

WINSTON BURDETT

FBIHQ FILE 100-376050

SECTION 4




U.S. Department of Justice

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

FEDERAL BUREAU
of
INVESTIGATION

100-100-376050
SERIALS 81-111
SECTION 4



100-100-376050-44

SECTION 4
SERIALS 81-111

USE CARE IN HANDLING THIS FILE

Transfer-Call 421



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-376050)
 FROM : SAC, New York (65-15665)
 SUBJECT: WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, wa
 ESPIONAGE - R
 (OO: NY)

DATE: 4/8/55

Rerep of SA [REDACTED] 7/30/53, NY; NY
 air-tel to the Bureau, 3/31/55; and NY teletype to the Bureau,
 4/7/55.

On 3/24/55 the subject voluntarily telephoned this
 office to advise that he desired to be reinterviewed in connection
 with his past activities. At his request he was interviewed on
 3/29/55 at this office by SAs [REDACTED]

At the outset the subject volunteered that he is
 personally embarrassed in that he had not fully disclosed his
 activities to the FBI regarding his involvement in Communist and
 Soviet matters when previously interviewed in this case, and
 professionally ashamed of the fact that his entire career as a
 correspondent had actually been launched at the instigation of
 the CP. He attributed his reluctance and failure to fully advise
 this office of his past activities to a lack of courage on his
 part to admit to the complete details of these activities which,
 according to the subject, have been a great source of shame and
 embarrassment to him.

The subject stated that he had two major changes
 to make in the signed statement previously furnished by him on
 7/20/53, and named the first change as relating to his trip to
 Europe in 1940. In that regard the subject admitted that he
 had previously given the impression that he had agreed to perform
 a foreign assignment, the nature of which was unknown to him at
 that time, at the request of a JOSEPH NORTH and the individual
 identified by him as JACOB GOLOS, which assignment was to be in
 conjunction with his trip abroad as a correspondent for the
 "Brooklyn Daily Eagle." He stated that this is untrue and that
 he now desires to fully correct this impression. The subject
 went on to say that this foreign assignment had been proposed to
 him by NORTH and GOLOS, and that he had willingly agreed to carry
 out this assignment. He stated that he had fully understood it
 to be a CP assignment, which assignment would be in Finland and
 would be connected with his work as a correspondent.

Similar info to AG,
 Rogers, Tompkins
 by memo 4/15/55.
 WKB:EXM
 State Dept. aware
 of interview. See
 dated 4/11/55.
 H.S.

RECORDED - 43

INDEXED - 43

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APR 11 1955

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The subject further related that he, thereafter, persuaded the officials at the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" to accredit him as a foreign correspondent for that newspaper. In that regard BURDETT went on to say that he took the initiative to propose to the officials at the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" that they send him abroad as an accredited correspondent for that newspaper. He advised that the officials at the newspaper easily agreed to this proposition inasmuch as he was not to be a full-time employee, but was to be paid in relation to the amount of work submitted by him. BURDETT continued that at first the US State Department did not approve his application for a passport on the basis that he, BURDETT, in the application was not listed as a salaried employee of the newspaper and, therefore, the question was raised that he was in fact a bona fide correspondent. He advised that the officials of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" subsequently resolved that question by letter to the US State Department in which it was stated that he was a bona fide correspondent for that newspaper.

The subject stated that on 2/7 or 2/8/40 he sailed from NY as a second-class passenger via the Norwegian Steamship Line aboard the SS BERGENSFJORD for Bergen, Norway. He stated that the second change in his previously given signed statement concerns his Soviet contacts while abroad.

It is noted that in rerep on page 15, BURDETT has advised that contact man #3 told him that his assignment was completed after he, BURDETT, had reported to man #3 concerning the reaction of the Finnish people to the end of the war. There is no mention of any payment of money to BURDETT on the part of man #3 at that time.

The subject now advises that man #3 gave him an unknown amount of money, about \$300.00, after he, the subject, reported to man #3 concerning his assignment in Finland. The subject continued that man #3 at that time told him that his assignment was completed and that the money was for the subject's return to the US. He stated that he was unprepared for this news as he had planned to remain in Europe as a correspondent. He went on to say that since he had not received any specific instructions from man #3 he decided to

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remain for the purpose of continuing his work as a correspondent, and thereafter was subsequently recontacted by man #3 as he has advised in his previously given signed statement.

In rerep on page 20 it is noted that BURDETT has stated he never went to the second arranged meeting with man #7. Subject now has advised that he had gone to the second meeting, but due to a misunderstanding on his part as to the place of the rendezvous he did not meet man #7 at that time. He related that about two days later man #6 revisited him at his hotel to inquire as to the subject's reasons for failing to keep the appointment with man #7. He said that another meeting was then arranged with man #7 by man #6, and that he, BURDETT, subsequently met man #7 at the designated intersection in an outlying section of Belgrade. He said that this meeting place had been in the same immediate vicinity as his first meeting place with man #7, namely on a main thoroughfare leading east from the business section of Belgrade named Alexander or Alexandria Avenue. BURDETT has advised that the name of the intersecting street is unknown to him. This meeting, according to BURDETT, occurred about ten days to two weeks after his first meeting with man #7 and about three or four days after his second visit from man #6.

The subject related that man #7 at that time asked him if he had met the Yugoslav officials as he had previously instructed. He said that he told man #7 he had made no progress in that regard, and explained to him that he had had no occasion to meet those officials. Subject went on to say that man #7 had never given him any reason for his desire to have these officials contacted, but merely had stated that they would be worthwhile cultivating. Subject said that he cannot now recall the circumstances under which they parted, but believes it was probably understood that man #7 would recontact him. He said that this occurred in late November or December, 1940, and that he had stayed in Belgrade until March 1941, during which time he had not been contacted by man #7.

In March 1941 BURDETT travelled to Ankara, Turkey, on an assignment of CBS when he decided to again contact the

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Russians if the opportunity presented itself. He stated that in Ankara the members of the press had been received at the Russian Embassy by a woman, name unknown to him, who in his opinion had been second in command to the Russian Ambassador. He related that he had been in Ankara for about a month, during which time he had contacted this unknown woman on about two or three occasions with other members of the press. He continued that he then contacted her alone at the Russian Embassy and advised her of his past activities on behalf of the Soviet Government and his availability for a future assignment. He related that the woman did not commit herself nor did she show any sign of emotion, but merely stated that she would check on the matter. He said that he gained the impression at the time of this interview that he would probably hear from her and left the Embassy.

He went on to say that about ten days later he was visited at the Ankara Palace Hotel by man #8. It is noted that BURDETT has referred to and has described man #8 in his previously given signed statement. BURDETT stated that he immediately realized that this contact with man #8 had come as a direct result of his contact with the unknown Russian woman at the Embassy. The subject related that man #8 asked him to come to his, man #8's, hotel room at the same hotel where he later found a young woman and man #8 waiting for him. BURDETT said that this young woman, whose name is unknown to him, was present during the entire interview; however, made no attempt to speak or to enter into the conversation. He said that man #8 advised him they had checked on him and that he could be useful to them.

BURDETT went on to say that man #8 then referred him to the unknown woman at the Russian Embassy as his, BURDETT's, contact and instructed him to recontact her at the Embassy at a designated time within that week. He said it was not unusual for him at that time to visit the Embassy during the day in view of his press affiliations, and he did contact this unknown Russian woman at the designated time as he had been instructed. He said that he and this unknown woman had carried on all of their conversations in the French language, and that he had been instructed by her to report to her any information he might obtain from his contacts with Turkish officials concerning the Turkish viewpoint on

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the progress of the war and of Turkey's political leanings. Subject continued that she had advised him in that regard that it would be necessary for him to entertain people, cultivate them and gain their confidence in order to fulfill this assignment. He said that she never mentioned any payment of money in connection with this assignment and that he had never solicited any money. He said that although he at no time received money from this woman, he believes it would have been available to him for entertainment purposes if he had requested it.

The subject said that he was instructed to submit his reports in written form in which he was to set out the names of the persons contacted by him as well as the information received from these persons. He stated that he was instructed to recontact her at the Embassy after a two weeks lapse of time, and that he had thereafter continued to contact her and submit reports to her about every three weeks on the average for a period of about five months. He said that these reports had been written in English and contained information developed through his conversations with Turkish journalists and officials. He said that the information contained in the reports appeared to entirely satisfy this unknown woman.

The subject stated that the only official he could recall from whom he had received information had been MUVAFFAK KENEMENCOGLU, director and editor of the official Turkish news agency and elder brother of the Assistant to the Foreign Minister of Turkey.

BURDETT further advised that he had contacted this unknown Russian woman at the Russian Embassy for the most part, except for about two or three times when he had met her on the street according to the pre-arranged plan. He stated that in October or November, 1941, he had been reassigned to Tehran and there had had no Russian contacts.

The subject advised that in February 1942 he had returned to Ankara when he contacted the unknown Russian woman on two occasions; however, on both of these occasions he had not submitted a report. He said that the unknown woman complained to him on the occasion of the second visit

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that his reports had been helpful and indicated her disappointment in that he had not submitted reports to her on these last two visits. Subject said that on his third contact with this unknown woman in about March 1942 he advised her that he had personally decided to discontinue his activities on behalf of the Soviets. He said she had expressed disappointment at this statement, asked him to reconsider, and said nothing more. This, according to BURDETT, was his last contact with this unknown woman. He said that he shortly thereafter left for New Delhi on an assignment for CBS.

