) RYAN—"I knew a Jack Ryan who was a high official in the New York Newspaper Guild," Mr. Burdett testified. He did not positively identify Mr. Ryan as a Communist but said he attended Red meetings with Mr. Ryan and Mr. Kaufman.

SAM WEISSMAN—Described as a "New York Times" employee during the 1937-'42 period. He now is employed by "The Times" in the department that produces its bound index. "I cannot say I definitely knew him to be a Communist but my definite assumption was that he was a party member," Mr. Burdett said. He said he knew Helen Weissman, his wife, as a Communist at the party's training school in Brooklyn.

GLADYS KORN—Identified as an "executive assistant" to Mr. Kaufman in the New York Guild's central office. "I knew her as a Communist," Mr. Burdett said.

DORETTA STABMON—"I knew her as a Communist," because of her work in the party's section headquarters in Brooklyn, Mr. Burdett testified.

JOE NORTH—Identified as a correspondent for "The Daily Worker" and the man with whom Mr. Burdett set up his original rendezvous with Jacob Golos prior to his "mission" to Finland.

MELVIN BARNETT—Identified as a reporter [illegible] Brooklyn Eagle" and [illegible] of the Communist unit [illegible] cording to Mr. Burdett. He [illegible] now a copy reader for [illegible] York Times.

DAVID GORDON—[illegible] by Mr. Burdett as an [illegible] reporter and member [illegible] Communist unit there. [illegible] Mr. Gordon, now [illegible] "The New York [illegible] said in New York [illegible]

"I think the statement [illegible] posterous and I don't [illegible] in the world he meant. [illegible] My record speaks for [illegible] an Army veteran [illegible] World War II as a combat [illegible] fantryman, 9th Armored [illegible] ision, in the Battle of the [illegible] I was hospitalized as [illegible] was also awarded the [illegible] Infantry Badge."

CHARLES LEUDS—Identified as a rewrite man on [illegible] Brooklyn Eagle and [illegible] of the Communist unit [illegible]

HYMAN CHERNIA[illegible] fied as a general assignment [illegible] "The Eagle" and [illegible] the Communist unit [illegible]

HERBERT COHEN—[illegible] as a former movie [illegible] "The Eagle" and [illegible] the Communist unit [illegible]

GLADYS BENTLEY—[illegible] fied by Mr. Burdett as [illegible] ber of "The Eagle's" [illegible] department and of the [illegible] nist unit.

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NAT EINHORN—Mr. Burdett testified that Mr. Einhorn was "the leading spirit of the Communist party unit at 'The Brooklyn Eagle.' . . . He was certainly the spirit of the unit." He was identified as a reporter for the paper.

VICTOR WEINGARTEN—Mr. Burdett identified him as a member of "The Brooklyn Eagle" unit and as a general assignment reporter.

VIOLET BROWN (MRS. WEINGARTEN) — Mr. Burdett said she attended the Communist party section school with him in 1938 while working as a reporter for "The Eagle."

Mrs. Weingarten, of Pleasantville, declared in testimony later: "I am not a Communist and I was not a member last year or ten years ago, but I shall refuse to answer any further questions about communism."

LARRY ADLER—Mr. Burdett said he knew Mr. Adler as being "in one of the commercial departments of "The Eagle." Newspaper officials in New York said a Leonard Adler there might have been known to his friends as Larry. Mr. Adler, Mr. Burdett said, was the youngest member of the Communist unit.

LYLE DOWLING—Mr. Burdett said Mr. Dowling was at "The Eagle" in a very high executive position but went on strike with the Guild unit in September, 1937. He said he was a member of the Communist unit for as long as Mr. Burdett was at the paper.

Mr. Dowling, placed under oath as the last witness of the day, testified to knowing some of the persons named and invoked the Fifth Amendment less frequently than some of those who had preceded him.

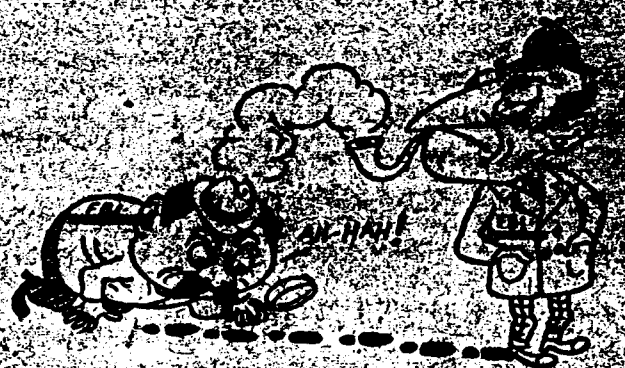
Mr. Dowling, who gave his address as 55 E. 93d, New York City, said he worked "in the music department of a publisher," later identified as the Oxford Press, 114 Fifth Ave., and had worked as an executive assistant for the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers newspaper and as a soldier had worked on "Stars and Stripes." He could not be reached tonight by phone for further comment.

AMOS LANDMAN—Mr. Burdett said he knew Mr. Landman as an employee either of "The New York Mirror" or "The New York Daily News." "I recollect him as being a member of the Communist Party," he said, but he said he could not recall the basis for the recollection and was not sure whether he had seen Mr. Landman at a Communist meeting. Mr. Landman occasionally contributed articles to the New York Herald Tribune prior to 1951, as well as to many other newspapers throughout the country.

CHARLES GRUTZNER—Mr. Burdett named Mr. Grutzner as among those who were with him in the "Eagle" Communist unit. He identified him as an "Eagle" reporter at the time. Mr. Grutzner is now a reporter on "The New York Times."

At the end of today's hearing, Sen. Eastland said Mr. Grutzner would be called as first witness tomorrow and that he understood Mr. Grutzner "would not take the Fifth Amendment."

. . . so winston burdette waited and waited . . .



By ALAN MAX

Hollywood will have some trouble making a movie out of the "espionage" yarn spread on the record before the Eastland Committee by CBS reporter Winston Burdett.

He either got there too late, or he went to the wrong place, or the other fellow didn't show up.

"It just went up in the air."

These forlorn words of Burdett just about sum up a hectic career.

Take his arrival in Helsinki, Finland. He had been told by a "Mr. Miller," whom he had met in Stockholm, to find out the feelings of the Finns on the war then going on between that country and the Soviet Union.

Well, our "espionage" man arrived in Helsinki, went to the [illegible] with other correspondents [illegible] couple of days later the war was over.

Burdett returned to Stockholm and to "Mr. Miller."

I now quote from the testimony:

"We went to a Swedish [illegible] and after the Swedish [illegible] asked me, casually, really as [illegible] make conversation, 'Well, how [illegible] the Finns take the end of the war?' And I told him."

Burdett told "Mr. Miller" that the end of the war was a surprise to the Finns.

"Well, I told that to Miller [illegible] and he said, 'Well, Mr. Burdett [illegible]

(Continued on Page 8)

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CLIPPING FROM THE DAILY WORKER DATED July 4, 1955 Pg. 1 Col. 2

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. . so winston burdette waited and waited . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

he said, 'Thank you very much. That's everything.'"

And he gave Burdett $400 ostensibly for his return to the United States. At any rate, Burdett didn't go home and since he was financially independent he decided to go to the Balkans.

First stop: Bucharest, Romania.

I quote:

"My instructions were, of course, to wait in my hotel room for a certain period of the day, because I remember waiting in the late afternoon in my hotel room for a man to come.

"I sent this letter, and then for three or four days, for a stretch of three or four days I waited in my hotel room expecting him to come. HE NEVER CAME. So perhaps it was after 10 days or two weeks, I have really forgotten, I sent a second letter to the same effect to the Russian Consulate, thinking that perhaps the first had got mislaid or something of that kind, and then again waited and hoped for this contact to show up. HE NEVER DID, HE NEVER DID. Something had obviously gone wrong. WHAT DID GO WRONG I NEVER LEARNED."

Excitement every step of the way!

ion has to hire a roving New Yorker to tell it where Turkey stands in the war!

And with such clap-trap, the Communist Party is linked in the headlines once again with "espionage," any decent-thinking, anti-McCarthy newspaperman is suspect and thus the New York Herald Tribune (which devoted most of yesterday's issue to the mess) opens its circulation war with the New York Times, some of whose staff members were fingered by Burdett.

Next stop: Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

There his instructions were to meet a tall man with one gray glove (and, presumably, other articles of clothing too.) It was cold. "There was snow on the ground." The tall man was there. The one gray glove was there. Ah! At last we are getting somewhere.

Burdett was asked to get to know some people in the Monarchist government. The tall man (with the one gray glove) said he would communicate with him.

Burdett didn't get to know anyone. The tall man didn't get to communicate with him. Even the one gray glove never appeared again.

I quote:

"It just went up in the air. It was my second experience with THINGS GOING UP IN THE AIR, with arrangements mysteriously failing."

Next and last stop: Ankara, Turkey.

His mission? To ascertain whether Turkey was really neutral as she claimed or whether she was on the side of the Axis or the Allies. He came to the conclusion that Turkey was really neutral. (Everybody else at the time came to the conclusion that Turkey was secretly on the side of the Axis; but it isn't fashionable to say so these NATO days, certainly not before Senator Eastland).

After this sensational piece of "espionage" in Ankara, Burdett decided he was through. He must have found the pace killing.

Well, there it is. The Soviet Un-

Spy Story

By Max Lerner

If you had assigned a movie script writer to the job you could not have asked for a stage set more theatrically perfect.

All the trappings are there: A war correspondent who also becomes a network commentator; a Communist cell in a Guild unit; a spy mission to the Russo-Finnish war; a tall man with one glove waiting on a street corner; a lady called "Madam" to whom the reports were delivered; a trail of political intrigue and adventure from Oslo to Ankara and from Belgrade to the mountain fastnesses of Iran; a wife who was presumably murdered because she "knew too much" about the Russians.

Nothing as perfect in the genre of the spy story has happened before a Congressional investigating committee since the days of Elizabeth Bentley and Hiss.

• • •

As concerns Winston Burdett himself the only note of comment I can strike is one of deep sadness. One might say that it took a good deal of political innocence to think that the brutal Russian war against Finland was an act of idealism, or to stay with the Communist Party until 1942, and that it took a good deal of fanaticism to work in the spy apparatus of the Russians.

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But the Burdett of today would no doubt agree with these judgments, and I am sure he has already lashed himself hard enough for his past blunders without needing the whips of the righteous to complete his retribution. So I shall let it go at that.

* * *

The question of motives is always hard. Burdett says he joined the Communist Party because he needed a cause bigger than himself (by 1937 others had found it in the New Deal) and left them because he discovered their cynicism (it has been bursting out all over for years).

The only moral I can draw is that most historians are too glib about dividing history into periods—the "climate of the Thirties," etcetera. The fact is that every personality-type has its own pace.

Given the original blunder, Burdett's present action makes sense. He either had to make a full confession or stand on the Fifth Amendment or try to set limits to his testimony. The ethical problem was his own, and he solved it by a full confession. He has been hailed as a hero by Sen. Eastland—and various editorial writers. In my books he is neither hero nor villian but just a man caught in a cruel snare set by a wily fowler.

Many men have been caught in this kind of political trap, in a forest they were never meant to traverse and from which there is none to deliver them. They have had to live with their guilty secret for years, and finally their only exit is by furnishing a theatrical spy holiday for the multitude.

* * *

It is hard to say what great purpose is served by the continuance of these public spy spectacles. A contemporary journal says the Burdett case proves that "the Communist conspiracy did exist, does exist, and must be exposed." Well, we have known for some years that it did exist and does exist, and there is some question whether the law of decreasing returns has not set in so that each new case takes more gaudiness to produce less light. As for exposing the conspiracy, the real question is how best to go about it.

I note that Sen. Jenner is raging at the outcome of the Owen Lattimore case, now finally dropped by Herbert Brownell, and says its proves the weakness of the court system in these matters. Doubtless things would be much easier if we didn't have to bother with either the courts or the Constitution.

It is always easier to govern with a stick, and one result of all the spy spectacles may be to convince many people there is no other way to govern.

* * *

The real trouble with the Eastland Committee hearings starring Burdett has been with the questioning of Charles Grutzner, one of the people named by Burdett. There was nothing wrong in asking him about his Communist past.

But when Jay Sourwine, the committee counsel, grilled him on the news stories he had sent to *The Times* from the Korean War ten years after he had left the Communist Party, and seemed to be arguing that news stories which displeased the Air Force or the committee members were giveaways of a continuing Communist strain, he showed the cancerous way a committee investigation grows out of bounds.

Let the committee stick to the spy stories and stop acting as a higher tribunal to pass on the political purity of the press.

Department of Imperfect Recall: I seem to have bad luck with my quotations. The quote from Dylan Thomas in my last column should have read:

"Do not go gentle into that good night,
Rage, rage against the dying of the light."

Claim Reporter Aided Korea Reds in Stories

By HERB ALTSCHULL

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP).—Senate investigators Thursday accused a New York Times reporter, an acknowledged former Communist, of filing two news stories from Korea in 1950 that indirectly helped serve Communist purposes. An Air Force officer was quoted as saying at the time the stories were written the tone of the stories would cost American lives.

The reporter, Charles Grutzner, heatedly denied helping the Reds in either case, or that he had any intention of helping them. He said he was merely doing his duty as a newsman. He said he never did anything to harm the interests of the U. S. and that he had broken with the Communists in 1940.

* * *

GRUTZNER WAS CALLED to the witness chair on the second day of hearings by the Senate Internal Security subcommittee into allegations of Communist activities among reporters.

Chairman Eastland (D-Miss) was asked during a recess whether the hearings involved "an investigation of the press."

"No, sir," Eastland replied. "We are hunting for communism wherever we find it."

There was no immediate comment from the New York Times.

Another witness, Victor Weingarten, former reporter for the Brooklyn Eagle, denied he had been a Communist since the November elections of 1940, but refused to say whether he had been a party member previously.

* * *

WEINGARTEN ALSO refused, on grounds of possible self-incrimination, to answer questions as to whether any of his associates were Communists. Eastland threatened him with citation for contempt of the Senate, but Weingarten persisted in his refusal.

Weingarten said he is now a self-employed publicity man at Pleasantville, N. Y.

Grutzner said he joined the Communist Party in 1937 when he was working for the Eagle. He said he never was a "dedicated" Communist.

" I could take it or leave it," he said, "and I left when I got fed up." That, he said, was in 1940 shortly before he joined the Times.

* * *

WINSTON BURDETT, Columbia Broadcasting System newsman who on Wednesday recounted a cloak-and-dagger tale of his work as a Red spy abroad in the early 1940s, had named Grutzner and Weingarten as members of a Communist cell at the Brooklyn Eagle between 1937 and 1940.

Continued on Page 10

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Burdett said he quit the party in 1942.

The two news stories which figured in Thursday's testimony were filed to the Times in December, 1950, when Grutzner was a correspondent for the paper in Korea. The Korean War was on at the time.

In one, Grutzner reported the U. S. Air Force used F86 Sabrejets in a strike against the Communists. In the other, he wrote that "a small group" of American soldiers was damaging this nation's reputation in Korea by "looting and violence."

* * *

EASTLAND TOLD Grutzner that Maj. Gen. L. C. Cragie of the Air Force had requested that the reporter be removed from the Korea theatre for writing the story about the Sabrejets. Eastland said it was secret information.

The Senator quoted the Air Force oficer as saying publication of the story would cost American lives. Grutzner said the story was cleared by the Pentagon in Washington before it was printed.

J. G. Sourwine, subcommittee counsel, said Grutzner's story about GI "looting and violence" was picked up by the Daily Worker, Communist Party organ in New York.

"You wrote an article critical of the U. S. Army," Sourwine told him.

* * *

"IT WAS NOT critical of the U. S. Army," Grutzner snapped back. "It was critical of a small group of soldiers. I wish you'd not interpret what I write."

Asked why his story turned up in the Daily Worker, Grutzner commented that the Red publication continually uses stories from the Times and other papers when it thinks "it will serve its purposes."

"That's right," Sourwine observed. "It served their purposes."

Sourwine asked Grutzner a long series of questions about his Communist associates, but the reporter said he was able to identify only three whom he knew definitely to have been Communists.

* * *

THESE WERE Nat Einhorn and Gladys Bentley, who worked with him on the Eagle, and Milton Kaufman, former official of the CIO American Newspaper Guild in New York..

Of his own experiences in the party, Grutzner had this to say:

He joined in 1937 at the invitation of Einhorn, then party organizer in the Eagle cell. His decision to join was based on his belief the party was run "on democratic principles" and was dedicated to a fight against housing ills and discrimination against Negroes.

But, he said, he learned better. He didn't attend many Communist meetings in his three years of membership and "I eventually quit."

BY NOW, GRUTZNER said, he is immune to communism. It's like polio, he added—"once you've had it, you're immune."

"In your own mind," Sourwine asked, "you have made a clean break?"

"Yes, sir," the reporter said.

He added that he made "a clean breast" of his former Communist connections to the New York Times several weeks ago.

At no time, Grutzner said, did he take part in a conspiracy to overthrow the government by force.

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP). —Amos Landman, of 145 W. 86th St., New York, swore to the Senate Internal Security subcommittee Thursday that he is not now a Communist, but refused to say whether he ever was one. He pleaded the Fifth Amendment.

Landman, who said his first newspaper job was as reporter on the New York Daily Mirror from 1935 to 1940, was shown a photographic copy of an affidavit purportedly made in Bombay, India, on Sept. 15, 1953.

THE AFFIDAVIT bore the name of Amos Landman and it said the signer became a member of the Communist Party in 1937 or 1938, but withdrew soon after the Russo-German pact of 1939.

In 1948, he said, he went to the Far East as a free lance correspondent and sold material to the National Broadcasting Co., the New York Herald-Tribune and several others on a space basis. He also was a staff member of the defunct newspaper PM.

Deny Dispatch Was Harmful to Security

The New York Times issued a statement Thursday night rejecting any implication that national security was jeopardized by its publication on Dec. 18, 1950, of a dispatch by correspondent Charles Grutzner concerning the first use of the F-86 Sabrejet in the Korean War.

IN A HEARING Thursday before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, Grutzner was accused by Chairman Eastland (D.-Miss.) of filing a dispatch from Korea that caused the U. S. Air Force to lose a "tactical advantage" and led Maj. Gen. L. C. Craigie to order the Times correspondent sent home.

Grutzner, who appeared as one of several persons named as being one-time Communists, angrily challenged Eastland and defended his dispatches.

In a subsequent statement, the Times' managing editor, Turner Catledge, said that steps leading to Grutzner's return from Korea were begun nearly a month before the F-86 dispatch was sent. The Times said Grutzner requested to be returned to the newspaper's local staff after temporary assignment in Korea.

* * *

CATLEDGE'S statement said Grutzner filed the story with a note suggesting it be given Washington clearance. This, Catledge said, was obtained by the Times' Pentagon reporter and the paper then published the dispatch.

The Times also quoted a statement issued by C. Herschel Schooley, director of information for the Defense Department, stating that recommendations to revoke Grutzner's accreditation as Korean war correspondent were rejected by the Defense Department.

The Times said the Defense Department was requested by Gen. Craigie to revoke Grutzner's accreditation a full week after the Times reporter had returned to work on the New York City staff.

For Winston Burdett

By Murray Kempton

Winston Burdett of the Columbia Broadcasting System testified before a Senate Committee Wednesday that he had belonged to a Communist unit at the Brooklyn *Eagle* in the late Thirties and named a number of persons who had been Communists, too.

There are good reasons for giving names and there are bad ones; it is perhaps our times and ourselves which make it necessary for too many men—Burdett aside—to act from bad ones. But the act itself is a matter of personal judgment at the very least. We forget at our peril Westbrook Pegler's great dictum that each man's honor is his own rag doll to do with as he pleases.

* * *

I cannot even comment on Burdett's revelation that he believes his first wife was murdered by the Communists in 1942. We might expect a man whose wife had been murdered to cry out at once and not wait 13 years to tell it publicly. But that is again our times and not ourselves; men do not speak until Jim Eastland comes to them.

As I have said, the naming of names is up to a man's own judgment. But he should not reach that judgment lightly. For whether it is bad action in itself, it is certainly, from Burdett's experience, the cause of bad actions in others.

He named 11 members of his long-gone unit. One was a man named David Gordon; another was a man named Charles Lewis.

These are not uncommon names. Who would count the David Gordons and the Charles Lewises in New York city? There are at least two Charles Lewises. On Wednesday afternoon, as an instance, the Associated Press called the American Newspaper Guild national office and asked if there was any Charles Lewis on its membership rolls. The answer came back that there was a Charles Lewis on this paper, and yesterday morning's stories identified him as the same.

There was another Charles Lewis, a Post messenger who had never worked for the *Eagle*, and would have been almost a little boy in 1941. Now the reputation of this paper is not my personal rag doll, and the fact of the misidentificat[illegible] less important than the principle.

* * *

Let us assume that this was the Charle[illegible] whom Burdett named. He would still be [illegible] who pays dues to the American Newspape[illegible] and deserves its protection. His name [illegible] papers from 1940 is not an identificatio[illegible] his present employment makes a fact [illegible] public pillorying which was before only a[illegible] tion. His own union would have done that [illegible]

The Newspaper Guild chose to rush int[illegible] with an entirely unnecessary summary [illegible] proud and well-known history of opposit[illegible] communism. Yesterday, in terms much [illegible] matter-of-fact, it announced that it had m[illegible] mistake in identifying Lewis; it was the t[illegible] men discussing an act of shame as though [illegible] a clerical blunder. It is not pretty to spit o[illegible] own; but I am ashamed of the Guild today [illegible]

And, last of all, is there anyone out the[illegible] feels any safer for the public knowledg[illegible] Charles Grutzner of the New York *Times*, [illegible] out regard for anything he has written o[illegible] since, is mainly identifiable to us this morn[illegible] a member of the Communist Party at the [illegible] lyn *Eagle* 15 years ago?

To condemn this process is not to co[illegible] Burdett himself. I have been told once or [illegible] today that there is a great lesson for our ch[illegible] in the story he told. There is certainly a [illegible] for me. I was a Communist myself in 1938 [illegible] not an experience of which I am proud. I [illegible] think that I left the party because I bel[illegible] right or wrong, that to remain would mea[illegible] I must be ready, for higher purposes, to [illegible] public harm on friend or acquaintance or str[illegible]

And that, after all, is the first reason; [illegible] ever else that follows, all the way to espio[illegible] is only an extension of it. You do not really [illegible] a country or a flag; you can only harm the p[illegible] whose faces you remember. And, whoever [illegible] you to—the Communists with a social theo[illegible] Jim Eastland with a subpena—asks only th[illegible] part of yourself. To be a commissar or to c[illegible] citation from Eastland is not worth the pric[illegible]

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Grutzner Jet Story Defended by Times

The New York Times denied today that national security was jeopardized by a story it published in 1950 from a correspondent in Korea who had been a Communist in the late 1930s.

The correspondent, Charles Grutzner, now on the local staff of the Times, told the Senate Internal Security subcommittee in Washington yesterday that he joined the Communist Party in 1937.

He then was employed by the now-defunct Brooklyn Eagle. He left the Communist [illegible] 1940, he said.

The story he filed from Korea concerned the use for the first time in that war theater of the Sabrejet planes. Maj. Gen. L. C. Craigie, vice commander of the Far East Air Force, and Brig. Gen. E. B. Bush, Adjutant General of the Far East Command, recommened that Grutzner's accreditation as a correspondent be withdrawn because of the story.

In a statement issued last night, Turner Catledge, managing editor, said the Times "rejects any implication that national security was jeopardized by its publication of Charles Grutzner's dispatch regarding the F-86 Sabrejet."

The statement said that the story had ben cleared before publication by a Pentagon official.

The Pentagon said yesterday the request to revoke Grutzner's accreditation as a correspondent in the Far East was relayed by the Army to Clayton Fritchey, then the Defense Dept.'s director of public information. Fritchey advised the Army Jan. 15, 1951, that the Defense Dept. did not concur in the recommendation for revocation. [illegible] Grutzner challenged [illegible] a [illegible] committee Chairman [illegible] Miss) that the [illegible] cost the U. S. a tactical advantage in Korea.

[illegible] committee counsel, J. G. [illegible]wine, charged that another story by Grutzner, dealing with thefts and other crimes by a group of GIs in Korea, had "served the purpose" of the Communists.

Grutzner testified he had no such intent in writing either of the stories.

The story about the GIs, he said, was based on his experiences with some Koreans who gathered around him, angry because a group of GIs had just robbed a nearby store and "roughed up" two elderly persons.

Sourwine brought out that the Daily Worker had used the story as the basis for one of its own attacking conduct of U. S. soldiers in Korea.

Grutzner replied that the Daily Worker picked up stories from other publications "all the time," giving its own interpretation which "might strike the fancy of the people who read it, or it may appear to serve its own purposes."

Sourwine commented:

"That's right. That is why they printed your story. It appeared to serve their purposes."

Grutzner testified he had disclosed to the Times his past membership in the Communist Party and was told:

"We accept your explanation. We accept your statement. We believe you are and have always been a loyal American and are loyal to the paper we all work for."

The subcommittee's hearings were recessed indefinitely yesterday. Sourwine said that subpenas had been issued for David Gordon and Hyman Charniak, named by Winston M. Burdett, CBS news broadcaster, as former reporters on the Brooklyn Eagle who had belonged to a Communist unit in 1937-40.

Sen. Eastland insisted the hearings were not an investigation of the press.

"We are hunting for communism wherever we find it," he said.

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Times Man Accused of Aid To Reds in Copy; Denies It

By ALLEN DRURY
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30—Charles Grutzner, a reporter for The New York Times, was accused by Senate investigators today of having sent two dispatches from the Korean war front in 1950 that indirectly helped the Communists.

Mr. Grutzner, a witness in an inquiry of Communist infiltration of the press, denied that his dispatches had resulted in giving the Reds helpful information on United States military matters.

The reporter testified before the Internal Security subcommittee that he had joined the Communist party in 1937 and had left it in 1940 during the time he was a reporter for The Brooklyn Eagle. He said he had had no contact with it whatsoever since that time. He joined the city staff of The Times as a reporter in 1941.

The matter of the Korean dispatches was raised by Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, subcommittee chairman, in connection with an article Mr. Grutzner had written in December, 1950, on the first jet by the Air Force of the F-86 Sabre Jet in the Korean theatre.

[The New York Times, in a statement by its managing editor, rejected Thursday night any implication that national security had been jeopardized by publication of Mr. Grutzner's dispatch. The statement appears on Page 10.]

"Mr. Grutzner," Senator Eastland demanded, "did you know that General Craigie [Laurence C. Craigie, then Vice-Commander of the Far East Air Force] recommended that you be removed from the Korean theatre for giving classified information to the enemy by virtue of that story?"

"This is the first I ever heard of it," Mr. Grutzner replied sharply. "I wonder to whom did he make the recommendation. I am sure if it had been made to The Times, I would have heard about it."

"Did you know that he stated that that story would cost American lives?" Senator Eastland asked.

"Of course I didn't know that," Mr. Grutzner retorted.

"Did you know," Senator Eastland asked further, "[illegible]

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

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'this public disclosure has lost to the United States Air Force a tactical advantage which may result in the loss of American lives,' and that you were removed from the theatre on the recommendation of Major General Craigie?"

"Senator," Mr. Grutzner said, "I challenge that fact because I know that I was not removed. I challenge the statement. It is not a fact, and I state that as emphatically as I can."

Earlier Mr. Grutzner had related that he and three other correspondents had agreed to file dispatches on the first successful use of the Sabre Jets in Korea, but that the others had not done so. He said this was during the early part of the war when voluntary censorship was in effect in Korea.

He said he had filed his account direct to The Times in New York with the suggestion that The Times clear it with the Pentagon before publishing it. As far as he knew, he said, this was done, and the story appeared. This was verified by files at The Times tonight.

The other dispatch by Mr. Grutzner that drew subcommittee fire related that a "small group" of G. I.'s was damaging this country's reputation with Korean civilians by "looting and violence."

Jay Sourwine, the subcommittee counsel, told reporters after the hearing that the subcommittee had made its own inquiry at the Pentagon but had not received any conclusive answer as to whether Mr. Grutzner's Sabre Jet dispatch had been cleared.

Mr. Sourwine brought out that The Daily Worker in New York had used this Grutzner article as the basis for one of its own Dec. 21, 1950, attacking the conduct of American soldiers in Korea.

Mr. Grutzner said his article had developed out of an incident that had occurred one evening when a group of Koreans, spotting the uniform he wore as a correspondent, gathered around him in the street, angry because a group of G. I.'s had just robbed a near-by store and roughed up two old people.

Felt People Should Know

He said he felt that if a small percentage of soldiers "was giving us a bad name over there, to the extent where Koreans would mill around you in the street, I felt the people back here should know about it."

He said The Daily Worker picked up things all the time from other publications "which its own interpretation might strike the fancy of the people who read it, or it may appear to serve its own purposes."

"That's right," said Mr. Sourwine. "That is why they printed your story. It appeared to serve their purposes."

Before the flare-up over his Korean dispatches, Mr. Grutzner had given the subcommittee a lengthy account of how he became a Communist and then left the party in the late Thirties. He was among those named yesterday by Winston M. Burdett, Columbia Broadcasting System newscaster, as having been members of a party unit at The Brooklyn Eagle.

Mr. Grutzner testified that his party membership had grown out of an interest in civic activities such as better housing committees, anti-discrimination committees, and the like. He said he had been first invited to join in 1936 while working in Queens for The Eagle and reporting the activities of many such civic groups.

However, he said, he did not become a member until almost a year later when Nat Einhorn, a fellow reporter, invited him to join. Mr. Einhorn was described by Mr. Burdett as "the leading spirit of the Communist party at The Eagle."

'Nagged' for Inattendance

Mr. Grutzner said fellow party members "nagged me considerably" and "told me I wasn't a very good Communist" because his duties as a political reporter prevented regular attendance at their weekly meetings.

At one point Mr. Grutzner described his association with communism thus:

"I hope you will understand that my membership in the party was not the dedicated, emotional sort of thing that Mr. Burdett testified about yesterday. I could take my communism and I could leave it, and I left it when I was fed up with it."

At another point he said that "after what I had been through I was immune to communism. It is like after you have polio. No Communist can infect me any more."

He said he had experienced a "cumulative" loss of interest in the party, partly because "after a while, I found out that the meetings were not as democratic as they had been, and that was one of the things that induced me to get out."

He said he had made his decision known to Gladys Bentley, a fellow employe also named by Mr. Burdett, who was "party organizer" on The Eagle. He said he had had "many differences of opinion * * * sharp disagreements about the conduct of the meetings," with Miss Bentley.

"Finally," he related, "I said, 'I am not coming back, I am through.'"

Mr. Sourwine asked Mr. Grutzner if "in your own mind, you made a clean break at that time?"

"I did," Mr. Grutzner replied.

In response to further interrogation by Mr. Sourwine, Mr. Grutzner said that never since that time had he been "under Communist discipline," accepted any directions from the Communist party of the United States, or accepted any directives from the Communist parties of China or Korea.

There was nothing to indicate in Mr. Grutzner's previous testimony that he had ever received or accepted any such directives even prior to his break with communism.

"Since you left the Communist party," Mr. Sourwine asked,

"have you ever had any part in a conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the United States by force and violence?"

"I certainly have not," Mr Grutzner said.

"Since you left the Communist party in the fall of 1940," Mr. Sourwine pursued, "have you ever knowingly aided and abetted communism?"

"No, I have not," Mr. Grutzner replied.

Able to Name Only 3

Mr. Grutzner, unlike Mr. Burdett, said he was unable to identify many of his former colleagues on The Eagle as Communists. Of those named by the C. B. S. commentator, he said, only three were known to him to be Communists.

They were Mr. Einhorn, Miss Bentley, and Milton Kaufman, a former official of the New York Newspaper Guild, a C. I. O. union. Mr. Kaufman yesterday invoked the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution in refusing to answer questions concerning his possible Communist affiliations.

He said Mr. Einhorn and his wife and two children had visited the Grutzner home socially two months ago as an outgrowth of a visit the Grutzners had made to them about a year and a half ago. This in turn, he said, grew out of a resumption of their friendship about two years ago when Mr Einhorn, now working for the Polish Embassy as a public relations man, sent him some publicity on an exhibit of Polish films at Rockefeller Center. He said his last contact with Miss Bentley had been a casual street-corner meeting in New York four years ago.

Mr. Grutzner said he had made a full disclosure of his Communist past to The Times "before I ever was subpoenaed by this committee." He related that "when I discussed this matter with my employers at the Times, I mean the matter of my having been a former Communist, they said, 'We accept your explanation. We accept your statement. We believe you are and have always been a loyal American and are loyal to the paper we all work for.'"

Several other witnesses named by Mr. Burdett also were called by the subcommittee during the day.

Einhorn Invokes Fifth

Mr. Einhorn told the subcommittee, "I am not a Communist."

He said he had not been a member of any political party since he first started work for the Polish Information Service in 1949. He joined the Embassy in 1951. He pleaded the Fifth Amendment in response to all questions on whether he had ever been a member of the Communist party in the past.

Mr. Einhorn denied that he had recruited Mr. Burdett into the party or had been instrumental in sending him overseas on an espionage mission for the Communists, as Mr. Burdett had testified yesterday. He said he had "suggested" Mr. Burdett to Joseph North, editor of the Communist publication New Masses, as someone who would "give a fairer picture" of the Finnish-Russian war, then in progress.

Mr. Einhorn also pleaded the Fifth Amendment in response to all questions concerning possible Communist affiliations of other former Brooklyn Eagle employes named by Mr. Burdett.

Miss Bentley did the same. She also used the Fifth Amendment to avoid answering questions concerning testimony given the subcommittee in executive session several weeks ago in which she said she had worked for The Eagle for approximately fourteen years and subsequently for the publication "Israel Speaks."

In the same fashion, Victor Weingarten of Pleasantville, N. Y., now a publicity man, swore he had not been a Communist since 1940 but cited the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer all questions concerning possible Communist activities of other former Eagle personnel named by Mr. Burdett.

John Francis Ryan of 108 Franklin Avenue, Glen Cove, N. Y., now self-employed doing "horticultural research," testified that he had been a former organizer of the New York Newspaper Guild. He said he was not now a member of the Communist party, but refused to answer all other questions as to whether he had been one as recently as last week. He, too, used the Fifth Amendment to avoid all questions on alleged Communist activities of persons named by Mr. Burdett.

Amos Landman, a former reporter for the New York Mirror and PM, whose name was introduced yesterday by Mr. Sourwine, testified that he had been a free-lance contributor in the Far East to the National Broadcasting Company and The New York Herald Tribune. He said he was not a Communist and used the Fifth Amendment to avoid replying to questions on an affidavit signed in Bombay, India, by an Amos Landman on Sept. 15, 1953. The affidavit said the signer had become a member of the Communist party in 1937 or 1938 but had not been a member since.