BURDETT has advised that he has not had any other Communist or Soviet contact since his departure from Ankara in about March 1942.

BURDETT furnished the following description of the unknown Russian woman:

Age	45 (1941)
Height	5'3"
Hair	Light brown
Complexion	Fair
Weight	About 130 pounds
Build	Stocky
Peculiarities	Appeared to be a plain, decent-looking woman with a matronly air, had soft features and a pleasant face, conducted herself with dignity and appeared to be a well-educated Russian of the new school, was soft spoken, simple in her manner and yet with a certain social awkwardness, gave the impression that she was of peasant stock, spoke French well, believed to have stated on one occasion that she came from Kiev, Russia

It is noted that at the conclusion of the interview on 3/29/55 the subject, when questioned concerning his decision to contact the FBI at this time, advised that he has been given

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the impression that he may be called at some future date before a Senate investigating committee regarding his past activities. He said that he has no specific information concerning that matter. The subject stated it is now his desire to furnish this office with all of the information in his possession prior to any possible public disclosure of his activities since he had originally reported the information to this office.

It is noted that the subject has also stated that in 1954 he had submitted an application for a passport in order that he might be able to carry out an assignment for CBS in Paris, France, for a period of three months. He stated that this application for a passport had never been approved.

The subject was reinterviewed at his convenience on 4/5/55 at this office by the above-mentioned agents, when he advised that he was unable to recall any additional information concerning his past activities other than that which had been discussed on 3/29/55. He agreed at the time of the interview on 4/5/55 to the suggestion that he review in detail his original signed statement executed on 7/20/53 in order that any previously given inaccurate information might be brought to his attention. BURDETT has agreed to dictate a supplemental statement. He has advised that this supplemental statement will contain all of the information in his possession concerning his past Communist and Soviet activities.

*See NY
4/13/55*
In accordance with the subject's wishes an appointment has been made for 1:30 p.m., 4/13/55, when he will dictate his statement. This date was the earliest available to BURDETT due to his employment schedule at CBS, NYC; his express desire to prepare his thoughts for the dictation; and his commitment to travel to Detroit, Michigan, on either 4/11 or 4/12/55 in connection with the CBS coverage of the results of the Salk test experiment. BURDETT has stated that he expects to dictate his complete supplemental statement on 4/13/55. This is expected to conclude the interviews with BURDETT except for the reading and the signing of the statement by him.

See Bur 4
The Bureau will be advised of additional developments at that time, and the results of this investigation embodied in a report as soon as the subject has had an opportunity to read and initial his statement.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
AIR - TEL

NEW YORK, 4/19/55

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

FD-36

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

ATTENTION INSPECTOR [REDACTED]
WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, WA; ESP - R. RENYAIRTEL, 4/19/55.
SUBJECT INTERVIEWED TODAY WHEN HE READ AND SIGNED THE STATEMENT
WHICH HAD BEEN PREVIOUSLY DICTATED BY HIM AND TO WHICH HE
HAS NOW MADE CERTAIN ADDITIONS. SUBJECT FURNISHED INFORMATION
HERETOFORE NOT REPORTED BY HIM REGARDING HIS ASSOCIATION
WITH PETER RHODES, A STAFF CORRESPONDENT FOR THE UNITED
PRESS, WHOM BURDETT WAS ACQUAINTED WITH IN STOCKHOLM,
SWEDEN, IN SPRING OF 1940. SUBJECT ADVISED THAT FROM HIS
GENERAL CONVERSATIONS WITH RHODES AND FROM WHAT HE HAD HEARD
OF HIS PAST CAREER, HE WAS SATISFIED THAT RHODES WAS A
CLOSE SYMPATHIZER OF THE CP AND PERHAPS A CP MEMBER.
BURDETT RECALLED THAT RHODES AT ONE TIME HAD WORKED IN
PARIS, ON BEHALF OF FOREIGN NATIONALS, PRESUMABLY INCLUDING
AMERICANS, WHO WERE ON THEIR WAY OUT OF SPAIN AFTER HAVING
FOUGHT WITH THE INTERNATIONAL BRIGADES DURING THE CIVIL
WAR THERE. SUBJECT ADVISED THAT SOMETIME IN MAY, 1940,
RHODES MENTIONED TO BURDETT THAT HE, RHODES, HAD AN

3- BUREAU (REGULAR MAIL, REGISTERED)

JEM:CRW #6

65-15665

Mr. Belmont

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Approved

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M Per



65-15665

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU
PAGE TWO

INTERESTING STORY ABOUT THE MILITARY ACTIVITIES OF THE GERMANS IN NORWAY, WHICH THE GERMANS HAD JUST OVERRUN AND OCCUPIED. RHODES HAD A VERY FACTUAL STORY, BURDETT STATED, RELATING CHIEFLY TO THE VARIOUS NAVAL INSTALLATIONS WHICH THE GERMANS WERE THEN IN THE PROCESS OF SETTING UP IN VARIOUS PORTS OF NORTHERN NORWAY. RHODES TOLD BURDETT HE HAD GOTTEN THE STORY FROM A GOOD SOURCE, A FINISH MILITARY OFFICER WHO WAS A MILITARY ATTACHE, PRESUMABLY IN STOCKHOLM. IT OCCURRED TO BURDETT THAT THIS INFORMATION WOULD BE OF INTEREST TO THE RUSSIANS AND THAT HE MIGHT CARRY IT WITH HIM TO MOSCOW AND GIVE IT TO THE PERSONS, WHO ACCORDING TO PLAN, WERE TO GET IN TOUCH WITH HIM THERE. THEREUPON, BURDETT TOLD RHODES THAT HE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE HIS STORY, NOT FOR JOURNALISTIC PURPOSES BUT, ~~QUOTE~~, "FOR OTHER SPECIAL PURPOSES OF MY OWN," ~~UNQUOTE~~. BURDETT DID NOT TELL RHODES HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE CP BUT STATED HE HAD SUFFICIENT CONFIDENCE WITH REGARD TO RHODES' POLITICAL VIEWS TO FEEL THAT, ~~QUOTE~~, "IF HE SHOULD PRESS ME I WOULD BE ABLE TO INDICATE TO HIM WITHOUT EMBARRASSMENT THE REASON FOR MY REQUEST," ~~UNQUOTE~~. RHODES GAVE THE REQUESTED INFORMATION TO BURDETT IN A TYPEWRITTEN REPORT AND SUBJECT TOOK THIS WITH HIM WHEN HE LEFT STOCKHOLM FOR

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU
PAGE THREE

MOSCOW EARLY IN JUNE, 1940. BURDETT NEVER TURNED THE WRITTEN REPORT OVER TO HIS CONTACTS (DESCRIBED AS NO. 4 AND NO. 5 IN BURDETT'S SIGNED STATEMENT OF 7/20/53) BECAUSE HIS PAPERS AND PACKAGES WERE IMPOUNDED AT THE AIRPORT. BURDETT DID REPORT THE SUBSTANCE OF THE INFORMATION VERBALLY TO NO. 4 AND NO. 5 WHEN THEY VISITED BURDETT AT HIS HOTEL ROOM IN MOSCOW IN MANNER DESCRIBED IN BURDETT'S STATEMENT OF 7/28/53. HE STATED THAT SEVERAL MONTHS AGO A RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL, WHOSE NAME HE DOES NOT FEEL SHOULD BE DISCLOSED BY HIM UNLESS IT IS NECESSARY AND THEN ONLY WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE OTHER PARTY, ADVISED HIM THAT THE SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY COMMITTEE HAD TAKEN AN INTEREST IN BURDETT'S PAST CP ACTIVITIES. THEREAFTER HE DISCUSSED THE MATTER WITH DANIEL T. O'SHEA, VICE PRESIDENT, CBS, AND SUGGESTED TO O'SHEA THE DESIRABILITY OF MAKING A DISCLOSURE OF HIS ACTIVITIES BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE. BURDETT ADVISED THAT HE HAS ALSO DISCUSSED THE MATTER WITH MORRIS ERNST, AN ATTORNEY, WHO REFERRED HIM TO [REDACTED] NYC. [REDACTED] HAS SINCE INTRODUCED BURDETT TO JAY SOURWINE, COUNSEL TO THE SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY COMMITTEE

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b7c
}

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

65-15665

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
-----Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU
PAGE FOUR

WITH WHOM HE HAS DISCUSSED INSTANT MATTER. BURDETT ADVISED
HE HAS NO SPECIFIC INFORMATION AS TO WHEN HE MAY BE
CALLED BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE OR IF, IN FACT, HE
WILL BE CALLED. SUBJECT ADVISED HE WOULD KEEP THIS
OFFICE ADVISED OF ALL PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS. REPORT
FOLLOWS.

KELLY

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: May 2, 1955

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: WINSTON BURDETTE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
 Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

██████████ informed me he had had a conference with officials of the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) on Saturday, April 30, 1955. CBS has now decided to retain the services of Winston Burdette on the condition that they can have a letter from the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and the Department of Justice indicating that this is the right thing to do and that CBS was justified in keeping Burdette.

I told ██████████ that this, of course, was a matter they would have to take up directly with the Department. ██████████ was going to call the Attorney General direct.