Mr. Sourwine called repeatedly for David Gordon, now an employe of The New York Daily News, who was named by Mr. Burdett as an erstwhile Communist. Mr. Gordon did not appear.

Mr. Sourwine said that both Mr. Gordon and Melvin Barnett, a copy editor on The Times, might be called to testify at a hearing later. Mr. Barnett was also identified by Mr. Burdett as a member of the old Brooklyn Eagle party unit.

At the conclusion of this afternoon's testimony the hearing was recessed "indefinitely."

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1955

Russian Spies and American Conscience

It may be that the country needs to be periodically reminded that the Communist Party is something quite beyond our traditional conception of a political party, that it has served as a recruiting ground for Russian espionage, and that its members everywhere are expected to regard Russia as the true fatherland. Winston Burdett's story adds a chapter to the voluminous record.

But there is a great deal more involved in this production. Burdett's confession of espionage dominates the news; intermingled with that story, however, is a random exposure of individuals now or formerly associated with the newspaper profession. Some were—many years ago—leaders of the Newspaper Guild; none is now. Some no doubt are still Communists; some—by the Eastland committee's own admission—emphatically are not. None is accused of espionage.

All these distinctions have been blurred, however, by the committee's insistence that the true touchstone of reform is an ex-Communist's willingness to name former associates (no matter how long ago he may have known them, no matter how little he knows about their present political attitudes, no matter how frail his memory).

Thus, in several cases, men and women who declared their readiness to tell all about themselves, and about the general operations of the Communist Party as they knew it, have been told in effect that the committee is not interested in such material unless they will name names.

They have been linked to espionage headlines and threatened with contempt proceedings for standing upon a principle of conscience.

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At the same time the committee has, in our judgment, aggressively invaded the area of press freedom by questioning one of the witnesses—Charles Grutzner of The Times—about dispatches he filed from Korea many years after he severed his connection with the Communists.

"You wrote an article critical of the U. S. Army,' mittee counsel Sourwine solemnly charged yesterday.

In fact, Grutzner had written a dispatch reporting ing and violence by a small group" of U. S. servicem Korea. The truth of the dispatch has not been challe The other dispatch which the committee deems a susp document was cleared by the Pentagon.

Are newspapermen now to be put on notice tha may one day be called to account before Congressiona mittees for honestly reporting the sins as well as t umphs of U. S. soldiers?

Beyond Burdett's personal memoir, the hearings revealed little that is new. Communists once played a role in the Newspaper Guild; they were routed many ago—through democratic processes.

What purpose is served by this scattergun att individuals whose Communist affiliations are well- and by the harassment of others whose only present is their unwillingness to expose others who may hav larly renounced communism many years ago?

The suspicion is inescapable that this operati punitive expedition, aimed, among other things, at tions which have displayed insufficient reverence f gressional investigators.

But it is late in the day for this sort of thing. Th try is visibly fed up with the excesses of inquisition.

The issues are plain. No newspaperman who gaged in unlawful acts has any special immunity f quiry. But neither has any Congressional commit right to question the patriotism of a newspaperm covering a story as he saw it—when the facts he are not even in dispute.

Finally, it is time we recognized the propositi men whose devotion to democracy is beyond disp regard it as a deep matter of personal honor to d testify against others.

Burdett's spy revelations may momentarily clo issues. But the bulk of the committee's current s nothing to do with espionage. It seems plainly des convince the country that the communications i are overrun by Communists and that criticism of sional committees is part of the plot. And that i strous fraud.

EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE DAILY MIRROR
NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1955

"Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free."
John, viii, 32.

The Way to Atonement

Winston Burdett is important because he has, at last and voluntarily, come clean. He opens our eyes again to the vicious and devious mazes of the Communist conspiracy.

Too frequently we are tempted to forget it.

Too many tyrannical "liberals" are forever trying to sweep it under the rug and cozen us into the belief that it didn't really exist, or if it did, wasn't very important—only a phase in the development of a few confused and misled idealists who played at secret plots after the manner of small boys in a tree-house club.

Winston Burdett

Burdett was a "very enthusiastic and devoted" Communist. He belonged from 1937 to 1942. For about the last two of those years he spied for the Soviet Union.

In his public confession before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, he has named others who he knew to be or believed to be members of the Communist conspiracy in the newspaper field.

Significantly, some of these, before the subcommittee, already have taken the Fifth Amendment.

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It was in 1951 that Burdett, having left the conspiracy in 1942, decided to make his break complete.

He informed his employer, CBS, of his previous membership and also went to the FBI to give the bureau all the facts he could recall.

His testimony before the subcommittee is a further extension of his cleavage with communism, and, it seems to us, may be viewed as another payment on a debt owed, not only by Burdett, but by all ex-Communists, to their country.

It is not enough just to drop out of a cabal in which one has served the interests of a foreign state against one's own land.

That appears to be Burdett's conviction, for he said he believed it his duty to testify and that anyone's past activities as a Communist are not private matters alone, but affect his status as a citizen.

The attitude is correct. It is, indeed, the only possible attitude.

Burdett's case, in which he finds his employer backing him in his penitence with assurance his job is safe, and Senator Eastland, subcommittee chairman, commending him for a real service, should afford encouragement for other ex-Communists to come forward.

They can, as J. Edgar Hoover says, help strike a mighty blow at the Communist conspiracy.

We do not need to condone the crimes of communism. But the way to atonement is open for those who are truly disenchanted and have made the clean break.

They can go to the FBI or the Senate subcommittee.

They can tell what they know.

They can name names as Burdett has done.

They can identify those whom they knew to be members of the conspiracy.

The identified will then have their opportunity to confirm or deny, to swear their own disassociation with communism, to make their own contributions toward scotching the conspiracy—or to take the Fifth Amendment!

Anything less than identification of those who were, and may still be, enemies of their country, is not enough to win atonement or to attest the sincerety of an ex-Communist.

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
12 Friday, July 1, 1955

The Winston Burdett Story

The case of Win[illegible] is one more revelation of [illegible] the times we live in—a [illegible] young man, with obvious [illegible] acter, can have gotten [illegible] swamp of communism, with [illegible] of that misstep overhanging [illegible] life. It was an egregious failure [illegible] ment and corruption of loyalty, and years of sound work, combined with the courage to come clear and to speak out, do not wholly obliterate the mark. How can such things be? That is the question that a free society must ask, as Mr. Burdett himself has no doubt asked again and again over the years.

Even now, when the authorized governmental agencies are in control of the essential facts, such an incident serves to remind the public that the Communist conspiracy is real—not a figment of anybody's imagination; and that it has been [illegible] at the communica- [illegible] the elite among the [illegible] among the men and [illegible] ideas and influence [illegible] Lenin saw as the most [illegible] subvert. His followers, as [illegible] Burdett story reveals, have been [illegible] at following this lead.

Keeping the door open to those who have been seduced and misled is one of the functions of the free society. The public is taking the current revelations with no spirit of vindictiveness, and both the company involved and the Congressional committee which is holding the hearings have shown a healthy sense of perspective. To know, but not to be thrown off balance; to be vigilant, but not hysterical; to be able to judge an individual fairly, treating the one who has found his way back neither as devil nor hero—this is the part of a sane public opinion.

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Probers Hunt 2 More In Red Newsmen Quiz

By HERBERT FOSTER,
United Press Staff Writer.

WASHINGTON, July 1. — Senate investigators today sought [illegible] Brooklyn reporters [illegible] questioning [illegible] that they [illegible] Com[illegible] J. S[illegible] Senate [illegible] committee, [illegible] supboenas [illegible] man Charniak [illegible] don, identified [illegible] a Communist cell [illegible] defunct Brooklyn Eagle.

Mr. Sourwine said the subcommittee also sought others named Wednesday as Communists by CBS news correspondent Winston Burdett. Mr. Burdett testified he was a Communist himself from 1937 until 1942.

'An Honest Story.'

Mr. Sourwine said the witnesses sought would be questioned in closed session, then in public hearings at a date to be set later.

Mr. Sourwine said the subcommittee "is not investigating newspapers, television or radio."

[illegible] from any [illegible] [illegible] tell an hon[illegible] [illegible] Sourwine. [illegible] Communists [illegible] men."

[illegible] hearings so far [illegible] called "a few nuggets [illegible] were new." The hearings were recessed indefinitely late yesterday. But Mr. Sourwine said the hearings would resume when other witnesses are located.

Korean Stories.

Charles Grutzner, New York Times reporter who was named by Mr. Burdett, testified yesterday that he was a Communist from 1937 to 1940 while working for the Eagle. But he said he broke with the party then and "no Communist can infect me now."

The subcommittee questi[illegible]ned Mr. Grutzner about storie[illegible] he wrote while covering the Ko-

Continued on Page Two.

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rean war in 1950. It said an Air Force general recommended that he be expelled for "giving classified information to the enemy" in revealing that F86 Sabrejets were in Korea. But Mr. Grutzner said the Air Force gave him the story, and it was approved for publication by the Pentagon.

Mr. Grutzner also testified that he had made a complete disclosure of his Communist past to the Times, adding:

"When I discussed this matter with my employers at the Times, I mean the matter of my having been a former Communist, they said, 'We accept your statement. We believe you are and have always been a loyal American and are loyal to the paper we all work for.'"

In a statement last night, Turner Catledge, managing editor of the Times, sought to justify publication of Mr. Grutzner's F-86 dispatch. He asserted that the story had been cleared by the Pentagon before publication and denied it had endangered national security. He also said Mr. Grtuzner had returned to this country from Korea at his own request.

In other testimony:

● Nat Einhorn, former official of the New York Newspaper Guild who was identified by both Mr. Burdett and Mr. Grutzner as a Communist organizer on the Eagle, said he was not a Communist now. But he declined to answer any questions about communism prior to 1949, when he went to work for the information service of Communist Poland. He now works for the Communist Polish embassy here.

● Amos Landman, also named by Mr. Burdett, said he was not a Communist now, but claimed the Fifth Amendment when asked if he had been in the past. Landman is a former reporter for the New York Daily Mirror, the newspaper PM, and later a free-lance correspondent in the Far East who supplied material to the National Broadcasting Co. and the New York Herald-Tribune.

● Gladys Bentley, identified by Mr. Burdett and Mr. Grutzner as another Red organizer at the Eagle, claimed the Fifth Amendment on nearly all questions, including whether she had worked there. She said she now sells advertising in New York.

● John Francis (Jack) [illegible] now self-employed in Glen Cove, L. I., said he was not a Communist, but refused to say whether he had been [illegible] recently as last week. He was a Newspaper Guild organizer.

Times Reporter Admits He Was Red, as Burdett Said

By Frank Holeman and Jack Doherty
of THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, June 30.—New York Times reporter Charles Grutzner today hotly denied before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee that he was "removed" from the Korean war zone in 1950 on Air Force orders. He testified that although he was once a Communist he had quit the party in 1940.

Grutzner was named yesterday by CBS news broadcaster Winston Burdett as one of 13 Communists on the Brooklyn Daily Eagle in the late 1930s. Those named by Burdett—in a sensational story of how he himself was in the Red cell and later was a Red spy in Europe—had their chance to reply today.

"Not Dedicated Part"

Grutzner told [illegible] ers that his [illegible] party membership "was [illegible] dedicated and emotional part of [illegible] thing that Mr. Burdett talked about. I could take my [illegible] ism or leave it alone—and I did when I got fed up."

Grutzner said he left the party in 1940, one year before he joined the Times staff, when he realized the Reds were not the "democratic" movement they purported to be. He had joined in 1937. "I finally just stayed away for good," he said.

Like Burdett, Grutzner freely answered subcommittee questions about his Red past, but he said that after 15 years his memory was "hazy" on which members of the Eagle staff were Communists. He clearly recalled only three, all named by Burdett—Nat Einhorn, Gladys Bentley and Milton Kaufman.

"All Sorts of Meetings"

All three, he said, were Eagle co-workers at the time, and officials of the American Newspaper Guild as well. As for the others named yesterday by Burdett as Reds, Grutzner explained:

"I was attending all sorts of meetings at that time—union meetings, Communist meetings, meetings for Spain at which some Communists were present, and a lot of others who weren't Communists were there, too. This was 15 to 18 years ago. It's like a jig saw puzzle after all this time trying to say who attended one meeting and not another."

Grutzner hotly denied subcommittee allegations that he was "removed" from the Far Eastern theatre during the Korean war "for giving classified information to the enemy."

Chairman [illegible] O. Eastland (D-Miss.) charged that the Far East Air [illegible] and requested [illegible] Times war [illegible] 19, 1950, [illegible] Grutzner [illegible] F-86 Sabrejets [illegible] first contact with [illegible] MiGs. Eastland quoted [illegible] Force Maj. Gen. L. C. Craigie [illegible] saying that Grutzner's dispatch "lost the Air Force a tactical advantage that may result in the loss of American lives."

Grutzner appeared thunderstruck. He said he certainly had not been tossed out of the Far East, and that his return to the States had been planned long before he filed the F-86 story. Correspondence files of The Times would corroborate this, he added.

(A Defense Department spokesman said tonight that the Defense Department had received Sen. Craigie's recommendation but did not concur with it, the Associated Press reported.)

Grutzner said he and three other reporters covering Korea learned that a "good story" was to be had at Kimpo Airfield, near Seoul, which turned out to be the first action of the Sabrejets against the enemy.

Voluntary Censorship

All four got the story from the Air Force, but a press information colonel in Tokyo refused to approve the story. There was only voluntary censorship operating at the time. Grutzner testified that he and the other three reporters—whom he did not name—agreed to send the story anyway, with

(Continued on page 6, col. 1)

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a note to their home offices instructing that the copy be sent to the Pentagon for clearance.

Grutzner filed his dispatch, the Times sent it to the Pentagon, obtained clearance, and printed it. One of the wire service reporters, Grutzner said, sent his story to his Tokyo bureau, but the Air Force there refused clearance. Another reporter, Grutzner declared, decided not to send it, and later discovered that "this was an error in judgment."

Eastland demanded to know if Grutzner knew that "Gen. Craigie recommended that you be removed from the Korean threater for giving classified information to the enemy."

Denies He Was Removed

"This is the first I ever heard of it," Grutzner replied.

"Were you removed?" Eastland asked.

"I was not!" Grutzner heatedly answered.

Subcommittee counsel J. G. Sourwine next asked Grutzner about a story he filed to the Times Dec. 20, 1950, a few days before he left Korea, revealing that a "small band of GIs" had murdered and robbed Korean civilians. Sourwine said the story was "very critical of the Army" and had been quoted in the Daily Worker.

Grutzner said "it was not" critical of the Army, but only of "a small group of GIs. I don't know if it was larger or smaller than in civilian life. I wish you would not misinterpret what I write."

"Serves Their Purposes"

As for Daily Worker, Grutzner pointed out that the Communist paper regularly quotes not only the Times but many other papers "when it serves their purposes."

"That's right," Sourwine broke in. "That's exactly why they quoted your story — it served their purposes."

Grutzner took the stand after Victor Weingarten, another ex-Eagle employe, took refuge behind the Fifth Amendment on all questions pertaining to Communism before 1940. Weingarten, named by Burdett yesterday as a members of the red cell at the Eagle, also dodged identifying former Eagle associates as Communists.

Weingarten, now an advertising man in Pleasantville, N. Y., said he had not been a Communist since the 1940 Presidential election.

Mum About Wife

Weingarten also pleaded constitutional privileges on whether his wife, Violet Brown Weingarten, was a Communist.

Eastland and Sourwine warned Weingarten that he might be in contempt of the Senate.

Several other persons named as Reds by Burdett took the stand in the afternoon. Most denied membership in the party at present, but all took the Fifth Amendment on past activities.

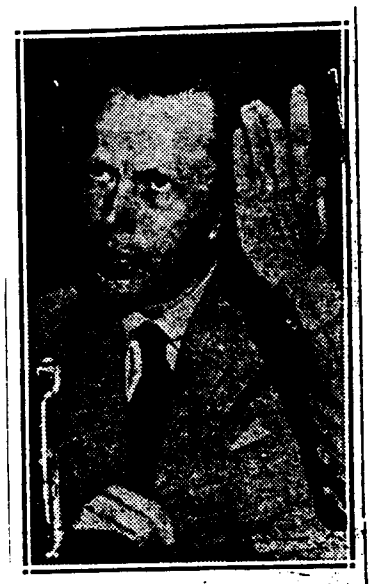
Gladys Bentley, advertising woman, refused to say whether or not she is now a Communist. Sourwine said the committee has information that she was a Red organizer on the Eagle and is still a party member.

Contempt Rap Hinted

Sen. Olin Johnston (D.S. C.), temporarily presiding, ordered Miss Bentley to answer several of Sourwine's questions, but she still refused. The counsel hinted broadly at contempt proceedings later against Miss Bentley and other reluctant witnesses.

John Francis Ryan, once an organizer for the New York Newspaper Guild said, "I am not now a Communist," but he declined to answer questions about past membership.

Nathan Einhorn admitted helping arrange Burdett's trip to Europe but denied any part in Red espionage. "I have never had



Winston Burdett
His story supported

anything to do with espionage at any time," Einhorn said flatly.

The witness, now employed as a public relations adviser by the embassy of Red Poland, said he is not now a Communist. But he clammed up about the past. He was executive secretary of the New York Guild from 1939 to 1946.

Asked what he thought of Burdett's spy story, Einhorn replied tartly: "I don't believe it."

Amos Landman, public relations man for the National Municipal Employes League, New York City, said he is not now a member of the party. But he, too, ducked questions about the past.

Landman refused to identify the affidavit or his own signature, a handwriting expert, Charles A. Appell, retired FBI man, said it was Landman's writing.

Just before the committee recessed indefinitely sourwine said

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Senate Red Inquiry Draws New Admissions and Denials

Newspaper Men Heard At Red Quiz

5th Amendment Pleaded

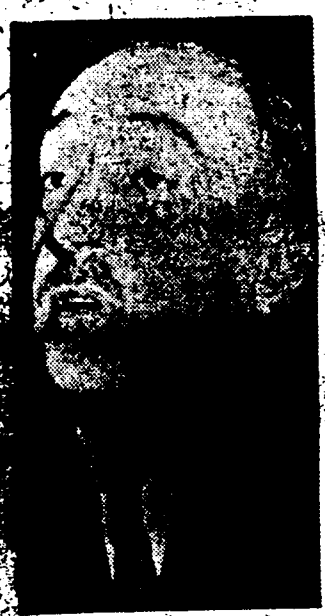
Testimony at [illegible] "Times" statement

By Earl Mazo

WASHINGTON, June [illegible] Charles Grutzner, a reporter for The "New York Times" for fourteen years, admitted today that he had been a Communist—but not an enthusiastic one—in the late 1930s.

Mr. Grutzner told the Senate Internal Security subcommittee he joined the party in 1937 when he was working for the now-defunct "Brooklyn Eagle," and left it, in disgust, in 1940, a year before he joined "The New York Times."

Cite Two Stories



Herald Tribune—United Press telephoto

Nat Einhorn (left) and Charles Grutzner at hearing.

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Red Probe

(Continued from page one)

he read from what was described as a "classified document," a statement by Maj. Gen. L. G. Craigie, then Air Force vice-commander in the Far East. In it Gen. Craigie contended that one of the Grutzner stories—the first public disclosure that American Sabrejets had made contact with the enemy—"lost the Air Force a tactical advantage that may result in the loss of American lives," and recommended that the correspondent be banished from the war theater.

Mr. Sourwine charged that the second story—dealing with thefts and other crimes by a few G. I.s in Korea—had "served the purposes" of the Communists.

Mr. Grutzner replied that he had no such intent in writing the stories and this was the first knowledge he had of Gen. Craigie's communication.

He returned to the United States shortly after the stories appeared, he explained, because his tour in Korea was over.

Says He Quit Party

Mr. Grutzner, who testified that he joined the Communist party in 1937 when he was on the now-defunct "Brooklyn Eagle," and left the party, in disgust, in 1940, a year before he joined "The New York Times" staff as a reporter, insisted his story about the Sabrejets had been gotten from the Air Force, itself, and because censorship at that stage of the Korean War was voluntary, it was cleared by the Pentagon in Washington before being used.

The story about soldier thefts was written, he added, after a group of Koreans almost mobbed him in anger at all Americans—and "I felt if a small group of G. I.s were giving us a bad name to the extent that Koreans were threatening us on the sidewalk, the people back home had a right to know about it."

Mr. Grutzner occupied the stand during most of today's two-hour morning session, and later requested and received permission to send the committee documents to substantiate his testimony further.

The hearings, which began yesterday with sensational testimony by Winston Burdett, Columbia Broadcasting System newscaster, that he was recruited as a spy for Russia in 1940 while he was a member of a "Communist unit" at "The Brooklyn Eagle," were recessed indefinitely this afternoon.

Einhorn on Stand

A key witness today was Nat Einhorn, an American citizen who is public relations director in Washington for the Embassy of Communist Poland.

While insisting he is not now a Communist and he "never had to do with espionage at any time," Mr. Einhorn admitted freely that it was he who recommended to a Communist journalist in 1940 that Mr. Burdett receive an assignment in Europe.

Like all other witnesses today—except Mr. Grutzner—Mr. Einhorn pleaded the Fifth Amendment in refusing to discuss his possible past Communist affiliations, or whether he had known as Communists a list of persons named yesterday by Mr. Burdett.

Mr. Grutzner said he knew most of them, but added he could positively identify only two or three as Communists.

Two persons who Mr. Sourwine asked him to identify are fellow members of "The New York Times" staff. They were Ira Henry Freeman, a reporter, and Melvin Barnett, a copy reader. Mr. Grutzner said he knew neither as Communists or former Communists.

The subcommittee counsel injected Formosa and the Chinese Communists into the hearing during the testimony of Amos Landman, a former reporter for the New York Daily Mirror and also the defunct newspaper PM. Mr. Landman occasionally contributed articles to the New York Herald Tribune prior to 1951 and to a half-dozen other newspapers around the country.

Pleads 5th Amendment

Mr. Landman, who pleaded the Fifth Amendment in refusing to testify about his past affiliations, but who said he is not now a Communist, asserted he had left Formosa when he lost the use of broadcasting facilities there in 1950. He is the author, with his wife, of a book entitled "Profile of Red China."

Midway in his testimony, the committee sought to compel Mr. Landman to state whether he had ever been a Communist by calling to the witness stand Charles Andrew Appel jr., a retired handwriting expert for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Appel said Mr. Landman's signature was on an affidavit—which Mr. Landman had refused to discuss—which was executed in Bombay, India, in 1953 when the writer was studying there under a Ford Foundation grant. The affidavit stated that the signer had been a Communist in the mid-1930s, but had left the party in 1939 when the Nazi-Soviet pact "brought me to a realization of the bankruptcy of communism."

Other Witnesses

Among other witnesses today were:

John Francis Ryan, of Glen Cove, L. I., former executive vice-president of the Newspaper Guild of New York and now self-employed in "horticulture research." He said he is not now a Communist, but invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to state whether he had ever been one.

Victor Weingarten, of Pleasantville, N. Y., a former "Eagle" reporter who swore he had not been a Communist as long as fifteen years ago, but would not testify as to his possible con-

Sen. James O. Eastland, D., Miss., and J. G. Sourwine, the subcommittee chairman and counsel, brought up two stories Mr. Grutzner had written from Korea in December, 1950, and charged that the stories had indirectly helped serve Communist purposes. Mr. Grutzner heatedly denied that he had any such intent in writing the stories.

Mr. Grutzner was named yesterday by Winston Burdett, a Columbia Broadcasting System radio and TV correspondent, who told the subcommittee Mr. Grutzner was a member of "The Brooklyn Eagle" party unit in the late 1930s.

The fifty-one-year-old Mr. Grutzner said his membership "was not the dedicated and emotional thing that Mr. Burdett talked about. I could take my communism or leave it—and I did when I got fed up."

Not a Good Member

He said he attended meetings infrequently and was at times late in paying dues. "They told me I wasn't a very good Communist, but they sort of put up with it."

He "finally stayed away for good," the reporter continued, when he realized the party was not the "democratic" movement he had been led to believe.

Sen. Eastland added heat to the otherwise seemingly placid public hearings into communism in New York news media when

Continued on page 7, column 7

nec[illegible]th the party before the [illegible] other people.

Mrs. Gladys Bentley, of New York, who was the least cooperative witness of the day, had been named by Mr. Grutzner and others as a Communist organizer at "The Eagle," but today she refused even to admit that she knew a "Gladys Bentley" on the basis of self-incrimination.

Republicans Absent

Sen. Eastland presided at this morning's sessions and Sen. Olin D. Johnston, D., S. C., presided in the afternoon. They, and Sen. Thomas Hennings jr., D., Mo., were the only Senators present during the day. Among the absent were all four Republican members of the nine-man subcommittee.

The hearings were held in the huge, high-ceilinged caucus room of the Senate Office Building which was seen by millions on television last year during the Army-McCarthy hearings. Unlike the crowded Army-McCarthy hearings, however, only a handful of spectators were present for the sessions yesterday and today.

All the witnesses had their attorneys at their side while testifying, and all, except Mr. Grutzner, held frequent huddles with the lawyers during the questioning.

The most productive witness of the day was Mr. Einhorn, who said he had worked for "The Rocky Mountain News," Denver, Colo., in 1927-'28, joined the "Eagle" staff in 1933, and was executive secretary of the Newspaper Guild of New York from 1939 to 1946.

When asked if he had been elected to the Guild office with "Communist support," the witness, who refused to answer questions about Communist affiliations prior to 1949 when he went to work for the Poles, said, "I didn't reject it."

Tells Link to Burdett

A middle-aged man who testified with a firmness uncommon to most other witnesses, Mr. Einhorn told this story of his connection with Mr. Burdett.

In 1940, he said, Joe North, an editor of "New Masses," a Communist publication in New York, asked that he recommend some one who could cover the Russo-Finnish war and produce "fairer" stories than were then being printed in the United States.

"I suggested Burdett," he said, and shortly thereafter joined Mr. Burdett's other friends in bidding him farewell "at the pier."

When Mr. Sourwine asked Mr. Einhorn what he meant by "fairer"—"fairer to whom, Russia?" the witness replied, "let's say more objective."

He hasn't seen Mr. Burdett since that day at the New York pier fifteen years ago, Mr. Einhorn said, adding that he did not "believe" much of the testimony offered yesterday by the CBS newsman.

Mr. Einhorn also admitted—as Mr. Grutzner had previously—that he and Mrs. Einhorn had exchanged social visits with the Grutzners recently.

Mr. Grutzner said he and his wife had dinner at the Einhorn home a year and a half ago, after Mr. Einhorn had invited him to a Polish film showing in New York.

At the time, Mr. Grutzner said, he invited Mr. Einhorn to "bring the children" to his home at Orangeburg, N. Y., and two months ago—"before I knew of these hearings"—they came.

Although Mr. Grutzner had testified that Mr. Einhorn had helped recruit him into the Communist party, he said today he did not know if Mr. Einhorn was now a Communist. Mr. Einhorn said the closest they came to discussing "politics" at their last meetings was when Mr. Grutzner said he had voted for Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic Presidential candidate, in 1952.

Question by Hennings

This brought a quick question from Sen. Hennings.

"Why do you suggest any connection" between the subject of the hearings and a Democratic candidate for President? The Missouri Senator snapped.

Mr. Einhorn's reply was apologetic. He said he didn't intend to suggest a connection—he was just thinking of "politics."

The flare-up between Mr. Grutzner and the committee counsel came when Mr. Sourwine commented that "The Daily Worker," a New York Communist newspaper, had quoted at great length from Mr. Grutzner's dispatch from Korea about G. I. crimes in Seoul.

The Communists quote not only "The Times" but other newspapers when it "serves their purposes," Mr. Grutzner explained.

"That's right," replied Mr. Sourwine. "That's why they quoted your story—it served their purposes."

The G. I. crime story, which Mr. Sourwine put into the hearing record, was written in Seoul Dec. 20, 1950, three days after Mr. Grutzner wrote the sabrejet story.

"The Times" ran it on an inside page under this small headline: "A Few G. I.'s Abuse Koreans in Seoul."

"The Daily Worker," in its rewrite of the story, had this headline: "Say Violence in Seoul Stirs Anti-U. S. Feeling."

During his testimony, Mr. Grutzner said that before he was subpoenaed by the committee, "I discussed my case with my editors and my publisher . . . I went to the people on 'The Times' and told them everything about myself."

When the name of Melvin Barnett was brought up in the subcommittee's executive session, Mr. Grutzner said he told the copy reader that he had unfolded his own story to "The Times" executives.

Matusow Scooped Burdett

FRIDAY'S DAILY WORKER carried a piece by myself called, "So Winston Burdett Waited and Waited." It began this way:

"Hollywood will have some trouble making a movie out of the 'espionage' yarn spread on the record before the Eastland Committee by CBS reporter Winston Burdett. He either got there too late, or he went to the wrong place, or the other fellow didn't show up."

I have quoted this paragraph again not because it has any special [illegible] in the [illegible] to the opening of [illegible] the same subject [illegible] by Max Lerner.

"If you had [illegible] script writer to [illegible] not have asked [illegible] more theatrically [illegible] Nothing as perfect [illegible] genre of the spy story has happened before a Congressional investigating committee since the days of Elizabeth Bentley and Hiss."

It is evident that one of us is wrong.

Lerner goes on to show how the Eastland Committee, particularly when it attacked the dispatches from Korea by Charles Grutzer of the N. Y. Times, was trying to clamp a censorship on the press. With this I agree. But Lerner concludes:

"Let the committee stick to the spy stores and stop acting as a higher tribunal to pass on the political purity of the press." [illegible] demonstrated [illegible] Friday's [illegible] Burdett's [illegible] more of a yawn. [illegible] at all and [illegible] happened, it [illegible] have been espionage.

But Lerner suggested first, that what we have here is a real spy story and second, that the Eastland Committee is really interested in spy stories.

When things which happened in 1942—or more exactly failed to happen—are subject for a Senate hearing in 1955, it is clear that no violation of any law has occurred.

Furthermore, to urge the Eastland Committee to stick to spy stories and leave the press alone is to put it mildly, naive. The committee's only interest in "spy" stories is to attack the Bill of Rights [illegible] "spy" stories are [illegible] in the first place, just as that is why the myths of [illegible] force and violence [illegible] protected.

I RECOMMEND to Max Lerner's attention the connection between the Burdett story and the earlier activities of one Harvey Matusow.

Actually, Burdett's pip-squeak "spy confession" had its start not in Helsinki, Finland, but in Great Falls, Montana. And it had its immediate motivation not in Ankara, Turkey, but in Albany, N. Y.

It was in Great Falls in the campaign of 1952 that Harvey

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Matusow called for a vote for the GOP on the ground that there were 129 "Communists" on the Sunday supplement of the N. Y. Times—exactly 26 more people than were actually employed on that project!

Joe McCarthy later tried to use this cock-and-bull story to launch an attack on the Times and other papers that were criticizing him. This never came off—as a result of Matusow's own self-exposure, the censure of McCarthy and the GOP defeat in 1954.

Last week's hearing was actually an attempt to revive the McCarthy attack on the press—particularly on the N. Y. Times. (Two of those named by Burdett as "Communists" are now on the Times and while two is considerably less than 126, it is considerably better than nothing.) It was an attempt to bring forward a new type of informer now and those of the "old school" have been generally discredited or have discredited themselves.

By Alan Max

As for the immediate motivation of the hearings, that lay in Albany, where the Newspaper Guild convention was going on. The hearings were designed to affect the convention in a McCarthyite direction, but, by and large, this failed.

•

McCARTHYISM has suffered some major blows in recent months. Many of its so-called "excesses" (meaning injustices to non-Communists) are now belately being undone. But if every time the McCarthyites make a counter-attack, people like Max Lerner are going to fall for the initial promise of "Communist espionage" or "Communist force and violence," it will be just too bad.

Despite its setbacks, there is still a thick blanket of slime over the Bill of Rights. This needs to be rolled back once and for all. And this cannot be done so long as the Big Lies are maintained about the Communists or the Communists' political rights denied.

THESE DAYS:

Reds in the Press; Few but Dangerous

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

SINCE the early [illegible], there has been evidence that a small but extremely active group of Communists had found their way into some metropolitan newspapers and into radio. The proof was of a nature that could not stand up in a court of law and whenever a Congressional committee even looked at these organs of communication, it was faced by the dynamite of interfering with freedom of the press. The subject was carefully avoided. The politicians were afraid of it.

But the truth often comes out in the most unusual way. Winston Burdett, a C.B.S. commentator, has, for more than a year, been talking to some active anti-Communists on how a man goes about clearing his name and appeasing his conscience. He wanted to tell all but few would listen. He wanted to tell all unreservedly, giving to his country the entire sorry story of how young men, often idealistic, are sucked into a conspiracy against their own country. It is not an easy thing to do.

Had Job to Protect

No one could charge Burdett with being a faceless informer or a professional witness. He had a job with the Columbia Broadcasting System which he could keep better by being quiet than he could by talking. No one had accused him of anything. In fact, when he began to tell his story, it looked as though he might be fired because of the publicity attending the disclosure of his record. It must be said for William Paley, the head of C.B.S., that he quickly realized that if Burdett were dismissed while he was talking, it would frighten others from making a clean breast of it. Paley kept Burdett on in spite of the fact that unfavorable publicity for C.B.S. was bound to result from the disclosures.

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Winston Burdett and Charles Grutzner and other newspaper men who were carried away by the propaganda activities first of Heywood Broun and then of Simon Gerson, New York State Communist leader, once having been enmeshed in the toils of the Communist conspiracy, they found it difficult to free themselves. When this story is told in full, it will be clear that the lawyers for some of the newspapers that employed some of those mentioned by Burdett advised their clients to suppress the information and threatened to have the men fired if they confessed and mentioned names.

When newspapers accept the advice of lawyers on public relations, they go to the wrong place for wisdom and experience. The suppression of news, even when it hurts, is not the business of any newspaper. The New York Times would have shown a better face if it had fired those who were members of its Communist cell than it does today when the story about the cell broke as a part of Burdett's confession. The New York Times has known that at least two of its staff were involved weeks ago.

Few Newsmen Are Reds

It is possible to draw false conclusions, however. Very few newspaper men in this country are Communists. A certain number joined the party when a Left-Wing element developed in the Newspaper Guild. Also some were Communists before they became newspaper men. Usually such men try to get copy-reading positions where they can slant the news, particularly by putting slanted headlines on correct stories. Too many publishers have taken a non-critical attitude toward such men, judging them on their merits as writers rather than on their ability as conspirators.

Some who were Left-Wingers when the Newspaper Guild was organized, by ability or seniority, have been able to move to executive positions where they can do great mischief, particularly in suppressing information unfavorable to their side or in ridiculing the opposition.

It would be incorrect to say that this is widespread over the country. It is correct to say that wherever these conditions exist, it is very harmful and damaging. It is also extremely difficult to prove that any of it is so, and publishers are loath to accuse men of being in a conspiracy when the information is nothing that could stand up in a court under the rules of evidence.