Burdette still is contemplating appearing before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and making a full and complete disclosure in a public hearing. ██████████ feels this will do a great deal of good and bolster Elizabeth Bentley's spy role in the newspaper guild and put the Indian sign on some of the current big shots in the guild.

cc: Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
LBN:arm
(4)

RECORDED - 43

100-376050-83
24 MAY 6 1955

See the 2nd 132
Expresses no opinion
if Dept. makes it

Mr. Nichols
advised

10:55 a.m. 5/4/55

ESP
10:55 a.m.

MAY 10 1955

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

SECRET

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 5/4/55	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/24, 28-31; 4/4, 5, 7, 8, 11-15, 19, 21, 22, 25, 26/55	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] - b7c BD
TITLE WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, wa			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subject in signed statement dated July 20, 1953, has furnished information concerning his Communist Party activities in Brooklyn, New York, from 1937-1940, and his espionage activities abroad from 1940-1941. On April 19, 1955, the subject executed a supplementary statement to his statement of July 20, 1953, when he admitted to certain inaccuracies and omissions in his earlier statement. These changes in the supplementary statement relate to the real purpose of his trip abroad in 1940, additional details regarding his Soviet contacts abroad, and the extension of his espionage activities to March 1942. Information obtained concerning certain contacts of the subject. Description obtained.

- P -

7/4 fell 6-20-55
Rmbs 7-18-55
H.V. 8/mk

AGENCY RAB + state
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 5-11-55
HOW FORW. 9-6
BY 7/17/55

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b2
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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 6 Bureau (100-376050) (RM) 2 Washington Field (65-5735) (RM) 3 New York (65-15665)		100-376050-54 MAY 12 1955 [REDACTED]	RECORDED - 113 INDEXED - 113

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~~SECRET~~

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~~SECRET~~

NY 65-15665

DETAILS:

SECRET

I. PERTINENT DATA FROM SUBJECT'S SIGNED STATEMENT OF JULY 20, 1953

67C - On July 20, 1953, the subject was interviewed at this office by Special Agents [REDACTED] when he admitted in a signed statement certain details pertaining to his Communist Party and Soviet espionage activities. In discussing his Communist Party activities, the subject stated that he had been a dues-paying member of the Communist Party, USA, from August 1937, to approximately January 1940, during which time he had been employed by the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle", a newspaper published in Brooklyn, New York. He related he had been a member of the "Brooklyn Eagle" unit of the Communist Party during that period under the name of PAUL STRICKLAND. The subject continued that after he had become employed by the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" he had become interested in the work of the Newspaper Guild and that it was this interest in the union activities that was largely responsible for his eventually becoming a Communist Party member. The subject went on to say that active participation in the Guild's activities at the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" and his membership in the Communist Party had been synonymous, as far as he was concerned.

Subject stated that during the late 1930's, he had held various menial positions in the Guild and in 1939, had become chairman of the Guild's Grievance Committee at the newspaper. He continued that during the Guild strike at the newspaper in 1937, he had actively participated as a picket and in the organizing of strike fund-raising social affairs. He said that his primary responsibility as a Communist Party member had been in the publication of the "Eagle" unit's Communist newspaper.

The subject in discussing his Soviet contacts abroad, advised in this same statement on July 20, 1953, that he had been contacted by a NAT EINHORN of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" sometime in January 1940, a few weeks before his departure abroad as a free lance reporter for that newspaper. He stated at that time that it had been general knowledge among the employees of the newspaper during the latter part of 1939 that he intended to go abroad to do free lance reporting on the Finnish front. The subject went on to say that EINHORN at the time of his contact in January 1940, referred him to JOSEPH NORTH of the "Daily Worker". (The "Daily Worker" will be described hereafter in this report.) On the occasion of his meeting with NORTH, a few days later in NORTH's apartment in the Greenwich Village Section of New York City, New York, the subject stated that NORTH advised him that a foreign assignment had been arranged for him in view of the fact that he, BURDETT, was going abroad. According to BURDETT, the nature of this assignment was not made known to him.

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

BURDETT continued it was at the second meeting with NORTH, a few days later, that NORTH introduced him to an individual at first described by BURDETT as man No. 1. It is noted that BURDETT in his statement of July 20, 1953, identified man No. 1 from photographs shown to him as JACOB GOLOS. *12-1-45*
SOVIET ESPIONAGE AGENT

The subject's statement of July 20, 1953, relates of his meetings with GOLOS and an unidentified man, described as man No. 2, prior to his departure abroad in February 1940. Thereafter, BURDETT relates of his contacts abroad with unknown individuals identified by him by numbers from No. 3 to No. 8. The subject stated in his statement of July 20, 1953, that his last contact with the Soviets occurred in Ankara, Turkey, during the spring of 1941.

In this same statement BURDETT advised that he had discontinued his activities on behalf of the Soviets for personal reasons during the spring of 1941 and had so advised man No. 8. He stated in conclusion at the time of his statement that he had never had any further contacts with the Communist Party, nor had he been associated with any Communist Party member since his contact with man No. 8 in Ankara, Turkey.

The Communist Party, U.S.A., and the Newspaper Guild of New York will be described hereafter in this report.

II. SIGNED STATEMENT OF SUBJECT DATED APRIL 19, 1955

67C- On April 19, 1955, the subject was interviewed at this office by Special Agents [REDACTED] when he furnished the following supplementary statement to his earlier statement executed on July 20, 1953. This statement, which includes interviews with the subject on five separate occasions, that is to say March 29, 1955; April 5, 1955; April 13, 1955; April 14, 1955; and April 19, 1955; was made by him, as he states, to correct and amplify the statement previously furnished by him.

NY 65-15665

b7c { "I, Winston Mansfield Burdett, make the following free and voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been advised that I do not have to make a statement and that any statement made by me may be used against me in a court of law. No threats or promises have been made to induce me to make this statement, and I realize that I have a right to counsel.

"I wish to make this present statement in order to correct and to amplify my statement previously furnished to the FBI on July 20, 1953, concerning my activities as a member of the Communist Party. With this supplementary statement I wish to place on the record additional information which I failed to report on that earlier occasion, and I naturally wish also to state and to explain the motives which led me to withhold this additional information at that time.

"I presently reside at 430 East 63rd Street, New York City, New York, with my wife, Giorgina Burdett, and my daughter, Cristina, who is two years old. I am employed as a staff news correspondent in the New York office of the Columbia Broadcasting System at 485 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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"The first general correction which I wish to make with regard to my statement of July 20, 1953, relates to the circumstances of my trip to Europe in February 1940. This trip was undertaken at the behest of the Communist Party and on the initiative of Party members. It is true that for a long time I had entertained the project of going abroad as a free lance correspondent for the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, the newspaper for which I was working at that time, and this project might well have materialized, during the course of the year 1940, on my own initiative. The fact is, however, that the actual trip which I did make in February of that year was made at the behest of Communist Party members and on their instructions.

"The sequence of events which led up to this trip and the persons involved in the preparations for it were those that I have described in my statement of July 20, 1953. I must, however, add the following details to put those circumstances in correct perspective.

"At my first meeting with Joe North, which took place in the latter part of January 1940 at North's apartment in the Greenwich Village section of New York City, I recall that

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"North told me specifically that there was an assignment or mission for me in Finland which I would carry out in my capacity as a newspaper correspondent. I do not recall that either he or the other persons with whom I was later to deal in this matter ever mentioned specifically that this was an assignment from the Communist Party, but it was my definite realization from the beginning that this was the case. I recall that North did say at that first meeting that my assignment in Finland was one which he personally would have coveted, but that he could not possibly undertake it, presumably because of his known Communist connection.

"I do not recall the exact address of the apartment in which I visited North at that first meeting, but I do remember that it was west of Seventh Avenue and below 14th Street in Manhattan, in the Greenwich Village section. My impression at the time was that this apartment was that of North, himself, where he resided.

"The meetings with the man to whom North subsequently introduced me took place as I described them in my statement of July 20, 1953. This is the man referred to as Man No. 1 in my earlier statement. I might add at this point that I

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"have since been able to identify this man, with complete certainty and without any possibility of doubt, as Jacob Golos, on the basis of a passport application photo that was shown to me in May of last year by an officer of the Passport Division of the United States State Department. The passport application in question was one which Golos had submitted, as I recall, under the name of Jacob Raisin. I should note that prior to this final and complete identification, I had been able to identify this man as Golos with, as I have stated in my previous statement, 95% certainty, on the basis of photos shown to me by the FBI.

"At my first meeting with Golos, which took place shortly after my first interview with Joe North, Golos instructed me to ask the Brooklyn Eagle to send me abroad as a roving correspondent at my own expense. This was an entirely feasible and plausible suggestion inasmuch as I did have my own financial resources and I had been thinking of making this very proposal to the Eagle on my own account. It involved my going abroad as a correspondent accredited by the Brooklyn Eagle but paying my own travel and living

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expenses. The Eagle, that is to say, the Managing Editor of the newspaper, whom I recall as Howard or Horace Posey, agreed to this arrangement, and I proceeded to apply for my passport. My understanding with the Eagle was that I would contribute articles to the newspaper on a "dollar-a-year basis," that is to say, that whatever remuneration I might receive for them would be purely nominal. In fact, I was never, to my knowledge, paid at all by the Eagle for the several articles which I did write from Scandinavia and which I did send to the newspaper by air mail. I know that some of these were published by the newspaper, but I do not know how many. The fact that I was never paid for them was quite in accord with my understanding with Mr. Posey; the advantage from the newspaper's point of view was that it would be receiving on-the-scene reports from its own accredited correspondent, and the advantage from my point of view was that I would be overseas with a definite newspaper connection that might well enable me, sooner or later, to find salaried employment with some other news organization. This arrangement and the mutual advantages were understood on both sides, that is to say, by both Mr. Posey and myself.