The value of the Burdett confession before the Eastland Committee is that it opens the door to a very ugly spot in radio and in the newspapers which now can be cleaned up. It also shows the importance of the ex-Communist in this fight.

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EX-RED WOUCH [illegible]

[illegible] Offered [illegible] All I Know

[illegible]GTON, VT., July 5 [illegible] Lewis, public affairs director of WCAX-TV, says he is one of twenty-three former newspaper men named before the internal security subcommittee as a member or former member of the Communist party.

In his disclosure yesterday, Mr. Lewis said he "joined the party in 1937 and quit it two or three months later because I had my nose full."

He added: "I have volunteered to appear before the [Senate Internal Security] committee and I'll tell everything I know."

Mr. Lewis was one of those named by Winston Burdett as a member of The Brooklyn Eagle Communist cell in 1937. Mr. Burdett testified last Wednesday before the Senate committee.

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THESE DAYS:

American Press Is Still Free

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

THE current attack on the American press is characteristic of a reaction against freedom. The American press consists of numerous publications, newspapers, news magazines, newsletters, pamphlets, radio and television newscasters and commentators. [illegible] number is not limited to the daily newspapers [illegible] legion, and they are variously owned, [illegible]

For instance, among the Conservatives, a Washington newsletter "Human Events" [illegible] free organ of expression; among the anti-Semites such a paper as "Common Sense" enjoys wide currency; while the "National Guardian" provides the line for the Communists and their fellow-travellers. These are but three of typical organs of dissent if we recognize what is called the middle-of-the-road as a symbol of orthodoxy.

Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, addressing American editors last April, said:

"... Since most of you take the official line, that the only important fact of life is our imminent danger from the international conspiracy, most of you have watched the erosion of freedom without a twinge ..."

The News Does Get Out

Fortunately what he here says is not true, but it is characteristic of the attack on American publications. Although there has been too great a tendency, developed over the past two decades, to accept a government handout as news, no one can identify an imposed official line. Certainly what may be lacking in ordinary reporting, some columnist will catch, and what may be missing in one organ of expression will be found in another. Somehow, somewhere, the news does get out.

Controversy over the news is not as forceful and vitriolic as when Horace Greeley, Charles Dana or William Randolph Hearst wrote editorials, but then this [illegible] another era and the temper of the people is different. It is characteristic of this period that those who use a powerful fist for causes are not as avidly read as those [illegible] approach their problem with reason. The public is [illegible] of more than 20 years of the same [illegible]

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Men like Dr. Hutchins are often antagonistic to the press because newspapers do not accept their particular line of thought. If every newspaper in the United States echoed the thinking of Dr. Hutchins or anyone else, would the press be more free than it is today?

The main problem relating to freedom of the press that an editor faces today is not inside the newspaper but outside it. Understandably in time of war, an entire sector of information must be withheld from the public lest it interfere with war activities, give aid and comfort to the enemy, etc. In ordinary circumstances, when the war is over, we return to normal procedures. But World War II is not really ended yet. Since 1945, it has been followed by the Cold War, the Korean War, the propaganda for neutralism, Foreign Ministers' conferences, the development of the atom, etc. Not only our own government but others have clamped down on news as though we were living through a war.

No Erosion of Freedom

If Dr. Hutchins and other critics of the press were to be permitted to edit newspapers all on their own, they would soon discover that there are entire areas of information that, while available, are unusable because their truth cannot be established without the power of subpena. The courts and juries have become so generous to those who sue for libel that one often sits on a story hoping that it might come out in a Congressional committee or some other "privileged" organ. This is particularly true in criminal and subversive cases in which the missing bit of evidence can only be supplied by the persons involved. And they, naturally, do not choose to supply it.

There has been no erosion of freedom in the American means of expression, as a whole. The pressure of those who attack the press is not on the basis of general conformity. They do not object to those who conform to their notions. They only quarrel with those who do not conform to their line. Dr. Hutchins said in April:

". . . Listen to the wire-tapping, to the cry of Fifth Amendment Communists, to the kept witnesses roaming the land. The most distressing part of it is not that these things happen, but that the free press of this country appears to regard them as matters of routine."

Who made it routine news? Certainly not the press but those who imperil their country.

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3 Were Named by Burdett

5 More Newsmen Called In Senate's Red Inquiry

WASHINGTON, July 7 — The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee announced today it had called additional newsmen for questioning in an inquiry that opened with testimony of a radio-TV commentator that he once had been a Communist and had spied for Russia.

The chairman, Sen. James O. Eastland, D., Miss., said that five witnesses tentatively scheduled to be heard at a public hearing here on July 13 include three men who were named in previous testimony as having once belonged to a Communist cell at "The Brooklyn Eagle," now suspended.

In a statement Sen. Eastland said the subcommittee had called the hearing in following up testimony last week by Winston Burdett, a Columbia Broadcasting System newsman, and others. Sen. Eastland has said the hearings are not an investigation of the press but part of the committee's efforts to study any alleged communistic activities.

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Burdett's Testimony

Mr. Burdett told the subcommittee on June 29 that in 1937 he had joined a Communist unit while working on "The Brooklyn Eagle" as a reporter and he named a dozen former employees on the paper whom he said he had known as Communists.

The forty-one-year-old Mr. Burdett also told a dramatic story of spying for Russia in Europe in 1940-'41. He said he broke with the Communists before joining the CBS staff in 1942.

The following three, among those to be heard July 13, were named by Mr. Burdett as fellow members with him in "The Brooklyn Eagle" cell:

Melvin Barnett, a copy editor of "The New York Times"; David Gordon, identified as an employee of "The New York Daily News," and Charles Lewis, public affairs director of WCAX-TV, Burlington, Vt.

The others who, Sen. Eastland said, have been called as witnesses are Ira Henry Freeman, a reporter on "The New York Times" city staff, and Ansel Talbert, military and aviation editor of The New York Herald Tribune.

Mr. Talbert's name, Sen. Eastland noted, was not mentioned at last week's hearing of the subcommittee. Sen. Eastland did not say why the subcommittee wanted to question him, but there were indications that Mr. Talbert was to be asked about a story in December, 1950, reporting the first combat use of F-86 jet planes in the Korean War.

Charles Grutzner, a "New York Times" reporter, testified last week that he and three other newsmen obtained the story but that, as it turned out, his was the only one to get into print.

Mr. Grutzner, who acknowledged that he had been a Communist in 1937-'40 before joining the "Times" staff, was questioned about whether his story had violated security. He testified, and "The New York Times" later said, that the story had been cleared by the Pentagon before it was published.

Talbert's Story

Mr. Talbert, who is appearing voluntarily before the subcommittee, is expected to testify about the premature release, through Mr. Grutzner's story, of news that F-86 jet fighters had gone into action in Korea. Mr. Talbert's story filed at the time, from an advanced American base in Korea and published in the New York Herald Tribune on Dec. 19, 1950, said in part:

"Lt. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, United States 5th Air Force commander, ordered today a full investigation of the circumstances surrounding the premature publication of information that a group of American jet-propelled F-86 fighter planes is in action in Korea against the Communists.

"Gen. Stratemeyer said tonight at his headquarters that lives of American pilots definitely were endangered by the leak to the enemy of news that this plane, the Sabre, is undergoing preliminary flight operations here designed to test its military performance. . . .

"The presence in Korea—and in the Far East—of the Sabre had been one of the most closely guarded secrets of the Korean War. Geenral Stratemeyer said tonight that he, personally, had given the order against disclosure of any information about the plane. . . .

"Correspondents in on the secret had been allowed to witness last Friday the arrival here from Japan of the first of the Sabres, and were present when the first two actual combat missions were flown from this base yesterday. They were pledged on their honor not to send dispatches about the event until told officially by the 5th Air Force that military security considerations would permit them to do so.

"In return, Col. F. Scott, public information officer of the 5th Air Force in Korea, and Capt. Sankey Trimble, a special representative of Gen. Stratemeyer's headquarters, pledged their word that no release of the Sabre story would be made to any one until after the Air Force informed each correspondent present at the original trials that the story was suitable for release.

Not Released from Pledge

"When it became known yesterday afternoon that Lt. Col. Bruce H. Hinton, of the 4th Fighter Group which was flying Sabres, had scored the first 'kill' of a MiG-15 by a Sabre, correspondents inquired in a body whether they could send dispatches about this event. After a telephone conversation between this base and Gen. Stratemeyer's headquarters, the correspondents were told specifically that they were not being released from their pledge.

"In the billets of correspondents covering operations of the 5th Air Force and the United States 8th Army there was posted a notice, signed by Col. Scott, requesting that 'neither telephone nor wire to be used to transmit a "hold" story about the F-86 to Tokyo for future release.'

"This was to make certain that correspondents of wire services—which sometimes, as a convenience for their clients, transmit with a 'hold-for-release' heading the texts of speeches to be made at a future date—would not send anything about the arrival here of the group of Sabres. No wire service released the story until after it had been published today by a New York newspaper. . . ."

5 NEWSMEN CALLED BY SENATE INQUIRY

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7—The Senate Internal Security subcommittee announced today it was calling five newsmen to testify next Wednesday in a resumption of hearings on Communist infiltration of the press.

The five are Melvin Barnet, a copy editor on The New York Times, and Ira Henry Freeman, a city staff reporter for The Times; Ansel Talbert, aviation editor of The New York Herald Tribune; David Gordon, an employe of The New York Daily News, and Charles Lewis, public affairs director of WCAX-TV, Burlington, Vt.

Mr. Barnet, Mr. Gordon and Mr. Lewis were identified by Winston M. Burdett, now a Columbia Broadcasting System commentator, in testimony before the subcommittee last week as having been members of a Communist cell on the defunct Brooklyn Eagle in the late Nineteen Thirties and early Nineteen Forties.

Mr. Freeman was not identified as having been a Communist. His name was introduced into the record in questions by J. G. Sourwine, subcommittee counsel. Mr. Talbert was not named in last week's testimony.

Senator James O. Eastland, chairman of the subcommittee, said that Mr. Lewis had publicly identified himself as the same Charles Lewis named by Mr. Burdett. He is appearing voluntarily, the Senator said.

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Security Quiz to Hear Three More Newsmen

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Subcommittee ch[illegible] said Mr. Lewis also was ap-
James O. Eastland (D-[illegible]) pearing voluntarily.
identified them as Melvin [illegible]
nett of The New York Times, Mr. Talbert, a lieutenant
David Gordon of the New York colonel in U.S. military intelli-
Daily News and Charles Lewis, gence during World War II,
public affairs director of tele- was a war correspondent in
vision station WCAX, Burling- Korea at the time of an inci-
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All three were identified last subcommittee concerning F-86
week by Columbia Broadcast- planes.
ing System commentator Win- This involved a story by
ston Burdett as having been Charles Grutzner, a New York
members of a Communist unit Times reporter, disclosing the
at the now defunct Brooklyn first use of F-86 Sabrejets
Eagle before World War II. against the Communists. The
Sen. Eastland also announced subcommittee questioned Mr.
the committee will hear from Grutzner about the story but
newsmen Ira Henry Freeman later conceded he "did nothing
of the Times and Ansel Tal- to violate security." The de-
bert, aviation editor of the fense Department cleared the
New York Herald Tribune. story before publication.

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Senators to Quiz 5 More; 3 Called Reds by Burdett

Special to the New York Post

Washington, July 8—Chairman Eastland (D-Miss.) of a Senate Internal Security subcommittee investigating Communist influence in the press said today that five witnesses have been called to testify next Wednesday.

Three were identified by CBS commentator Winston Burdett as having been fellow members of a Communist cell in the late thirties at the Brooklyn Eagle.

Call Trib Editor

They are Melvin Barnett, a copy editor of The New York Times; David Gordon, identified as an employe of the New York Daily News, and Charles Lewis, public affairs director of WCAX-TV of Burlington, Vt.

The other two witnesses will be Ira Henry Freeman, a reporter on the Times city staff in New York, and Ansel E. Talbert, military and aviation editor of the New York Herald Tribune.

Freeman was not named by Burdett, although he had been questioned about him earlier in the hearings.

The Herald Tribune said today that Talbert was expected to testify about the premature release of the news that F-86 jet fighters were being used in the Korean war through a dispatch sent by Charles Grutzner of The Times.

Story Reprinted

Grutzner, who admitted to the subcommittee that he had belonged to the Communist Party from 1937 to 1940, said that the Pentagon had cleared the story for publication. The Times con-

The Herald Tribune today reprinted part of a story filed by Talbert from an advanced American base in Korea telling how correspondents were permitted to witness the arrival of the first Sabrejets but were "pledged on their honor not to send dispatches about the event."

Talbert reported that Lt. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, U. S. 5th Air Force commander, had said the release of the news had endangered American pilots.

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Winston Burdett

News Guild Spurns Burdett 'Spy' Fantasies

By HARRY RAYMOND

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IT COULD HARDLY be said it was "purely coincidental" that at the very time the 22d Convention of the CIO American Newspaper Guild in Albany was debating the Communist issue, CBS reporter Winston Burdett was before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in Washington naming a number of newspapermen as members of the Communist Party on the defunct Brooklyn Eagle staff 15 years ago.

At the time Burdett was giving the senate committee material for a new witchhunt, delegates to the Albany convention were also preparing a resolution, later adopted, calling on the Justice Department to investigate a charge that Frank D. Schroth, publisher of the Eagle, violated the anti-trust laws by suspending the newspaper during the Guild's strike against it.

Joseph F. Collis, Guild president, charged the Eagle was "bought by one or more New York newspapers to put it out of business" in violation of the anti-monopoly laws and that the Guild was falsely blamed for the foldup.

★

WHEN the Burdett story began making front page headlines in the June 27 afternoon papers, the Guild convention collective bargaining committee, under chairmanship of David S. Schick of Philadelphia, was preparing a report on the Communist issue.

The delegates at once saw the Burdett story as one aimed at stampeding the convention away from the central trade union issues as outlined in the officers' report.

Referred to the Albany convention was a recommendation of the 1954 Los Angeles convention that Communists should be barred from Guild membership.

Collis, an anti-Communist, told the delegates the union's international executive board did not consider the Communist issue an important issue of the convention.

"A lot of water has flowed down the Hudson River since this union met last summer in Los Angeles," Collis said. "The junior senator from Wisconsin has been cut down to his proper size in votes. The hysteria which aroused the nation has subsided somewhat."

★

HE SAID the Guild constitution now contains adequate safeguards

against the union being captured by the Reds.

The question was whether the convention would scrap the Heywood Broun clause of the Guild constitution which states:

". . . membership shall be open to every eligible person without discrimination or penalty, nor shall any member be barred from membership or penalized, by reason of age, sex, race, national origin, religious or political conviction. . . ."

While the Senate Subcommittee continued to hippodromize the Burdett story, for the second day, the convention's collective bargaining committee came to the floor with a report recommending no change in the Heywood Broun clause.

The committee proposed a policy reconciliating "several different points of view" on what it called a "controversial question." It took a strong anti-Communist position terming the Communist Party an "international conspiracy."

★

THE CONVENTION adopted the conciliatory policy recommending that "the ANG and its locals need not resist the dismissal of any employe who has admitted in an open hearing by a competent government agency or a court of competent jurisdiction that he was a member of the Communist Party within the six-month period preceding his dismissal."

The convention also recommended that the ANG and its locals need not resist dismissal of an employe "who has been finally adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction to have been a member of the Communist Party within the six month period preceding his dismissal."

"The legality or illegality of the Communist Party is something we are not passing on," declared Rollin Everett, delegate from St. Louis and member of the collective bargaining committee. "A local can defend a Communist, but it need not."

Not only did the convention refuse to scrap the Heywood Broun clause, but it adopted another resolution recommending that drafters of the constitution for the merging CIO-AFL unions include the "language of the Guild's honored Heywood Broun clause."

★

COLLIS was elected without opposition to succeed himself as president for another two-year term. Election of executive vice-president will take place in September by referendum. There are two candidates for the post, Ralph B. Novak, of Detroit, the incumbent, and William J. Farson, of Philadelphia, the retiring secretary-treasurer.

Justin F. McCarthy, of Chicago, and Charles A. Perlik, of Buffalo, were nominated to run for secretary-treasurer in the fall referendum.

John H. Thompson, of Boston; Richard P. Lane, of Memphis; Arthur Rosenstock, of New York, and C. Joseph Beauelers, of Toronto, were elected as regional vice-presidents without opposition.

James B. Woods, of St. Louis, and Art Cullison, of Akron, will run in the referendum for vice-president of Region III. David D. Fletcher, of Santa Rosa, Cal. Twelve candidates will run for six posts of vice-president-at-large in the fall elections.

The Guild will hold its 1956 convention in Toronto, Ont. The delegates voted to hold the 1957 convention in St. Louis.

More Newsmen Called In Senate Red Probe

By The United Press.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Senate internal security subcommittee summoned more newsmen today for questioning about recent testimony of CBS news correspondent Winston Burdett, who said he once was a Communist and a spy.

The subcommittee identified them as Melvin Barnett and Ira Henry Freeman of the New York Times, David Gordon of the New York Daily News and Charles Lewis of television station WMVT, Burlington, Vt.

Calls Talbert.

The subcommittee also summoned Ansel E. Talbert, a London editor of the New York Herald Tribune. A spokesman said there was no evidence or testimony linking Mr. Talbert with communism. It was believed Mr. Talbert was called for questioning about an witness, Charles Grutzner, of the New York Times.

Mr. Burdett identified Mr. Barnett, Mr. Gordon and Mr. Lewis as members around 1940 of a Communist unit on the now-defunct Brooklyn Eagle.

The CBS correspondent testified June 28 that he did not recall Mr. Freeman as a Communist.

Not Mentioned.

Mr. Talbert's name was not mentioned in two earlier sessions. However, Mr. Grutzner was questioned about a story he filed from Korea in December, 1950, disclosing the first use of F-86 Saberjet fighters against the Communists. He mentioned that other newsmen, whom he did not identify, got the story with him but did not follow his course of asking Pentagon approval when the Far East Air Force in Tokyo refused to clear it.

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Senate Probe:

3 Ex-Reporters Of Eagle Called

Former Red Link Charged to Them

By ALVIN SPIVAK

WASHINGTON, July 13 (INS).—Three former Brooklyn Eagle reporters were summoned by Senate investigators today to answer charges they once belonged to a Communist cell at the now-defunct newspaper.

The Senate Investigations subcommittee called a hearing to question Melvin Barnett, now with the New York Times; David Gordon, now with the New York Daily News, and Charles Lewis, now with WCAX-TV in Burlington, Vt.

Newsmen with those names were identified by Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent Winston Burdett two weeks ago as members of a Red cell to which he belonged in the late 1930s. Burdett split from the Reds in 1940.

The subcommittee also called as witnesses Ira Henry Freeman, a reporter with the New York Times, and Ansel Talbert, aviation editor of the New York Herald Tribune.

The Senate investigators asked Burdett if he had known Freeman to be a Communist and Burdett replied he could not recall him as one. The subcommittee has made no charges of any sort against Freeman.

It was reported that no accusations involving communism have been made against Talbert either, but that he was to be questioned about testimony by New York Times reporter Charles Grutzner, another former staff member of the Eagle named as a Red by Burdett.

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As Pegler Sees It:

When Newspaper Guild Was Red

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

AS SOON as Winston Burdett finished his "confession," which came too late to do any good and seems very skimpy anyway, the Newspaper Guild rushed into print with misleading statements about its own present purity. But the guild of today is the beneficiary of all the cruel, treacherous, dirty work of its Communist officials and rank and file in the days when loyal Americans went through hell every day on the job. Its worst features, now represented as virtues, are the work of the Reds, whom it now disowns.

Haven for Agitators

In the 'thirties under Roosevelt, with a packed Labor Relations Board and Communists spotted all over that vicious bureaucracy, a Communist had special privilege in any shop with a guild contract. A Red had special privilege because they were all nagging, snarling, agitating all the time. His work was secondary. If he was fired for neglect or incompetence, he could go straight to the board and claim he had been canned for "union activity." They did little else but agitate and conspire, so the board would order the paper to reinstate the rat, with back pay. There were some good writers and reporters among them, but the guild was the refuge and protection of the lazy slob with little ability.

We Americans on the World-Telegram kept saying that these rodents were Reds. But how could we prove it? Like the Ku Klux, they were oath-bound. Ironically, they damned the Klan for its secrecy. You develop a sense in dealing with Reds. You can spot them, and some of those I spotted then have been named by Burdett in his sworn testimony. I spotted that Milton Kaufman presiding one night at a meeting of the World-Telegram unit. How did that stranger from an obscure publication land in the chair of a meeting of American newspaper people? I heard that Heywood Broun imposed him on us. Anyway, there he was, whacking the gavel and running our show. When I last heard of him, he was press agent for Nathan Witt in a Communist waterfront strike. He took the Fifth Amendment after Burdett named him.

There was a group of strangers about midway down the meeting room known to none of us Americans. They were the real Reds with a charter for a "labor press unit." One of the papers represented by this bunch was nothing but an occasional mimeographed throwaway. All they had to do was pay their little head tax. They were experts at heckling. One night a nasty little brat of a copy boy sat in a front seat yelling "company union, company union" throughout a reasoned speech opposing affiliation with the CIO.

Ad in the 'Nutmeg'

Broun started a rag called the "Nutmeg" and soon dealt himself a dirty deuce. Broun and his chiseling friends, who never paid for anything they could mooch, declared a boycott against National Distillers for advertising in the Chicago-American where a strike was on. That was humor. They would drink sheep-dip if it was free. The next week the "Nutmeg" had a page ad from National. Broun couldn't resist a few dollars. I phoned the World-Telegram and they ran a story with a spread showing the ad in the Nutmeg.

Under a trick in the constitution, you had to stay in the guild for life or get out of the business. A bunch of floaters in this catch-all union could drive out of his calling the best reporter in the country. The clause said you could be expelled for withdrawing your designation of this Red layout as your bargaining agent. We were greenhorns in the hands of dedicated conspirators.

Toward the end, Roy Howard asked me what the people would think if he renewed Broun's contract. I said it would be a kick in the teeth. They had given Roy loyalty and taken Broun's abuse for years. The least he could do was throw the frowsy tramp out and let him go to the Post. Roy did.

Broun is a saintly myth to young newspaper people, but he dedicated his life to mendacity, cruelty and sham.

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IMES MAN SAYS HE WAS RED IN '38

reeman Testifies He Quit, Finding Party 'Inept'

By ALLEN DRURY

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14—Ira Henry Freeman, a reporter on the New York Times since 1928, told Senate investigators today that he had been a member of the Communist party for approximately one year," starting in 1938 and ending in 1939. He said he had broken with the party because he had found its meetings were "inept and futile * * * dull and fruitless."

Mr. Freeman said he had been recruited into the party by Milton Kauffman, then executive director of the New York Newspaper Guild, and "one other person," now dead, whom he did not wish to identify for this reason. His request for silence on this point was presented by his attorney, Paul Porter, of the Washington firm of Arnold, Fortas & Porter.

It was granted by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, now engaged in a continuing investigation of Communists in the press.

Mr. Freeman thus became the second New York Times reporter to tell the subcommittee that he had been a Communist in the late Nineteen Thirties. Charles A. Grutzner testified June 30 that he had been a party member for three years ending in 1940 while he was a reporter on the now-defunct Brooklyn Eagle. Both Mr. Freeman and Mr. Grutzner testified that they had broken with the party completely and had no further contact with it.

A third Times employe, Melvin L. Barnet, a copy editor, invoked the Fifth Amendment to refuse answering questions about [illegible] yesterday by Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president and publisher of the Times.

[illegible] of conduct which you have followed since your name was mentioned in this connection culminating in your action today has caused The Times to lose confidence in you as a member of its news staff."

Late today The New York Daily News dismissed a reporter, David A. Gordon, who invoked the Fifth Amendment and refused to tell the subcommittee yesterday whether he had ever been a Communist.

Accuser Unidentified

Mr. Grutzner and Mr. Barnet were named in earlier testimony by Winston M. Burdett, now a commentator on the Columbia Broadcasting System, as having been members of a Communist unit on The Brooklyn Eagle in the late Nineteen Thirties.

Mr. Freeman was never identified as a Communist in previous testimony. His name, according to J. G. Sourwine, subcommittee counsel, was introduced in executive sessions of the subcommittee by an unidentified witness.

Mr. Freeman testified that Mr. Kauffman and the "other person" had urged him and his wife to join the Communist party "which they described as the leading influence, by far the leading influence in the Newspaper Guild at that time." He said he was a charter member of the guild, which at that time was "my leading outside interest," and was eager to expand a guild unit at The Times.

He said he had been "willing to get any help I could" in his guild activities, so after he and his wife had talked it over, he "decided to give it a whirl, although I had some reservations as to what we would find inside this thing."

Mr. Freeman testified that he and Mrs. Freeman had signed application cards under fictitious names and had paid dues once in a while, "when they caught me."

The witness said he had gone to only some three to six party meetings while he was a member.

He testified that each meeting he attended also had been attended by between six and twelve other employes of The Times. These persons, who he said did not work in the editorial department [illegible] ent [illegible] meeting. Some, he said, were members of the mechanical union, the pressmen and mailers [illegible]

Mr. Freeman said he wished to point out in fairness to The Times, that it was "the largest newspaper in the world, and now has about 5,000 employes, and at that time only slightly less."

"And my memory is that this was by no means a cross-section of that," he declared.

After about a year, Mr. Freeman related, he decided that "the whole thing seemed to me to be inept and futile." He said of the discussions about the party line that he heard at the meetings, "I either knew before, or it seemed to me dull and fruitless. And far from helping me in the organization of the guild, it actually hampered me."

Mr. Sourwine asked Mr. Freeman if he "did anything to evidence your leaving" when he left the party.

"I did not, sir," Mr. Freeman said, "except tell Milton Kauffman for one that I sure had it."

In an echo of previous hearings the subcommittee also heard and received into its record sharply conflicting views whether The Times had violated military security when it published a story by Mr. Grutzner on the first combat use of the F-86 Sabre Jet in Korea in December, 1950.

The story was sent during the early period of the war when only a voluntary censorship existed in Korea and reporters were not bound by military regulations. Mr. Grutzner vigorously denied in his testimony that the dispatch had violated security. The files of The Times disclosed that it had been cleared by the Pentagon in Washington before publication.

The Pentagon overruled a recommendation by Maj. Gen. L. C. Craigie, then Vice Commander of the Air Force in Korea, that Mr. Grutzner be disaccredited for the stated reason that his story was "the first serious breach of specifically classified information regarding air force activities."

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Today Ansel Talbert, now [illegible]tary and aviation editor of [illegible] New York Herald Tribune, testified that Gen. George C. Stratemeyer, then Air Force Commander in the Far East, had told him that the Grutzner story was "one of the greatest security breaches of the war."

But a contradiction volunteered by Glenn Stackhouse of The United Press, who covered the same story, was placed in the subcommittee record. Mr. Stackhouse, now United Press bureau chief in San Francisco, declared in a memorandum wired to Turner Catledge, managing editor of The Times:

"Any assertions Grutzner guilty of security leak ridiculous in my opinion, recall at that time I grudgingly admired Times for outprying release expentagon while opposition was sitting on hands."

The Stackhouse memoradum was sent to Mr. Catledge after Mr. Grutzner had called Mr. Stackhouse July 11 to ask if he remembered the incident.

The memorandum, couched in "cablese," a common form of condensed communication in the newspaper business, follows:

Turner Catledge
Managing Editor
Times NYK

Pursuant my phone conversation with Charlie Grutzner following are [illegible] somewhat hazy recoll[illegible] December, 1950, Sabre [illegible] filed from Kimpo Air[illegible].

Recall eye inflying from Japan to Kimpo arriving day Sabres first landed Korea. Talbert of Hertrib present and possibly Bernard of Associated but Grutzner not there. Airforce gave us background handouts on Sabre but informed story not releasable until Sabres had contacted enemy.

Sabres made patrol first day but returned without contact whereupon eye wrote and filed story to Tokyo with advisory that it must be held for release.

Following day date unrecallable Grutzner, Talbert, Bernard and self returned to Kimpo ex-Seoul to outsweat second Sabre patrol. When planes returned it revealed Sabres had met enemy and Lieutenant Colonel Bruce Hinton had downshot a MIG. We interviewed Hinton and others in flight and then were informed story still unreleasable on orders of high brass.

As recalled this late date eye returned Seoul et filed story to Tokyo with advice they try to outpry release exstratemeyers office. Was extremely unhappy with Grutzner when learned next day Times had broken story but recall offcooled when he explained his office had secured release in Washington.

Have no recollection of any briefing at Naija billet after return axkimpo but could easily have attended same and forgotten. However, do well recall Grutzner living at Chosen Hotel. And not at correspondents' billet and therefore he probably did miss briefing if such held.

Any assertions Grutzner guilty of security leak ridiculous in my opinion. Recall at time eye grudgingly admired Times for outprying release expentagon while opposition was sitting on hands.

Whole security thing so much hogwash since Sinoreds by that time well aware of presence of Sabres having been in combat with them. Wish memory little clearer on subject but hope this much can be of some help. Regards.

Signed Glenn Stackhouse, United Press Assns, San Francisco.

Mr. Talbert's testimony on the F-86 episode boiled down to this:

He and William Bernard, an Associated Press correspondent, observed four F-86's landing at Kimpo Airfield outside Seoul, capital of South Korea, Dec. 12, 1950. They were warned by the Air Force that they could not print the story, but were told they would be notified as soon as the story could be released.

Mr. Stackhouse said in his telegram that he had been present on this occasion, but Mr. Talbert remembered only himself and Mr. Bernard.

On the evening of Dec. 16, "very late," Mr. Talbert related, he received a call from the press officer at Kimpo, who told him to be out in front of the press billet in Seoul early the next morning "because the thing you are interested in is going to happen."

He said he and several other reporters assembled at the appointed hour. Mr. Grutzner, he said, was not with them. He told the subcommittee he had to go and awaken Mr. Grutzner, who was not staying at the press billet but at the Chosen Hotel in Seoul.

The group then was taken to Kimpo and one of the F-86's did a "victory roll," which meant that the F-86s had been in combat with the enemy. The rule of thumb in Korea at the time was that once a new weapon had been used against the enemy, it might be reported. But, he said, Air Force intelligence officers told the reporters they could not use the story.

They were told, Mr. Talbert testified, that the officers at the base had "specifically checked this with General Stratemeyer's headquarters and General Stratemeyer concurs very strongly."

This did not satisfy Mr. Talbert. He tried to talk to General Stratemyer himself. He did not succeed, but was assured by Col. William P. Nuckols of the Air Force that General Stratemeyer did indeed feel this way.

Accordingly, Mr. Talbert said, the correspondents agreed not to use the story until they were specifically notified to do so. Mr. Grutzner testified that the only restriction imposed was that the story must be cleared with the press officer. He also testified that he, The Associated Press and The United Press and one other correspondent he did not identify in open session had agreed to use the story.

Mr. Talbert recounted that at about 11 o'clock on the night of Dec. 17, he was walking back to his quarters in the press billets from the Chosen Hotel, when he decided to stop at a recently opened commercial wireless office and send messages to his fiancée and his parents. He said correspondents had been warned not to use this means of transmission for their dispatches because it was probably monitored by the enemy.

But, he said, he ran into Mr. Grutzner, who told him he was filing his story on the Sabre Jets. Mr. Stackhouse stated in his memorandum that he had telephoned the same story to The United Press bureau in Tokyo a[illegible] about the same time Mr. Grutzner sent his story. He said he had asked Tokyo to try to get clearance from General Stratemeyer's office.

Mr. Talbert, however, told the subcommittee that the disclosure that Mr. Grutzner was sending the story "completely astonished me."

"It jolted me," he testified "about as much as if Grutzner had said, 'I'm on my way downtown to assassinate President Rhee.'"

Mr. Grutzner testified that the Times had disclosed that he had sent his story with the procedure "suggested [illegible] expedite [illegible] story which [illegible] with Air Force [illegible] despite [illegible] firmed [illegible] Mr. [illegible] had [illegible] and had [illegible] Questioned [illegible] Mr. Talbert [illegible] Mr. Grutzner [illegible] copy.

Mr. Talbert said he finally had decided to send his office a mes-

sage also by commercial wireless, that "world's fastest jet fighter in action over Korea but Air Force says Washington refuses release. Can bureau do nothing query?"

Senator Eastland asked the witness, "wouldn't that be noticed by the enemy if they were monitoring that wireless? Wouldn't that be notice to an enemy intelligence agent?"

Mr. Talbert replied that his message would have conveyed nothing to the enemy he did not already know from the Grutzner story.

Mr. Talbert's story appeared in The Herald Tribune the following Tuesday. It was largely an account of General Stratemeyer's investigation of Mr. Grutzner's story.

Meanwhile, according to an Associated Press report from Winter Park, Fla., where he is now living in retirement, General Stratemeyer confirmed Mr. Talbert's testimony that he was opposed to publication of the news that the Sabre Jets had entered combat in Korea.

"That's right," he said. "Nothing should have been put out in 1950 about their first combat use."

General Stratemeyer said tonight Mr. Grutzner was the only war correspondent covering his command who did not honor security restrictions.

He called his story "a distinct violation" of security regulations and added:

"The New York Times statement that it published the story only after obtaining clearance from the Pentagon is a case of laying the blame on a dead man."

The Times has said the late Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, then Air Force Chief of Staff, authorized publication.

"Headquarters U. S. Air Forces did not confirm the story," General Stratemeyer continued, "and it was only after The Times story appeared and then was carried by The Associated Press that it was released by headquarters."

Newsmen Most Co-operative

Red Probers Seek Leads in Past To Bare Present Party Activity

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Chairman James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) said today the Senate internal security subcommittee is "trying to get leads to the present time" from its questioning of reporters who admit they were Communists 15 or so years ago.

With the hearings in indefinite recess, Sen. Eastland told newsmen that testimony to date "has shown places where communism became entrenched.

Leads Expected.

"We hope to get leads from these hearings that will show us activity down to the present time," he said.

Sen. Eastland also praised the "co-operation" the subcommittee received from newsmen who had testified. He said the subcommittee had had witnesses from most of the professions.

"We've gotten mor co-operation from newspapermen than from any other group in the country," he said.

In yesterday's hearing, New York Times reporter Ira Henry Freeman testified that he had been a Communist for about a year beginning in 1938, 10 years after he went to work for the Times. He said a Communist unit existed at the Times before World War II.

Two More on Schedule.

Sen. Eastland also said the subcommittee would obtain statements from United Press correspondents Glenn Stackhouse in San Francisco and Associated Press correspondent William Barnard in Dallas about an incident in Korea in 1950 involving another Times man, Charles Grutzner, an admitted ex-Communist.

After examining the statements of the two news service men, the subcommittee will decide whether it wants to question them about the Grutzner incident, Sen. Eastland said.