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"To my knowledge Mr. Posey certainly had no realization and no inkling of the fact that I was a member of the Communist Party. To my knowledge also there is no reason whatever to believe that Mr. Posey would ever have been influenced or contacted by any Communist Party member to facilitate the arrangements for my projected trip abroad. I should add, of course, that from my own point of view, unbeknownst to Mr. Posey, the arrangements which I made with him had the obvious advantage of enabling me to carry out the assignment given to me by the Communist Party.

"The United States State Department at first objected to granting the requested passport on the ground that I apparently was not a bona fide correspondent for the Brooklyn Eagle, inasmuch as I was not going abroad for the newspaper at the newspaper's expense or on a salary basis. In reply to this objection Mr. Posey stated, as I recall, that I had been a salaried employee of the newspaper and that, although I would not be receiving any remuneration for the articles which I planned to write for the paper, he nevertheless considered me to be the Eagle's bona fide representative for

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"the purposes of the trip in question. Following these representations by Mr. Posey, the passport was granted.

"As I am now able to reconstruct the sequence of my meetings with Golos, it was at my second meeting with him, which took place only a few days after the first, that I gave to him, in accordance with his instructions, four or five passport-size photos of myself and a brief autobiography written in my own hand, together with my Communist Party card. At this second meeting my passport had not yet been received, and so further discussions concerning my trip were put off until our next meeting. Golos did not at any time give me any details as to the purpose and substance of what he called my assignment or mission in Finland. As I have stated above, however, I fully understood that it was a Communist Party assignment.

"As I now recall, it was at my next or third meeting with Golos, some days later, that he gave me the money for my ship's passage to Norway. I do not recall the exact sum. But I do recall that it was to serve for the expenses of my entire journey from Norway to Stockholm, and that it was adequate for this purpose, sufficient, that is to say, not only for the ship's passage but for the eventual journey

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"overland from Bergen in Norway to Stockholm in Sweden. Golos instructed me at this meeting to purchase passage on the SS Bergensfjord of the Norwegian Lines, sailing from New York on, as I recall, February 7th. I purchased the passage, as he requested, and it was on that ship and on or about that date that I eventually sailed as a second class passenger. Golos gave me the money in United States dollars contained in an envelope which, as I remember, he passed to me across the table in the cafeteria or restaurant which I have already mentioned in my statement of July 20, 1953. I remember that at one of my meetings with Golos, it may well have been this meeting, he gave me a copy of a current issue of Collier's Magazine, in which there was an article about Sweden by Martha Gellhorn, which he said would interest me. It may be that he passed the envelope with the money to me inside this magazine or under a napkin across the table, but I am not sure which it was.

"My final meeting with Golos was, as I remember, two nights before my scheduled sailing for Stockholm. He saved his final instructions for this final meeting when all travel arrangements for the trip had been made. His instructions were those that I described in my statement of July 20,

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"1953. First, he asked me to send a cabled message of greetings, on my arrival in Stockholm, to a woman in New York City whose name and address he gave me. The name of this woman was of a person whose identity was unknown to me at that time, and I cannot recall the name today. All that I can recall is that both her Christian and family names were simple, common names of Anglo-Saxon origin. Secondly, Golos instructed me to meet, on the following night, a man who would give me parting instructions. The meeting with this man, who is referred to as Man No. 2 in my statement of July 20, 1953, took place exactly as I related in that earlier statement.

"These various meetings with North, Golos and Man No. 2 took place during the last ten days or so of January 1940 and the first week of February. With the exception of my first meeting with North at his apartment, which took place on a Sunday morning, all these meetings occurred during the early evening hours and each of them lasted, I should say, for about half an hour.

"Prior to the evening on which Golos gave me the money for my journey to Stockholm, he had never mentioned the matter of money to me, nor had I raised it. At no time

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"that I can recall did Golos ever tell me that I would receive further money from eventual contacts overseas. However, given the circumstances and the nature and the whole organization of the projected journey, it was my definite assumption that the Communist Party was going to meet my travel expenses and that further monies would be provided me, after I arrived in Europe, when and as I might require them. I should like to add, however, that even if these monies should not have been forthcoming, I was fully willing myself to assume the financial burden of the trip and I had the means to do so.

"There are two facts which I wish to add in connection with my meetings in Stockholm with the man who identified himself as 'Miller.' This is the man who is also referred to in my statement of July 20, 1953, as Man No. 3. On two occasions he gave me money for travel expenses and I accepted it.

"The actual meetings with 'Miller' took place as I described them in my statement of July 20, 1953. During my first stay in Stockholm preceding my first trip to Finland, I had about four meetings with him, the first in my hotel room, the others at street-side rendezvous, at intervals of

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"two, three or four days. These meetings with 'Miller' thus took place over a period of ten days or so during the latter part of February 1940. At the last meeting with him during this first stay in Stockholm, he gave me a sum of money to cover the travel and living expenses of what was expected to be, and turned out to be, a three-weeks journey to Finland and back again to Stockholm. I do not recall the exact sum, but I believe it was in the neighborhood of \$200.00. In any case it was entirely adequate for the purposes of the trip.

"On my return to Stockholm, a little after the middle of March 1940, I had two further meetings with 'Miller.' At the second and last of these, when he told me that my job was done and dismissed me, he gave me a further sum of money which he said was for my return to the United States. Thus, as far as he was concerned, my assignment was completed and he was in effect sending me back to the United States. The sum was sufficient for the entire return journey. On both occasions on which 'Miller' gave me money, he handed me a roll of American dollars.

"I was surprised when 'Miller' told me to return home, because I did not expect that my journey would be ended thus abruptly. I did not enter into any discussion

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"of the matter with him, but, after leaving him and thinking over my situation, I realized that I was in the very situation that I had always hoped to be in as a working correspondent, that is to say, I was abroad in Europe, accredited to a newspaper, and on the scene where news was being made, and, with good luck, I should find some opportunity of getting some permanent berth with some news organization. Instead of returning to the United States, I made a further trip to Finland, in the latter part of March, in the hope that some employment would turn up that would enable me to remain overseas permanently as a news reporter. Before very long a job did turn up, as a stringer correspondent for Transradio Press covering the German invasion of Norway, and a little later, in connection with the same story, I obtained a stringer assignment from the Columbia Broadcasting System. Thus, I made my decision to remain overseas, and the money which 'Miller' gave me for the purpose of returning to New York was thus used, in the end, for other purposes, that is to say, for my own expenses.

"I might mention that when, as I related in my statement of July 20, 1953, 'Miller' looked me up again in

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"Stockholm in connection with my trip to Rumania, he never referred to the money that he had given me on that earlier occasion, nor did he inquire as to what use I might have made of it. 'Miller' seemed so delighted to find me that all his thoughts were on future arrangements rather than on what had become of the money he had given me for the purpose of leaving Europe and returning to New York. It was at this very meeting with 'Miller' in my hotel room in Stockholm that he gave me the instructions for making those contacts in Moscow which I have described in my statement of July 20, 1953.

"I might explain in greater detail how I came to work for both Transradio Press and the Columbia Broadcasting System. During my first stay in Stockholm, that is to say, before I ever went to Finland, I met an American girl correspondent named Betty Wason, who was then working for Transradio Press. I met her briefly in Stockholm and got to know her better later on in Helsinki after we had both gone to the Finnish capital. I remember that Betty Wason once mentioned to me, quite casually, the possibility of my working for Transradio Press if that organization should ever have the need of an additional correspondent in Scandinavia. I

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"naturally told her that I would welcome such an opportunity. Early in April, after both Betty Wason and I had returned to Stockholm, the German invasion of Norway began, and Miss Wason told me that because of this, Transradio Press was indeed seeking a second correspondent in Scandinavia, and asked me would I like the job. I at once accepted and went to work for Transradio Press almost immediately, setting out for Norway within the next few days in order to cover a first story for them. In all, I made three trips into Norway in order to make eye witness reports on developments there for Transradio Press. Miss Wason also made several trips of her own for the same purpose. I just cannot remember how much Transradio Press paid me. I do recall that I was paid on a retainer basis, which means simply on the basis of week-by-week payments and with no assurance of permanent employment--in other words, as a 'stringer correspondent.'

"Betty Wason, during this time of the German invasion of Norway, was also working for the Columbia Broadcasting System. She told me how, before her departure from the United States for Scandinavia, she had visited the News Director of CBS, Paul White, in order to tell him about her projected trip to Sweden and Finland, and thus to establish

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"an initial contact with CBS in case they should ever have need of someone to make broadcasts for them from that part of the world. She did make several broadcasts for CBS from Stockholm concerning the news in Norway. Then one day, with great disappointment, she informed me that Paul White had notified her that her voice just failed to carry over the short waves. White had therefore asked her whether she knew of any other American reporter with an American accent who might broadcast from Stockholm in her stead. Miss Wason offered the job to me on CBS's behalf, and I naturally was very glad to accept it. I made one broadcast, as I recall, from Stockholm for CBS, and as a result of it I had from CBS a tentative understanding that when I went to Rumania, I might make further broadcasts for them when and if the need should arise.

"I feel personally sure that the opportunity of working for Transradio Press and for the Columbia Broadcasting System--an opportunity which came to me through Betty Wason--was in no way associated with my activities as a Communist Party member or specifically with the Party assignment which had taken me abroad. I feel sure from all that I know and have heard of Betty Wason, and on the basis of my own association

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"with her, that she was not a member of the Communist Party and had no connection or association with the Russians or with their agents. I definitely have no knowledge whatever that would lead me to think she was anything but a loyal citizen of the United States. I wish to state also for myself and from my own point of view that my going to work for Transradio Press and for the Columbia Broadcasting System was a purely professional matter and was in no way determined or inspired by my Communist Party associations and activities. In other words, this decision, to work for these two organizations, was a purely personal, non-political and professional matter.

"Perhaps I might state at this point that beginning with my decision late in May of 1940 to go from Sweden to Rumania, all my travel movements were made either on my own personal initiative for my own personal professional reasons or on the initiative of the Columbia Broadcasting System, by whom I was employed on a regular basis, in Bucharest, in the Fall of 1940. In other words, none of my travel movements during the course of my work for CBS were ever suggested or in any way determined by the Russians or by my associations with them. It is true that my presence as a correspondent

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"in various places at various times was used by the Russians for their purposes and I collaborated in this, as I have stated in my statement of July 20, 1953, and as I will further elaborate in this present statement. I believe that I can honestly say my radio broadcast scripts were at no time colored or distorted by my political adherence to Communist beliefs and programs. My broadcasts were, I believe, even during the period of my Communist Party association and activity, straightforward reports of current events. I certainly never made a practice of seeking to inject into them any Communist slant or propaganda.

"The second general correction which I wish to make with regard to my statement of July 20, 1953, relates to the duration of my contacts with Russian representatives overseas. I remained in contact with them and continued to collaborate with them for a little more than a year longer than I stated to be the case in my earlier statement. As I shall presently relate, I was in contact with a Russian representative in Ankara, Turkey, for a period of several months. And it was not until the early Spring of 1942 that I made up my mind and took the decision to discontinue those

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"activities. I might take this opportunity to explain more fully the evolution of my thoughts and feelings during the course of my membership in the Communist Party. When I went abroad in January of 1940, I was fully aware of what I was doing and I accepted the Party assignment willingly. During the previous year, some doubts had been planted in my mind especially after the Russian-German Pact of 1939 and the events that followed it. But these doubts were intellectual doubts in the back of my mind. Emotionally, I was still at that time much too deeply identified with the cause to which I had committed myself as a Communist Party member to hesitate or question the nature and the purposes of the assignment that I was given in January of 1940. At that time I had spent two and a half years of my life as a Party member and worker in the intense, fanatical, hothouse atmosphere of the Communist Party unit at the Brooklyn Eagle. I am sure that one of the things that was decisive in making me change my mind and my views was the mere fact that I did go abroad and did get out of the hothouse world in which I had been confined for so long. The mere change of scene and atmosphere was healthful. Overseas, I was able to find new intellectual company in the society of my professional colleagues, that is to say,

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"experienced and mature newspaper men who looked at the world with open eyes and with no intense little ideological prejudices. Overseas, also, I was closer to the actual scene of events (so far as events involving the Russians are concerned) and so I began to see that things did not all happen according to the rules in the Communist book which I had learned back home, and that the Russians were not, as we had always been assured at Party meetings, really on the side of the democratic world, but that in fact they were working exclusively for their own interests at the expense of the democratic countries. Many events in Europe that year underscored this underlying fact of political life for me. Thus, as I traveled about Europe, free from the compulsions of Communist Party work and meetings, I was able gradually to see things in a saner light. Late in 1940 I began to have the uncomfortable feeling that I was working for a cause in which I no longer believed and for people whom I could not trust. The Russians whom I met made a very definite impression on me. With all of them, I had the impression that I was being used as a tool, and with all of them I had the feeling that they regarded the entire outside world, including myself,

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"with suspicion and contempt. This made the work that I was doing on their behalf increasingly distasteful to me, but this personal element was not the decisive thing. The decisive and overriding thing was simply that I was becoming less and less certain of the political cause for which I was working.

"Something of this change of heart was already under way when I reached Belgrade in November, as I recall, of 1940. I was, however, still very far from deciding to make a clean break with the Communists. I felt more and more that some time, sooner or later, I would have to make a definite decision, but in the meantime I wanted more time to think things through and to feel them through before I turned my back definitely on the things that I had believed in and worked for, for so long.

"Contrary to what I stated in my statement of July 20, 1953, I made no break with the Communists in Belgrade late in 1940. The meeting with the man, who is described as Man No. 6 in that earlier statement, took place exactly as I have described it, and so did the first meeting with the man who is described as Man No. 7 in that earlier statement. But my subsequent contacts with these two men in Belgrade followed

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"a different course from that which I presented in my statement of July 20, 1953, and I wish now to relate exactly what did happen. At my first meeting with Man No. 7, he set a further rendezvous, another street-side meeting, which was to be held a week or ten days later. Contrary to what I said in my earlier statement, I did seek to keep this appointment. I went to what I understood to be the appointed corner on the appointed street. I misunderstood the directions, went to the wrong place, and so failed to find Man No. 7. A day or two later, Man No. 6 came to my hotel room to inquire what had gone wrong. It was apparent that there had been a misunderstanding, and so a further rendezvous was set for a few days thereafter, in the same general neighborhood in which I had met Man No. 7 the first time, that is to say, in the same outlying section of Belgrade near the Avenue Alexander, if I remember that street name correctly. This time, the directions were understood and I met Man No. 7 as planned, and we spent a quarter of an hour walking about the streets of the district. I do not recall the name of the intersecting street at which I met Man No. 7 on this occasion, but this second meeting with him occurred, as I recall, ten or twelve days after my first meeting with him and three or four days after my second

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"meeting with Man No. 6. At this second meeting with Man No. 7, he wished to know whether I had made any progress in meeting the various Yugoslav Government officials whom he had recommended that I see and cultivate. I explained to him that I had met none of them, that they were not officials whom I would ordinarily meet in the course of my work as a correspondent, and that it would probably take some time before I would be able to get to meet them. Man No. 7 seemed to appreciate this difficulty, and in any case he made no fuss or protest over the fact that I had made no headway in the assignment he had given me.

"This was my last meeting with this man. I do not recall exactly what our understanding was when we parted that evening. No time or place for a future rendezvous was set. I believe that the understanding was that, in due course, he would get in touch with me again, presumably after some time had elapsed, to enable me to meet some of the various government officials he had mentioned. In any case, neither Man No. 6 nor Man No. 7 ever got in touch with me again during the remainder of my stay in Belgrade. My contact with them simply went up in the air.

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"The various meetings with Man No. 6 and Man No. 7 all took place, as I recall, during the month of December 1940. I left Belgrade for Ankara, Turkey, in March of 1941, on assignment from the Columbia Broadcasting System.

"There is one interesting point that is perhaps worth noting here as to the methods of procedure adopted by all these Russians or Russian representatives with whom I had contact. They always proceeded one step at a time, that is to say, they would give me one simple, specific instruction, without indicating what the purpose behind that instruction might be or what would be the next instruction they would have for me. I had the feeling that, to a certain degree, this taciturn, step-by-step procedure was inspired by suspicion. None of them ever told me any more than they wanted me to know or that seemed required at any particular time. One instance of this is in the behavior of Man No. 7. Although he gave me half a dozen names of Yugoslav Government officials whom I was to get in touch with and cultivate, he never indicated to me what I would do once I had cultivated them or what type of information he might be interested in securing from them.

"At this point I might clarify another question.

To the best of my knowledge, I never used the name and address

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"in New York City which Golos had given me, for the purpose of establishing my arrival in Stockholm in February of 1940, beyond that single occasion. That is to say, to the best of my recollection, I never sent any further message to that person at that address for the purpose of indicating my travel movements or for any other purpose whatever. I do not remember ever having made a mental note of the name of the woman in question or even of having saved the slip of paper on which her name and address were written. In spite of this, it is still, of course, conceivable that I might have sent a second message to her and have completely forgotten about it. I say that it is conceivable that this might have happened because I remember that there was a considerable stretch of time in which I was out of contact with the Russians and in which I might conceivably have used this device in order to re-establish contact with them. The stretch of time to which I refer is that period of months which I spent in Bucharest and in Belgrade in 1940, until that time when Man No. 6 recontacted me in the latter city in the manner that I have described.

"Recapitulating at this point, I might note that of all the seven contacts which I made up to this moment in

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"the story, that is to say, the moment of my departure from Belgrade, I had actually furnished information to them on only two occasions. The first occasion was with Man No. 3 alias 'Miller,' to whom I gave a brief oral report at his request on the reaction of the Finnish people to the end of the war in Finland. I furnished no military information to 'Miller' nor had I been requested by him to do so. The second occasion was in connection with my association with an American correspondent, Peter Rhodes, the details of which I shall now relate.