The incident involved Mr. Grutzner's action in filing a story disclosing the first combat use of F-86 Sabrejets in Korea. Mr. Stackhouse and Mr. Barnard also covered the story.

A fourth correspondent, Ansel Talbert of the rival New York Herald Tribune, testified yesterday that Mr. Grutzner broke an agreement to hold the story and filed it in English over press wireless, which could be monitored by the Communists

Mr. Grutzner testified June 29 that he sent the story with a note to The Times to get prior approval from the Pentagon before publishing it. The Times said that it did this.

Mr. Freeman said he joined the Communist party because he thought it might help the American Newspaper Guild (CIO) organize the New York Times. He said he quit the party a year later because "the whole thing seemed to me to be inept and futile" and was "hampering" his guild activities.

He said he was recruited by Milton Kaufman, then executive secretary of the New York Guild, and another person, now dead, whose name he did not give publicly.

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DAILY NEWS OUSTS BALKING REPORTER

David A. Gordon, a reporter on The New York Daily News who refused Wednesday to tell a Senate subcommittee whether he had ever been a Communist, was discharged yesterday by The Daily News.

Mr. Gordon, who invoked the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, was notified of dismissal by Richard W. Clarke, Daily News executive editor. His letter read in part:

"Your conduct as a witness before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in Washington, D. C., on July 13, together with other disclosures and circumstances regarding alleged Communist activities, has destroyed your usefulness to The News. Therefore, your services as an employé of The News are being terminated immediately."

On Wednesday, The New York Times discharged Melvin L. Barnet, a copy editor. He had invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer questions about his past Communist connections. Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president and publisher of The Times, in his letter of dismissal to Mr. Barnet, said: "The Times has lost confidence in you as a member of its news staff."

Both men were named in earlier testimony by Winston M. Burdett, now commentator on the Columbia Broadcasting System, as having been members of a Communist party unit that existed on the now-defunct Brooklyn Eagle in the late Nineteen Thirties and early Nineteen Forties.

The Newspaper Guild of New York, C. I. O., said last night it would do its utmost to have Mr. Gordon reinstated in his job. The union had issued an identical statement in the Barnet case.

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'News' Fires Reporter in Red Probe

Gordon Pleaded 5th Amendment

David A. Gordon was fired as a reporter for "The New York Daily News" yesterday, one day after he invoked the protection of the Fifth Amendment when asked about Communist membership by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

Mr. Gordon, a veteran newspaper man who had been employed by "The News" for more than six years, was informed of his dismissal in a letter from Richard W. Clarke, executive editor of the newspaper.

He was the second newspaperman to be fired in two days for refusing to answer questions about communism before the committee. Melvin A. Barnet was discharged as a copy reader Wednesday by "The New York Times," shortly after he balked at answering committee questions.

Guild to Protest

Both Mr. Barnet and Mr. Gordon testified that they had not been members of the Communist party for at least twelve years, but declined to answer questions about earlier activities or about persons they may have known as Communists.

The New York Newspaper Guild, C. I. O., which had announced that it would do its utmost to get Mr. Barnet reinstated, said through a spokesman late yesterday that it would take the same action in behalf of Mr. Gordon.

In his letter to "The News" reporter, Mr. Clarke wrote, in part: "Your conduct as a witness before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee in Washington, D. C., on July 13, together with other disclosures and circumstances regarding alleged Communist activities, has destroyed your usefulness to The News. Therefore your services as an employee to 'The News' are being terminated immediately."

N. Y. HERALD TRIBUNE
JUL 15 1955
p. 8 Late City

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JUL 15 1955
FBI - NEW YORK

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Reporter Tells Of Quitting 'Inept' Reds

WASHINGTON, July 14 (UP)—A veteran New York Times reporter told the Senate Internal Security subcommittee on Thursday that a Communist unit existed at the newspaper before World War II.

Ira Henry Freeman, the reporter, said he joined the unit for about a year in 1938 because he was told the party was "the leading influence" in the CIO American Newspaper Guild. He said he was trying to help the guild organize Times employes.

* * *

FREEMAN TESTIFIED he left the party after a year because the "whole thing seemed to me to be inept and futile."

Another witness, reporter Ansel E. Talbert of the New York Herald Tribune, charged that Times Reporter Charles Grutzner broke an agreement in

Ansel Talbert Ira H. Freeman
Testify at Senate inquiry.
(AP WIREphotos)

Korea and filed a story which an Air Force general called "the greatest security breach of the war."

Talbert is now military and aviation editor for the Herald Tribune. He said Grutzner filed a dispatch about the first combat use of F-86 jet fighters after Lt. Gen. Stratemeyer, Far East Air Force commander, had asked newsmen to withhold the story so he could surprise the enemy.

He also said Grutzner [illegible] by commercial wireless in the face of repeated warnings that the Communists almost certainly were monitoring the broadcasts.

GRUTZNER, a long-time Times reporter, testified [illegible] was a Communist from 1937 to 1940, but quit the party and could not be "infected" again. He said he filed the story with a note asking the Times to get Pentagon clearance before publishing it. The Times did this.

Freeman, a reporter for the Times since 1928, said he was recruited into the Communist Party by Milton Kaufman, then executive secretary of the New York Newspaper Guild.

Freeman said he and his wife Beatrice, once a feature writer for the defunct Brooklyn Eagle, decided to give the party "a whirl." He said they signed membership cards with ficitious names.

FREEMAN SAID he could not recall the names of other unit members. He said they were not "my friends or daily associates" and he did not believe all were members of the guild.

He testified that he taught two terms in 1939 or 1940 at a school conducted by the League of American Writers in New York—cited in 1942 as a subversive organization by the Attorney General. Freeman said he did not know the league was a Red front.

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Reporter Who Took 5th Fired By The News

David A. Gordon, NEWS reporter who took the Fifth Amendment when questioned about former Communist Party activities by a Senate subcommittee Wednesday, was discharged yesterday by THE NEWS.

Gordon was notified of his dismissal by Richard W. Clarke, NEWS executive editor, in the following letter:

"Your conduct as a witness before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in Washington, D. C., on July 13, together with other disclosures and circumstances regarding alleged Communist activities, has destroyed your usefulness to THE NEWS. Therefore, your services as an employe of THE NEWS are being terminated immediately.

Named by Burdett

"You left the office July 5 for a vacation. Upon your return to New York, final payments which may be due you for your services, or under the terms of the current collective bargaining agreement with the Newspaper Guild of New York, will be made. If you so request, payment will be mailed to your home address."

Gordon was named as a one-time member of a Communist cell on the Brooklyn Eagle by Winston Burdett, a CBS news comentator, in testimony before the subcommittee on June 29. Burdett named Gordon and 11 other former Eagle employes as having been Communists. Burdett said he himself became a party member while working on the Eagle in 1937 and spied for the Reds in Europe in 1940-42 until he quit the party.

Denies He's Red Now

Gordon, who was an Eagle employe from 1933 to 1943, in an answering statement declared here that Burdett's charge was "preposterous and I don't know how in the world he mentioned my name."

Gordon then cited his World War II record as a combat infantryman in Europe.

When called as a witness Wednesday in Washington, however, Gordon denied he is now a Communist or that he had been one "in any way for the past 12 years," but refused to answer, citing the Fifth Amendment, when asked if he was a Communist while on the Eagle. He had worked six years for THE NEWS.

Times Fires Copy Reader

A copy reader for the New York Times, Melvin L. Barnet, who also had been named by Burdett as one of the Communists on the Eagle, took a similar course. A few hours later, Arthur H. Sulzberger, Times publisher, notified the committee chairman that Barnet had been discharged.

A spokesman for the CIO Newspaper Guild of New York said last night that the union considered the discharge of Gordon as "without sufficient cause" and would seek his reinstatement.

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page 5

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Seek Red 'Leads' in Quiz

By ALVIN SPIVAK

WASHINGTON, July 15 (INS). —Sen. Eastland (D.-Miss.), said today he hopes to get "leads" on current subversion from his hearings on past and present Communists among New York City newspapermen.

Eastland also said reporters who have testified before his Senate Internal Security Subcommittee have been more cooperative witnesses than those from any other profession.

Asked what his investigation has accomplished as the hearings came to a temporary halt, he said:

"It points out the way the Communist conspiracy was entranched in this country. We hope to be able to get leads from these hearings that will show us activity down to the present time.

The hearings began June 29 when radio-television newsman Winston Burdettt trevealed he had been a Communist spy from 1940 to 1942. He said he joined the Reds in 1937 through a party cell at the now-defunct Brooklyn Eagle.

Fourteen individuals named as Communists by Burdett were questioned, in addition to New York Times reporter Ira Henry Freeman, who said yesterday there had been a party cell at the Times in 1937. He said he was a member for about one year.

NY JOURNAL AMERICAN
JUL 15 1955

p 6 Bklyn Eagle

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JUL 15 1955
FBI — NEW YORK

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Reds Had Unit at N. Y. Times In '38, Reporter Tells Probe

By FRANK HOLEMAN
of THE NEWS Bureau

Washington, July 14.—A New York Times reporter testified today that he and his wife were members of a secret Communist Party unit on that newspaper for about a year, beginning early in 1938.

The reporter, Ira Henry Freeman, appeared as a cooperative witness before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee. The committee was continuing its probe of alleged Red newsmen during that period, started by the spy confession of CBS commentator Winston Burdett.

Another witness today, Ansel E. Talbert, military and aviation editor of the New York Herald-Tribune, accused Times man Charles Grutzner, an admitted ex-Red, of committing the "most serious breach of security" of the Korean war.

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Story About Sabrejets

The incident involved a story filed by Grutzner from Seoul in December, 1950, revealing the arrival of F-86 Sabrejet fighter planes. Talbert said Grutzner broke an agreement to hold up the story until it was cleared for release by the far East Air Force. Earlier, Grutzner testified that his story was cleared by the Pentagon before publication, and the Times backed him up.

Freeman told the Senators that he and his wife Beatrice were recruited into the party by Milton Kaufman, former executive secretary of the Newspaper Guild, and "another person," now dead.

The name of the other person had been given to the committee in executive session, Freeman testified, but he did not wish to bare it in public. Committee Chairman James Eastland (D-Miss.) took the request under advisement.

Called Member-at-Large

The unnamed person was considered so "important" by the party that he was a member-at-large, and did not go to unit meetings, Freeman testified at one point.

"I must say that I somewhat resented this, and I went to him and asked why I wasn't a member-at-large," Freeman related. The mystery man explained that the party did not consider Freeman "important" enough.

The Times unit meetings in 1938 were generally attended by six to 12 persons, Freeman said, but he could not positively identify any of them today.

"I did not know one person when I walked in," he said, describing his first meeting. None of those present worked with him in the news department, he said. "Not all were members of the Guild. Some were members of mechanical unions—printers and pressmen, or custodial employes."

Ansel Talbert

Ira H. Freeman

Senate group's witnesses

Committee counsel Jay Sourwine asked whether Freeman could not recall the names of some other Reds in addition to Kaufman and the dead mystery man.

"I cannot say under oath of my own knowledge that I know any other persons who were members of the Communist Party," Freeman replied.

Didn't Get Along

Freeman said he left the party after about a year because "the whole thing seemed to be inept and futile." He found that living under the "burden" of secret party membership was "hampering" his guild activity instead of helping it, as Kaufman had promised before he joined.

"Kaufman and myself didn't get along too well," Freeman recalled, "and I didn't want to be his boy, which I felt I was."

Senate Ends Red Probe; News Fires Reporter

The Senate International Security subcommittee today suspended its hearings into Communist activities in New York newspaper circles during the late 1930s.

One result of the hearings was the firing of two New York newspapermen who testified they were not now members of the Communist Party, but cited the Fifth Amendment and refused to testify about their political activities 15 years ago.

The second, David Gordon, a reporter for the daily News, lost his job yesterday. The Newspaper Guild of New York said last night it would seek Gordon's reinstatement.

Melvin Barnet, a copyreader on the New York Times, was dismissed Wednesday.

The Guild insisted both firings were "without sufficient cause."

In a letter of dismissal to Gordon, the News executive editor, Richard W. Clarke, said:

"Your conduct as a witness... together with other disclosures and circumstances regarding alleged Communist activities, has destroyed your usefulness to the News. Therefore, your services as an employe of the News are being terminated immediately."

The day before, Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher of the Times, had sent Barnet a letter of dismissal in which he said Barnet's course of conduct since his name was first mentioned in the investigation had "caused the Times to lose confidence in you as a member of the staff."

Both men had been named as Communists in the 1930s in testimony by Winston Burdett, Columbia Broadcasting System news commentator and admitted ex-Communist.

Two other New York newspapermen, Charles A. Neffziger and Ira Henry Freeman, both of the Times, testified about their Communist membership but said they left the party more than a decade ago.

Chairman Eastland (D-Miss.) said the subcommittee may resume hearings later he has no immediate plans for calling more witnesses.

"We've gotten more cooperation from newspapermen than any other group in the country," he said.

JUL 1 1955
Page 4 Night Edition

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Communist while on the Brooklyn Eagle.

Another newspaperman named by Mr. Burdett as an Eagle Communist was Melvin J. Barnet, a copyreader for the New York Times. Mr. Barnet was discharged by Arthur Hays Sulzberger, Times publisher, after he also ducked behind the Fifth Amendment.

The New York Newspaper Guild has announced it will seek to have Mr. Barnet reinstated. Last night a Guild spokesman said it will also make a similar effort for Mr. Gordon.

2nd City Newsman Loses His Job

A second New York City newspaperman has been discharged by his paper for refusing to answer questions put to him by a Congressional committee investigating Communist influence in the press.

David A. Gordon, a reporter for The Daily News for more than six years, was fired yesterday by Richard W. Clarke, executive editor of the News. In a letter to Mr. Gordon, Mr. Clarke said his conduct as a witness before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee in Washington on Wednesday, together with other disclosures and circumstances regarding alleged Communist activities, has destroyed your usefulness to the News."

Mr. Gordon had been named as a member of a Communist cell at the Brooklyn Eagle in earlier testimony before the committee by Winston Burdett, CBS news commentator.

When called before the committee, Mr. Gordon said he is not now a Communist and had not been one for the last 12 years. He took the protection [illegible] When asked if [illegible]

N.Y. WORLD TELEGRAM AND SUN
JUL 1 1955
P. 3 Belyea Night

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WINSTON BURDETT

WFO FILE 65-5735

SECTION 1

FEDERAL BUREAU

OF

INVESTIGATION

FILE NUMBER

RE: ESPIONAGE R

WFO FILE # 65-5735

1.-Four (4) different photos and negatives of Winston Burdett for year 1940.
2.- Two photos and negative of Winston Burdett for years 1936 and 1945 and three photos and negative for year 1941.

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4-5-57

Date Received ~~8-8-57~~

From ~~[illegible]~~ State Dept
(Name of contributor)

WC
(Address of Contributor)

b7c- By [redacted]
(Name of Special Agent)

15 pg/8

To Be Returned Yes( )
No (✓)

Description: Photos of Subject taken 1949

File No. 65-5735-1-A-1

ON ENVELOPE

5-13-85 SPG-8J-7104
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..ISTON BURDETT
(Photo circa 1949)

Date Received 4-5-57

From State Dept
(Name of contributor)

DC
(Address of Contributor)

b7C- By [redacted]
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes( )
No (✓)

Description: negs + Photos of
- WINSTON BURDETT for fall. Grant

File No. 65-5735-1A'

1940 - 4 different negatives
+ photos

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WINSTON BURDETT
(Photo circa 1940

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...STON BURDETT
(Photo circa 1940

WINSTON BURDETT
(Photo circa 1940)

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WINSTON BURDETT
(Photo circa 1940)

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From Dale West
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DC
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(Name of Special Agent)

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Description: Negs & photos of Winston Burdett for following yrs

File No. 65-6735-1A9

1) 1936
2) 1941
3) 1945

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STON BURDETT
oto circa 1936)

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BURDETT
(circa 1941)

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...NSTON BURDETT
(photo circa 1945)

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☐ (b)(3)	☐ (b)(7)(C)	☐ (k)(1)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(D)	☐ (k)(2)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(E)	☐ (k)(3)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(F)	☐ (k)(4)
☐ (b)(4)	☐ (b)(8)	☐ (k)(5)
☐ (b)(5)	☐ (b)(9)	☐ (k)(6)
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17 Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of FBIHQ FILE 100-376050-6

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
WFO FILE 65-5735-7

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OPCA-20 (12-3-96)

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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
WFO FILE 65-5735-8

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X No Duplication Fee X
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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
WFO File 65-5735-9

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X No Duplication Fee X
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12 Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of FBIHQ FILE 100-376050-11

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
WFO FILE 65-5735-10

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20 Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of FBIHQ FILE 100-376050-19

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
WFO FILE 65-5735-12

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1 Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of FBIHQ FILE 100-376050-26

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
WFO FILE 65-5735-13

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24 Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of FBIHQ FILE 100-376050-30

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
WFO FILE 65-5735-14

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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
WFO FILE 65-5735-15

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X No Duplication Fee X
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17 Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of FBIHQ File 100-376050-35

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
WFO File 65-5735-16

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X No Duplication Fee X
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1 Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of FBIHQ File 100-376050-36

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
WFO File 65-5735-17

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NO. _____

TO MECHANICAL SECTION:

DATE 4/26/52

PLEASE PREPARE THE FOLLOWING FOR WFO ROOM NO. 410 PHONE 720

- [ ] MIMEOGRAPHING
- [ ] MULTIGRAPHING
- [x] REPLIMAT
- [ ] PHOTOGRAPHING
- [ ] DUPLIGRAPHING
- [ ] ADDRESSOGRAPHING
- [ ] PHOTOSTATING
- [ ] MULTI-LITHING

NO. OF ORIGINALS	NO. COPIES REQUESTED OF EACH	KIND OF PAPER / LETTERHEAD PLAIN	SIZE	NEGATIVE OR POSITIVE
2	10	REPORT		

b7C -

REMARKS OR DESCRIPTION Report of SA [redacted]
Re: WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, WM. ESPIONAGE-R
IS-1950. Abet-act and assembling.