Peter Rhodes was a staff correspondent for the United Press in Stockholm during the Spring of 1940, and it was in Stockholm, in March or April of that year, that I met him. I came to be on very friendly terms with him. I gathered from my conversations with him, from his general observations on world affairs, and from what I had heard of his past career, that he was a close sympathizer of the Communist Party, perhaps a party member. I must underline the word perhaps. The single circumstance of his past career that I had learned - beyond the fact that, as I recall, he had been a Rhodes scholar at Oxford - was that he had at one time worked in Paris on behalf of foreign nationals, presumably including Americans, who were on their way

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"out of Spain after having fought with the international brigades during the civil war there. As I understood it, Rhodes' task was to help them after their return from Spain. I am not sure whether his assignment was to provide medical aid to those who needed it, or financial aid to speed them on their journeys home, or some other type of assistance. In any case, I regarded Rhodes as a man strongly sympathetic to Communist Party causes, and thus he became the participant in an incident which I shall now relate. It was sometime in May (1940), I believe, that Rhodes mentioned to me 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. He had a very factual story on the subject, relating chiefly, as I recall, to the various naval installations which the Germans were then in the process of setting up in various ports of northern Norway; and he mentioned that he had gotten the story from a good source, a Finnish military officer who was, as I recall, a military attache, presumably in Stockholm itself...although I cannot be certain of this last circumstance. A short while after Rhodes mentioned this story to me - on the eve of my departure from Stockholm

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"for Bucharest by way of Moscow, and after 'Miller' (Man or Contact #3) had contacted me in connection with that projected trip in the manner that I have described in my statement of July 20, 1953 - it occurred to me that this information concerning German military activities in Norway would be of interest to the Russians and that I might carry it with me to Moscow and give it to the persons who, according to plan, were to get in touch with me there. I therefore told Rhodes that I would like to have his story, not for journalistic purposes but for other special purposes of my own; I asked him if he would write it up for me. I did not tell Rhodes that I was a member of the Communist Party, nor had I ever told him this or even indicated as much to him; nor did I, on this occasion, say for exactly what purpose I wished to have his 'story.' At the same time, I had sufficient confidence with regard to Rhodes' political views and outlook to feel that, if he should press me, I would be able to indicate to him without embarrassment the reason for my request. He did not press me or question me on this point; on the contrary, he at once agreed to give me the information and to write up the story for me. Given my acquaintance with him and his with me,

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"I assume that he must have had his own shrewd guess as to the general purpose of my request. I cannot be more definite than this about what may have passed in his mind. In any case, he did write down the requested information for me, typing it out, as I recall, single-space on a single page, and I carried it with me when I left Stockholm for Moscow early in June (1940). -- I have not mentioned Rhodes before because he remains a borderline case in my mind, as far as possible Communist Party membership or Communist activities are concerned: I have not wished to incriminate him by appearing to identify him either as a party member or as a man willingly collaborating in a Communist Party activity such as I have just described. I do not want so to incriminate him now, and I hope that the circumstances of this particular episode, as I have described them, make clear at what point my certain knowledge ends and surmise and guessing must begin.-- The actual report which Rhodes typed out for me was never delivered to the Russians. On my arrival in Moscow in early June, the authorities at the airport there decided that all the papers that I carried with me - a package containing various materials which I took with me as a journalist and

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"containing also the Rhodes report - should be placed together, sealed in their package or envelope and temporarily impounded on the spot, to be returned to me, as they later were, on my leaving Russia. This was done, the airport authorities explained, as a measure of pure convenience, since I was to spend only two or three days in Moscow: the purpose, they said, was to avoid the bother and the delay involved in having the customs authorities check through all my personal papers both on entering and on leaving the country. I was thus deprived of Rhodes' written story, and I reported the substance of it verbally to the man and woman (Contacts #4 and #5) when they visited me at my Moscow hotel room in the manner I have described in my statement of July 20, 1953. I am entirely unable to recall any of the details of the Rhodes report.

"At the time of my departure for Ankara in March of 1941, I was of divided mind about my Party activity. On the one hand I had my own personal misgivings, and on the other hand I still felt a strong commitment to my own past,

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"that is to say, to the beliefs and to the Party work to which I had dedicated myself for so long a time. My personal feeling and my decision was to continue the work in which I was engaged until and unless I came to make a clear decision against so doing. I and my wife, Lea Schiavi, arrived in Ankara, as I recall, around the middle of March, and on this occasion it was I who took the initiative in getting in touch with the Russians. The circumstances were as follows:

"A week or so after our arrival in Ankara, there was held in the hotel at which we were staying, the Ankara Palace, a large official reception, to which were invited the foreign diplomatic staffs in the city, Turkish Government officials and the foreign press. My wife and I attended this reception, and it was during the course of it that I was introduced to a woman who was a high official at the Soviet Embassy in Ankara. As I shall presently relate, I had many contacts during the following months with this woman diplomat. She was the highest Embassy official under the Russian Ambassador. I believe that her title was that of Counsellor of the Embassy. Her rank was at least as high as that of First Secretary, and I recall that she acted as Charge

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"d'Affaires when the Ambassador himself was absent from Ankara. I cannot recall her name. I knew her, as I have just said, over a period of months when, of course, her name was immediately familiar to me, and I feel certain that I could recognize and identify her name if ever it were presented to me. She spoke French and all my conversations with her were in French, and therefore I addressed her as Madame. For convenience sake, I will refer to her as Madame hereafter in this statement.

"In Ankara, part of a correspondent's work consisted in making the rounds of the various diplomatic embassies, and at the Soviet Embassy it was to Madame that journalists were referred when they inquired for the Press Attache or some other officer, who would sit down and talk with them. I thus saw Madame two times at the Soviet Embassy on just such journalistic occasions. Sometimes two of us--that is to say, two correspondents--would make the rounds together and so be received together at the Soviet Embassy by Madame. It was on my third meeting with her at the Embassy, when I visited her alone, that I revealed to her who I was, saying, as I recall, that I had been in contact with Russians and had worked with them during the course of my previous year's travels as a correspondent. This meeting with Madame

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"occurred, I believe, about a month after my first arrival in Ankara. It might have been five or six weeks after my arrival. She showed no reaction one way or the other when I told her of my past associations, and she was quite noncommittal when I told her also that she would probably wish to verify the fact that I had just revealed to her.

"Ten days or two weeks passed and then one day at my hotel, I was visited by the man whom I referred to as Contact No. 8 in my statement of July 20, 1953. I do not recall how he identified himself to me, but it was immediately apparent to me on what errand he had come. He asked me to drop in to see him at his room in the hotel later in the day. He gave me his room number, of course, and I presumed that he was at the hotel only for a short stay. I went to his hotel room that afternoon. With him in his room throughout the conversation that ensued was a young woman who was busying herself about the room and who was presumably his wife. She took no part whatever in the conversation. I neglected to mention this woman in my statement of July 20, 1953, and there is no significance to be attached to this omission. All I can remember of her is that she was young--I should say below thirty--blonde and good-looking. I would never recognize

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her if I saw her again. Contact No. 8 told me, in effect, that everything was all right, that is, he indicated that a check had been made on my name and on my Party activities. He told me further that 'Madame' would be my contact for the purposes of further work, and he indicated that I could be of use to the Russians in my capacity as a working correspondent. He then fixed an appointment with Madame which I was to keep at a certain hour on a certain day at the Soviet Embassy. As I recall, this appointment with Madame was definitely within the week following.

"At this meeting with Madame, she gave me my general instructions. She told me that I should make periodic reports in writing which I would submit to her on my visits to the Soviet Embassy. She did not indicate any particular subject in which she was especially interested, nor did she ever, during the course of my whole connection with her, give me a particular assignment, in the sense of asking me to obtain information on this or that point or from this or that person. She did indicate, however, at this first meeting that she was interested in Turkish affairs. She then gave me some general recommendations about how to go about my work, that is to say, she told me that it was most important to get on a friendly basis with people and, to that end, I should entertain them

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on social occasions. These were crude and obvious instructions of the kind which one imagines the Russians must give to Tass correspondents all over the world. Madame told me on this occasion that if ever I should need any money to meet the expenses of the kind of entertaining she suggested, she would have the money for me. I never requested any money from her for that or any other purpose. I never accepted any money from her and this particular point was never brought up again. This meeting with Madame occurred, I should say, some time early in the month of May. From that time until my departure from Ankara for Teheran in October or November of 1941, that is to say, for a period of about six months, I visited Madame at the Embassy at regular intervals of two to three weeks.

"I recall, however, that in addition to the meetings at the Soviet Embassy, there were two meetings between me and Madame which took place outside it, that is to say, two street-side rendezvous, which she requested, presumably, in order to change the routine of our conversations. These two street-side meetings took place in a residential district in the main part of Ankara. The principal street in Ankara is an avenue called Ataturk Boulevard, along which are ranged a great number of the foreign embassies, as well as Turkish Government offices

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and private homes and apartment buildings. The soviet Embassy, itself, was on this boulevard. The two street-side meetings with Madame took place on a residential street running off Ataturk Boulevard at a point, I should say, about three-quarters of a mile away from the very center of the city where the boulevard begins. I do not remember the name of the particular intersecting street. Although on each of these two occasions I met Madame in the street half a block or so away from the main avenue, it seemed to me at the time a most foolish and inappropriate way of holding a meeting of this kind. Madame was, after all, a well-known person who might quite easily have been recognized by some passing Turkish official, but that was the way that Madame wanted it and I did not protest. Presumably, her motivation in arranging these two street-side meetings was security, but I felt at the time that this was certainly the wrong way to achieve it. Certainly, the purposes of security could not have been more fully or conveniently met than through the meetings at the Embassy which were our regular routine. Inasmuch as I was a working correspondent whose job included regular visits to many embassies, there was nothing in my visits to the Soviet Embassy likely to attract particular attention. I recall that on the occasion of one of the two street-side meetings, Madame actually drove up in her black Embassy

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limousine to a nearby corner, stepped out of the limousine and came to meet me.

"In my meetings with Madame, I regularly brought her typewritten reports which ranged in length from two to five pages. Two pages would have been a short report; five pages would have been a long one. These were all written in English, although, as I have said, all of my conversations with Madame were conducted in French. I recall that well along in the course of my collaboration with Madame, there were perhaps one or two occasions on which I did not bring a written report but reported verbally.

"I should like now to describe the nature of the reports which I submitted to Madame. The main point of political interest at that time concerned Turkey's precise position in the war. This question turned on the issue of Turkey's declared official position of strict neutrality, that is to say, whether this neutrality was indeed genuine or whether it was a disguise for a pro-Axis policy or a shield behind which concessions might be made favoring one side or the other in the conflict. This was a question which undoubtedly interested all the belligerents, the Germans doubtless as much as the British. It was the central theme of political history in Turkey in that year. It was a

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question of interest to the Russians, both before and after they were forced into the war in June 1941. It was on this general subject that I made my reports to Madame, basing them on my conversations with the Turkish journalists whom I came to know. The Turkish press at that time bore a very special relationship to the Turkish Government, in the sense that responsible Turkish journalists reflected official thinking to an extent that is far from common, for example, in our own country. A good deal of Turkish editorial writing might be said to have been inspired or semi-inspired. Thus, by talking with Turkish newspapermen, one could get a very clear idea of the thinking which motivated the attitude and the position of the Turkish Government itself, and one could thus judge, with a fair degree of sense and certainty, the meaning of Turkish "neutrality."

"This, of course, is a general subject, but there were naturally many particular incidents which related in one way or another to this basic issue. One was the signing of a Turkish-German pact in May or June 1941, a pact which, I recall, was one of "friendship", or "non-aggression", implying Turkish neutrality vis-a-vis the Germans. The question that naturally arose was, would this formal pact of "friendship" induce Turkey to grant special favors of an economic or other kind to Germany? Another event

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relating to the same general theme, I recall, was the visit to Ankara, at some time during the period under discussion, of a German Government official named Clodius, who was generally regarded at that time as being the Czar of the German economic machine. His mission in Ankara was construed by journalists, at least, to be to secure the shipment of chrome to Germany, and there was great speculation and excitement as to whether he would get it or not. Such developments as these were followed most closely by all the interested embassies, including the Russian Embassy.

"In connection with the reports which I made to Madame, they were very specific in the sense that she wished me to record quite literally and without interpretation the substance of my conversations with various Turkish sources, and she wished me also, of course, to record the names of those individuals with whom I talked. This I did in each of my reports. My sources were all Turkish newspapermen. Although I knew one Turkish Government official, the head of the Government Press Office who had charge of Ankara's rather large colony of foreign journalists, I never used my conversations with him or any other government official in my reports to Madame, for the simple reason that my contacts

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with government officials were strictly formal. Turkish Government officials were not news sources and very few foreign correspondents in Ankara enjoyed any close contact with them. The chief Turkish journalist whom I knew was the director or head of Turkey's official news agency, known as the Anadolu Agency. His name was Muvaffak Menemencoglu, and he was the brother of the Turkish Assistant Secretary for Foreign Affairs. I knew quite well also, in a professional way, two editors who worked at the Anadolu Agency office, but whose names I have now forgotten, and I knew also various Ankara correspondents for Istanbul newspapers.

"I became very friendly with Muvaffak Menemencoglu and came to know his wife and his daughter. However, he never gave me any news or special information off the record. It would have been most improper for him to do so, given his official position, which was that of Guardian of Government Information. However, my conversations with him were useful and illuminating for me, because he reflected so accurately the gist and sense of Turkish Government policy. He was, of course, close to government policymakers, and he knew what motivated them, and so on many subjects ranging from Turkish neutrality to the Turkish attitude toward the British, the Germans, the Russians, the Greeks, I might describe Muvaffak Menemencoglu

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as being indeed the authentic voice of Turkey, a man who knew whereof he spoke and was able to discuss such general political themes with great authority.

"In connection with my reports to Madame, there was one curious circumstance that struck me at the time, and that was that she never indicated pleasure or displeasure on receiving them, nor did she ever say that she was satisfied or dissatisfied with such reports as I had previously submitted to her. She was entirely noncommittal and with one exception, that I shall mention later, never indicated even whether these reports were of any interest or value to her. I might add that I made only one copy of these reports and this one copy was the one submitted to Madame. I have no record of them and no other material evidence relating to them.

"The following is a description of Madame as I knew her in 1941:

"Age	Approximately 45
Height	5'3"
Weight	130 pounds
Build	Slightly plump and stocky
Eyes	Blue (as I recall)
Hair	Light brown

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Complexion	Fair and slightly ruddy
Face	Regular and soft features
Speech	She spoke French very competently with a very slight accent.

General Characteristics: ^{She} Madame was a pleasant and plain-looking woman. She had a quiet and rather matronly air and manner about her. She conducted herself with dignity. She was soft-spoken and I had the general impression of a well-educated Russian of the new generation. At the same time, there was a definite simplicity about her manner and at times a suggestion of social awkwardness that seemed to me to indicate that she was probably of peasant origin. ^{She had} I had the feeling of a woman who had been brought up and groomed for the diplomatic service, rather than trained to be the professional Communist. I remember that her home town was Kiev, because at one time shortly after the German occupation of Kiev, she spoke with distress of the damage and destruction that the city had suffered. I have said that her manner was soft, which it generally was, but she could also on occasion be stubborn and insistent, and sometimes her face turned suddenly grim.

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"In the Autumn of 1941, in October or November, my wife and I left Ankara for Teheran. I had been assigned by CBS to a special story that was then developing there. We remained in Teheran for three or three and a half months, and I had no contacts whatever with Russians or Russian agents there during that period. It was during my stay in Teheran that I made up my mind to discontinue my Party activities. I did not know exactly how I would do this, whether I would simply allow them to lapse or whether I would announce my decision to some appropriate person, should the occasion ever arise. Early in February, I returned to Ankara, again on assignment from CBS, and I then decided that this was a good occasion: Madame was a person whom I had known and with whom I had dealt over a period of several months, and it was to her, I decided, that I would communicate my decision to break off my activities on behalf of the Russians. My stay in Ankara on this occasion lasted, as I recall, for seven weeks, ending on the last day of March 1942. During this time I visited Madame, as I best recall, three times at the Soviet Embassy. On the first two occasions I gave her deliberately skimpy and unsubstantial reports, making

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the excuse that I had not been able to renew my various contacts in Ankara in the short time since my return to the city. As I recall, these were verbal, not written, reports. On the second occasion, Madame complained with a slight touch of bitterness that the information I was now bringing her was by no means as useful as the information that I had been able to bring her in the past, that is to say, before my departure for Teheran; and she prodded me with a certain stubbornness to do better next time. In any case, her reference to my previous reports was the only direct indication I had ever had from her that those reports had been of some interest and value to her.

"It was at my third and last meeting with Madame, which took place, I should think, around the middle of March, that I told her that I had undergone a change of mind and had reached a decision, namely, a decision to discontinue my work for her. I remember that I mentioned to her that this decision was one of the reasons why my two recent reports to her had been so thin and unsatisfactory. What I told her was, in effect, that I had changed my political views, and that it

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was for this reason and this reason alone that I was discontinuing my Party activities. I wanted it to be very clear to her that I had not reached my decision for any extraneous reasons and that, therefore, this decision was final. I did not want her to think that I was discontinuing my association with her either because it was unprofitable or inconvenient for me or because I was frightened to continue it. Madame was obviously taken aback when I told her this, and disappointed. However, her only definite reaction was to ask me to reconsider my decision, and I got the impression that this was a situation which was outside her experience and which she did not quite know how to handle, and would therefore have to seek advice on. As I say, she asked me to reconsider and I repeated that my decision was final and said good-bye. It was a very few days after this last meeting with Madame that I left Ankara for New Delhi, India, on assignment for CBS. This was my last meeting with Madame. The Russians never contacted me again during my years overseas, and I never engaged again in espionage activities. This incident marked the end of my activities as a Communist, both overseas and at home.

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"It was on my trip to New Delhi, during a stopover in Bagdad, that I saw my wife, Lea, for the last time. Lea had remained in Teheran during the seven weeks that I had passed in Ankara, in February and March, since this assignment in Ankara, we knew, would be only a temporary one. She did not accompany me on my trip to India, much as she would have wanted to, because, as an Italian national, she was certain to have time-consuming difficulties trying to obtain a visa to British India.

"There are certain things which I should like to make clear and definite concerning Lea Schiavi. She was not a Communist. She was not a Soviet agent. She was not at any time under any assignment from the Russians or from Communists, directly or indirectly. Her only connection with Soviet espionage was her awareness of my own activities. I met Lea in Bucharest in June of 1940, shortly after my arrival there. She had been for some years a journalist working on a free lance basis for various Italian newspapers and periodicals. At the time that I met her, she was still contributing articles to a Milan newspaper named Ambrosiano,

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which no longer exists, and to an Italian weekly political and literary review, the name of which I cannot now recall. Lea and I were married in Sofia, Bulgaria, on July 28, 1940.