APPROVED _____ SIGNED _____

0-11 RWB:BJMid SAC, R. B. HOOD 65-5735-18

65-5735 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-10-78 BY SP4 BJM/MC

350414

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION NO. 8309

DATE 4/26/52

TO MECHANICAL SECTION:

PLEASE PREPARE THE FOLLOWING FOR WFO ROOM NO. 410 PHONE 720

- [ ] MIMEOGRAPHING
- [ ] MULTIGRAPHING
- [x] REPLIMAT
- [ ] PHOTOGRAPHING
- [ ] DUPLIGRAPHING
- [ ] ADDRESSOGRAPHING
- [ ] PHOTOSTATING
- [ ] MULTI-LITHING

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2	10	REPORT		
		MAILING		

Searched
Serialized
Indexed
Filed

REMARKS OR DESCRIPTION Report of SA [redacted]

b7C- Re: WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, aka. ESPIONAGE-R IS-1950. Abstract and assembling.

APPROVED PHOTOGRAPHING SIGNED

SAC, R. B. HOOD

0-11 NWB:BJReid

380414 65-5735

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-10-79 BY SP4 BJ

65-5735-19

PHOTOGRAPHIC

NEGATIVES	
POSITIVES	
CONTACT-PRINTS	
ENLARGEMENTS	
LANTERN SLIDES	
MOUNTING	
OPAQUING	
DELIVERED	DATE TIME INITIAL

PRINTING

	DATE	INITIALS
SET TYPED		
PROOFED		
CORRECTED		
PLATES MADE		
RUN 4-30		
ASSEMBLED FOLDED		
STAPLED PUNCHED CUT		
DELIVERED		

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WFO FILE 65-5735-20

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FBI/DOJ

Washington Field Office, Room 506
Old Post Office Building

65-5735

July 1, 1954

Mrs. Ruth B. Shipley
Director
Passport Office
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Shipley:

In connection with an official investigation being conducted by this Bureau, it is requested that this office be furnished two photostatic copies of a sworn affidavit by Winston Burdett dated June 29, 1954, which he submitted in connection with his passport application.

Your cooperation in this matter is deeply appreciated.

Very truly yours,

L. L. LAUGHLIN
Special Agent in Charge

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LLLmjs

JUL 2 1954

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76 Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of FBIHQ FILE 100-376050-84

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WINSTON BURDETT

WFO FILE 65-5735

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FBI/DOJ

CBS Newsman Tells Of 2 Years as Red Spy

By Herb Altschull
Associated Press

Winston M. Burdett, now United Nations reporter for the Columbia Broadcasting System, told investigating Senators yesterday he was a Communist spy in Europe for two years in the early 1940s.

He said he quit the party in 1942, having realized it was "the tool of a cynical power." Members of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee congratulated him for his "moral courage" in coming forward to testify and CBS announced it has no intention of firing him.

The Senators and the spectators in the big Senate caucus room listened avidly as the 41-year-old broadcaster reported:

• That he had gone to Finland to spy for the Russians during the Russo-Finnish War. He was then nominally a foreign correspondent for the now-defunct Brooklyn Eagle, which did not know of his spying.

• That he had delivered a lengthy series of reports on Turkish affairs to a high Soviet official in Ankara, a woman he identified as "Madame."

• That his first wife, the former Lea Schiavi, an Italian journalist, was "assassinated" by the Russians "because she knew too much." (Detailed account of this is elsewhere on this page.)

• That he joined the Communist Party in 1937 as a 23-year old working for the Brooklyn Eagle because "I was emotionally impelled to join a large cause, outside myself, which I believed to be good." score of newspaper associates, a dozen of whom worked for the Eagle and who he said were with him in the Communist cell which he reported existed at that paper in the late '30s.

No single person convinced him to join the party, he said, adding that two of the men had exerted great influence on him. These he named as Alvah Bessie, later known as one of "the Hollywood Ten" movie writers, and Nat Einhorn.

Fifth Amendment Invoked

Called to the witness chair, Bessie relied on his constitutional privileges against self-incrimination when asked whether he had been or was now a member of the Communist Party. A number of others named by Burdett also invoked the Fifth Amendment.

All told, Burdett named 23 persons who he had known in the newspaper business either as out-and-out Communists or whom he believed to be Reds.

The American Newspaper Guild (CIO) figured prominently in Burdett's testimony. He said he was active in Guild affairs and that others he named as Communists also were active in the Guild.

That organization, which acknowledges it had a sizable amount of Red influences in its earlier days, claims to have ousted Communists from any position of power in the union.

Sig Mickelson, CBS vice president in charge of news and public affairs, issued a statement saying Burdett had made a clean breast of his role as a Red espionage agent to CBS and the FBI.

"When we concluded in 1951 that Mr. Burdett's break with communism had been final, we determined, without condoning his past actions, to continue him in his staff position."

Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) told Burdett in excusing him from the witness chair that he wished to thank him "for the fine service you have rendered your country."

Burdett testified he had been a member of the Communist Party in New York for 2½ years when, in early 1940, he was steered to a man named Joe North, whom Burdett listed as a writer for the Communist Daily Worker.

Led to Jacob Golas

North, in turn, led him to a man he subsequently identified as Jacob Golas, named as a Red agent some years ago by Elizabeth Bentley, confessed former Communist courier.

Burdett said he, North and Golas held a secret rendezvous at which Golas suggested he go abroad to Finland and work for the Communists.

He proposed to the Brooklyn Eagle management that he go abroad without any salary.

The Eagle, he said, quickly agreed, and Golas furnished him money for passage to Sweden. There he said he was contacted by a man he knew only as "Mr. Miller." Eventually Miller told him to go to Finland and check on the morale of the people.

So, he said, he went to Finland, was taken to the front lines and studied reactions. But the war ended quickly on March 13 and from Finland his work both as a newsman and a Red agent carried him into Russia, Romania, Yugoslavia, Turkey and Iran.

He said he made known his decision to quit the Communist Party in Ankara in March, 1942, when he became convinced that he was "doing a most distasteful chore for a totalitarian power." He reached this conclusion, he said, through "the maturity gained through personal experience."

At the start of the subcommittee's afternoon session, Burdett named additional newspapermen and women he testified he had known as Communists or had believed to be members of the party.

The first of these was Amos Landman. Burdett said that Landman worked in the late 1930s for one of the New York City papers and that he was "an active member" of the newspaper Guild at the time. He said he also had a recollection that Landman then was a member of the Communist Party.

Asked next about Monroe Stern, Burdett said Stern also was an employe of a New York City newspaper at the time he was testifying about and that he was "a prominently active member" of the newspaper Guild.

Burdett said, "I came to the definite conclusion" that Stern was a member of the Communist Party. Because of an incident that occurred in 1946.

At that time, Burdett said, he was here in Washington and Stern was the press relations officer at the Yugoslav Embassy. Burdett said he invited Stern to lunch at the National Press Club, where they discussed the Greek civil war and "he (Stern) made a statement that could only have been made by a Communist."

Stern took the witness chair after Burdett's testimony and denied he was now or ever had been a member of the Communist Party.

Stern said he had been active in the American Newspaper Guild but had never joined the party nor attended any meetings he knew to be "wholly Communist" in nature.

Referring to his employment by a Yugoslav delegation to the U.N. conference, Stern said he was asked by Nat Einhorn, then a Guild executive, if he'd be interested in the job, and he agreed.

He said the Yugoslavs were fresh to the country and needed a newsman for advice. The Yugoslavs, themselves, he said, did not regard him as a Red.

Burdett testified he had known Milton Kaufman as a Communist and had attended Communist meetings with him. Kaufman then was "a high officer of the New York Newspaper Guild" he said.

Asked about a John Francis Ryan, Burdett said he had known a Jack Ryan as a Communist and had attended Communist meetings with him. He said that Ryan also had been "a high Guild officer."

He also named Gladys Kopf as someone he had known as a Communist and testified that she was an employe in the central office of the New York Newspaper Guild.

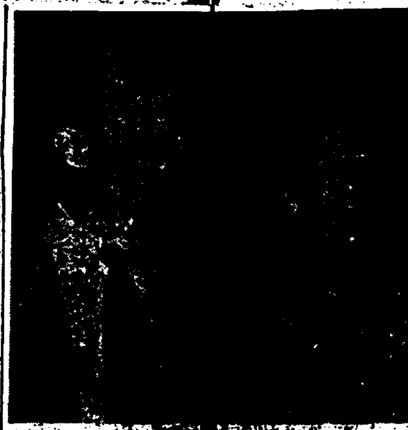
Burdett was asked next about Sam Weissman, and he said that Weissman was an employe of the New York Times in the noneditorial department.

Burdett testified that he could not say definitely that he had known Weissman to be a Communist, but he said that was "my definite assumption." Burdett said that he knew Weissman's wife, Helen, to be a Communist.

He also testified that he had known Doretta Tarmon as a Communist.

Burdett was asked next about Peter Christopher Rhodes. He said that he knew a Peter Rhodes who was the United Press correspondent in Stockholm in 1940 and that "I surmised he was a very active sympathizer with and partisan of Communist causes."

Kaufman, Mrs. Weingarten and Young all invoked their Fifth Amendment protection when called to the witness chair in rapid-fire order.



Associated Press
Winston Burdett, [illegible] correspondent, is pictured with his second [illegible] after he testified yesterday before the Senate [illegible]urity Subcommittee. He said he is convinced [redacted] "assassinated" his first wife, who was killed in [redacted] "she knew too much."

Burdett S[redacted] Wife 'Kn[redacted] Too Much[illegible]

Associated Press

Winston Burdett [illegible] terday he is convinced [illegible] sians "assassinated" [illegible] wife because "she [illegible] much."

Mrs. Lea S[redacted] news corresp[redacted] in Iran in A[redacted]

Burdett, a [redacted] casting Syste[redacted] the Senate [redacted] Subcommittee [illegible] after first giving an account of spying he said he had done for the Communists.

Her death, he said, came a month after he had broken finally with the Communists, and when she was in Iran [illegible] in India on an assignment [illegible] CBS.

Here is the story as [illegible] by Burdett:

While in Iran, she decided to visit the Russian-occupied [illegible] tor to the north where she received information the Soviets were training partisans who would revolt under the leadership of Tito and thus insure that Yugoslavia would fall into the Russian orbit.

The Russians didn't want the Allies to know of this [illegible] they hired a Kurdish [illegible] in northern Iran to kill her.

This, Burdett said, the [illegible] man did while she and her companions were en route [illegible] from a visit to a Kurdish leader.

At the time of Mrs. [illegible] death, a State Department [illegible] nouncement here said she was shot and killed by [illegible] who attacked her [illegible]. Several others were in the [illegible] including an Iranian [illegible] but were not hurt.

The State Department announcement identified Mrs. Burdett as correspondent for PM, a New York newspaper now defunct. She was an Italian journalist when she married Burdett.

Burdett told the Senators he had been informed by United States counter-intelligence agents that they believed her death was a "political assassination."

He described her as "an outspoken anti-Fascist," and said she was "cordially hated" by Italian officials of the Mussolini regime in every country which they visited.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD (65-5735) DATE: 12/19/55

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (65-15665)

SUBJECT: WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, wa
ESP - R

OO NY

ReBulet to NY, 10/12/55.

It is requested that the investigation outlined in reBulet be expedited in order that this case can be brought to a logical conclusion in the near future.

2 Washington Field (65-5735)
1 NY 65-15665

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-10-98 BY SP4-8LJ TMC
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65-5735-32
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FBI - WASHINGTON

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2 Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of FBIHQ FILE 100-376050-113

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2 Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of FBIHQ FILE 100-376050-114

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
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1 Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of FBIHQ FILE 100-376050-115

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FBI/DOJ

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TO: SAC, *Washington Field*

For information [x]

For appropriate action [ ]

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380414

65-5735-35A

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2 Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of FBIHQ FILE 100-376050-116

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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
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ROUTING SLIP

Date 3/25/57

SAC:

Washington (65-5735) Field Division

b7C- RE: [redacted]

The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ( ) conceal all sources, ( ) paraphrase contents. ( ) Remarks:

Very truly yours,

J. Ed. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

65-5735-37A

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAR 26 1957
FBI - WASHINGTON

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380417

WINSTON BURDETT

BUFFALO FILE 65-2089

SECTION 1

Form No. 1—D. of I.

U. S. Department of Justice

(MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE)

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION

FBIPA - READ MEMO
BEFORE DESTROYING

File No.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—63001-4

Memorandum

To : SAC (190-BF-29042) Date 7/6/93

b7C From : MDE [redacted]

Subject: WINSTON BURDETT (DECEASED);
WILLIAM SCHAAP,
INSTITUTE FOR MEDIA ANALYSIS, INC.-REQUESTER
FOIA
(OO: BUFFALO)

FOIPA MATTER - FILES AND RECORDS DESTRUCTION MEMO

Re Bureau airtels, 12/14/87 and 3/29/88, captioned, "DESTRUCTION OF FIELD FILES AND RECORDS," Buffalo file 66-1209.

The following have been reviewed pursuant to an FOIPA matter and may not be destroyed until six (6) years following date of last action by this office. See above 190 file to determine destruction date.

FILE - SERIAL

65-2089*

1 - Each volume listed
KJM/kjm
(2)

MAINTAIN AS TOP SERIAL

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12 Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of FBIHQ File 100-376050-11

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
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2 Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of FBIHQ FILE 100-376050-13

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
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FBI/DOJ

CBS Knew Burdett Had Been a Red

NEW YORK, June 29 (U.P.).—The Columbia Broadcasting System said today it has concluded that correspondent Winston Burdett has been "a loyal and honest citizen ever since" his break with communism in 1942.

Sig Mickelson, CBS vice president in charge of news and public affairs, said Burdett had told the network early in 1951 of his former Communist affiliation and had at that time "had the first of many meetings with the FBI."

"When we concluded in 1951 that Mr. Burdett's break with communism had been final, we determined, without condoning his past actions, to continue him in his staff position," Mr. Mickelson's statement said.

The network also produced a letter from Sen. Eastland (D., Miss.), Senate Internal Security Subcommittee chairman, saying that Burdett, in earlier, private testimony before the committee, had "rendered a real service" and that "Columbia should publicly commend him for his decision after he has testified in open session."

65-2089-4

8-5-98 SPYBAIING
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Gpa

Winston Burdett, Buffalo Native, Admits He Was Red

Columbia Broadcasting Correspondent Testifies Dozen Other Communists Were on Brooklyn Eagle

By International News Service

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Winston Burdett, a Columbia Broadcasting System news correspondent, told Senate investigators today that he was a Communist spy at the outset of World War II.

Burdett testified that he joined the Communist Party in August 1937 while on the editorial staff of the now defunct Brooklyn Eagle, and remained a Red until March 1942, when he "broke with the movement."

He named a dozen other individuals as members of the "Brooklyn Eagle unit" of the Communist Party. He said one was Charles Grutzner, now on the news staff of the New York Times.

Burdett testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. In addition to Grutzner, he named these persons as fellow members of the Brooklyn Eagle unit of the Communist Party:

Most Were in Editorial

Nat Einhorn, Victor Weingarten, Violet Brown (who later married Weingarten), Charles Lewis, Hy Charnik, Herbert Cohn, Melvin Barnett, David Gordon, Lyle Dowling, Gladys Bentley and Larry Adler.

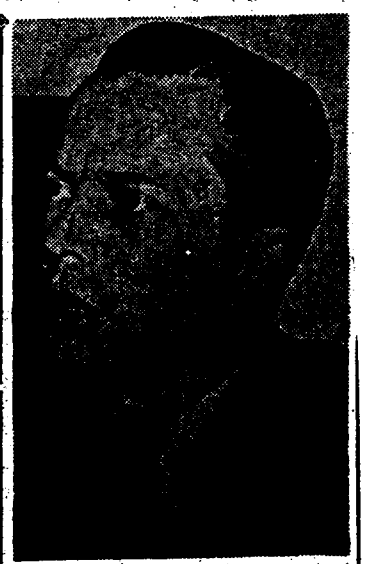
All except Adler and Miss Bentley, he said, were editorial department employes, and Dowling was a "very high executive."

The witness said the individuals also were affiliated with the American Newspaper Guild (CIO), but he added: "It was a unit in no way connected with the Newspaper Guild but directly connected with the Communist Party."

Sen. Eastland (D., Miss.), the subcommittee chairman, asked Burdett if he had ever engaged in espionage.

"I did, sir," was the reply.

"When?" asked Sen. Eastland.



—A. P. Wirephoto.

WINSTON BURDETT
Testifies He Spied for Reds

Went to Finland

"After I went abroad in February 1940," Burdett replied, adding that he had asked to go to Finland on an assignment that would be "useful" to the Communist Party. After reaching Europe, he said, he was contacted by the Communist underground.

That was before he went with CBS. He said he went overseas as a roving correspondent for the Eagle, paying his own expenses.

Burdett testified that he has been a news correspondent for the network in the Middle East, North Africa, Europe, and, for the last four years, in New York.

Born in Buffalo in 1915, Burdett attended Trinity School in New York and then went to Harvard, where he completed his courses in three years and graduated magna cum laude at the age of 19.

Complete Financial
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