"Lea was an outspoken anti-Fascist, and since she was also a journalist of some repute, her known anti-Fascist views, at a time when she was traveling abroad, deeply irritated the Italian Government authorities. She was a woman who had never to my knowledge experienced any contact with Communism or Communist ideology. She was a completely unindoctrinated individualist. If I were to describe her in American political terms, I would call her a militant liberal, and in that sense her political sympathies were left wing. Her instincts were those of a democrat and an individualist and this was the basis of her very strong and very boldly expressed anti-Fascism. Lea was a source of continual embarrassment and irritation to Italian officials, and some time during the Summer of 1940, she was deprived of her Italian passport. I have forgotten whether the passport was actually taken away from her or whether she was simply denied

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a revalidation of it, but in any case I obtained for her, from the United States Embassy in Bucharest, an affidavit stating that she was my wife, and it was with this paper that she was able to make all her future travels with me.

"Concerning the circumstances of Lea Schiavi's death, which I have described in my statement of July 20, 1953, I should like to make it clear that these circumstances pointed, circumstantially, to an assassination rather than to an accidental death. She was shot in the car in which she was traveling in the company of four or five other persons, after the Kurdish road guards who had stopped the car had identified her as an Italian woman journalist. The road guards had insisted on making this identification and then had opened fire. Immediate investigation did not clearly reveal who might have inspired this assassination and have induced the Kurdish road guards to carry it out. One immediate possibility was that she had been killed by Fascist agents who were known to have operated from time to time in that part of Iran; another immediate possibility was that she had been killed at Russian instigation, since the Russians formally occupied that part of Iran and had free access to it. It was only years later that I secured information leading me to believe that this was a Soviet-inspired assassination.

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"In Rome in 1944, I asked an officer of the United States Counter Intelligence Corps, named MacDonald, first name unknown, to do what he could, through the channels of United States Intelligence, to inquire into the circumstances of the crime. I did not hear from MacDonald for a long time, not until 1948, again in Rome, to which I had returned after a two-years stay in the United States. MacDonald, in 1948, got in touch with me in order to tell me what he had been able to find out, on the basis presumably of United States Intelligence reports. He told me that the conclusion was that Lea had been killed on Russian instigation because she knew too much, specifically because during her trip in Northern Iran, she had chanced to learn that the Russians were then training teams of Yugoslav Communist Partisan Organizers who would eventually be infiltrated into Yugoslavia in order to fight with Tito and against the Yugoslav anti-Communist forces there. This was a fact which, at that point of the war in 1942, the Russians would most certainly not want the outside world, including their allies, to find out about. I do not know precisely how Lea obtained this particular information during the course of her trip in Northern Iran, nor did MacDonald

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explain to me precisely how it had been learned that she did obtain such information. However, from the Russian point of view, it was dangerous information for her to have, not because she might publish it, but primarily because she was a woman who had wide access to Western embassies as well as a wide acquaintance with Western journalists, both British and American. I am personally convinced that Lea picked up this information purely on her own account as an extremely observant and extremely curious woman trained in journalism. In other words, I am convinced that she did not seek out this or any other particular information on behalf of any power or of any espionage network.

"There is nothing to add to or alter in my account of my overseas travels from 1942 to 1946, as given in my statement of July 20, 1953.

"I made one trip overseas prior to the trip of February 1940. In July and August of 1936, I took a leave of absence from the Eagle in order to spend my vacation in France and England. I spent the first month mainly in Paris and the second month mainly in London, and I should like to note merely that the trip was purely my own personal holiday.

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"There is nothing to add or to alter, either, in my account of my overseas assignment for CBS from March 1948 to April 1951. I have made no trip outside the United States since April 1951.

"After returning to this country in April, 1946, I never in any way formally terminated my connection with the Communist Party. I never, so to speak, checked out of the Communist Party. On the contrary, I deliberately avoided my past Communist associates and steered away from them, partly because any meeting with them would probably be painful and embarrassing, and partly because I simply did not wish to become involved with them in any way. On various occasions, which I will now describe, certain of my past Communist associates have gotten in touch with me. First, in the Spring of 1947, I received a letter from Herbert Cohn, whom I have identified in my statement of July 20, 1953, asking me to please make a contribution of money. I assumed that ~~this~~ contribution was designed for Communist Party purposes, and on that basis I assumed also that Cohn was at that time still a member of the Party at the Brooklyn Eagle, where I

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think he was still working. I never responded to his letter and never, of course, sent him any money.

"Secondly, in December of 1947, when I was residing and working in Washington, D.C., I received a short letter from Nat Einhorn in which he scolded me for never having gotten in touch with him since my return to this country. The immediate occasion and pretext for his letter was a broadcast which I had made and which he had heard and did not like. The tone of his letter was accusatory and upbraiding, and he asked me to visit him, the next time I should come to New York, for a settling of accounts. He gave me both an address and a telephone number, which I do not recall. I destroyed the letter and never answered it. I have never heard from Einhorn since, either directly or indirectly.

"Sometime in 1947, Doretta Tarmon, whom I knew very well when I was a member of the Party in Brooklyn, and whom I have mentioned before in my statement of July 20, 1953, telephoned me at my office in Washington and asked to see me, quite innocently, I assumed, as a former friend. I did not wish to see her and I made some excuses, and so put her off.

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Years later, in 1951, shortly after my return from Europe, Doretta Tarmon heard me on the air and telephoned me at my office at CBS on Madison Avenue in New York, and again suggested that we meet. I again put her off with the excuse that I was very busy, and she thereupon asked me directly whether there was any reason besides my being busy that made me decline to see her. I said yes there was. She immediately understood and was obviously hurt and disappointed. She never phoned me again.

"In February of 1953, I received a very short note from Doretta Tarmon, which I recognized to be in her hand. In it she said merely that a man had dropped in at her shop on East 11th Street in Manhattan (I do not know what her shop or her business is) and told her that I had given him her name as a reference. Miss Tarmon then stated in her letter that she immediately realized that I would never have done any such thing and that the man was obviously not what he purported to be. She concluded her letter by saying that I might be interested in hearing more about the incident directly from her. I never replied to her letter.

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"Early in July 1951, Hy Charniak, whom I have identified in my statement of July 20, 1953, phoned me at my office at CBS in New York and asked to have breakfast with me the following day. This we did. He told me that he was in trouble and under investigation by authorities of the United States Army, for which he was then working in the American Occupation Zone of Western Germany. He asked me whether I would be willing to sign a statement which, in effect, would testify to his political integrity and loyalty. I do not know exactly what the text of the statement would have been, but it would have carried the implication that Charniak was not and never had been a member of the Communist Party. I declined to do this. I strongly suggested to Charniak that the best thing for him to do would be to tell the whole truth of his past Communist Party membership, which he had terminated to my knowledge in 1939, and in order to impress on him the feasibility of such a course, I also mentioned to him that I had decided to report my own activities to the proper authorities. I asked him not to mention this last fact to anybody.

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"In the Autumn, as I recall, of 1946, when I was in Washington, D.C., I met a newspaperman, Monroe Stern, whom I had known in earlier years as a very active member of the New York Newspaper Guild. The occasion of my meeting him again was a press conference at the Yugoslav Embassy in Washington, on the subject of Trieste, which at that time was a sharply disputed issue. At this conference I found that Stern was a Press Relations Officer for the Embassy, and since I knew him, remembering him simply as a newspaperman and Guild member, I asked him if we could have lunch together. We had luncheon together some days later at the National Press Club in Washington, and it was during the course of this luncheon conversation with him that I realized that Stern was indeed, from all the circumstantial evidence, a Communist or the next thing to it. Our conversation, as I recall, turned at one point to events in Greece, and on this subject Stern made some sweeping, dogmatic statements of a kind which only a Communist would be apt to make; but the point of the incident for me was that he obviously expected me to receive these statements sympathetically. I then concluded that Stern, as a Communist, remembered me as having been at one time a Party member. The reason I do not

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recollect him as having been definitely a Party member is simply that I connect him in my mind with the many occasions on which I saw him at meetings of the New York Newspaper Guild, and do not specifically recall ever having seen him at a city-wide "fraction" meeting of Communist newspapermen. I presume that it was at some such meeting that he saw me and so knew and remembered that I had been a Party member.

"I have been searching my memory for the names of other persons whom I might have known either as members of the Communist Party or as sympathizers closely associated with its activities. I recall the following five persons whose names should be added to the record. I knew them under diverse circumstances and at different stages of my own party activities; not all of them are in the same category; and, as will be seen, I am not sure, with regard to some of them, as to their exact status vis-a-vis the Communist Party or their degree of association with it. The names follow:

"1. Sam Weissman or Weisman. He was the husband of Helen Weissman or Weisman whom I identified as being definitely a member of the Communist Party in my statement of July 20, 1953. Sam Weissman was an employee of the New York Times during the period that I was a party member at the Brooklyn Eagle. I knew

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him as an active member of the New York Newspaper Guild; and I can state definitely that he was fully aware that his wife, and for that matter that I myself, were party members. I assume that he was also; but I cannot be finally certain of this, as I do not recall ever having seen him at any type of party meeting.

"2. Frieda Einhorn. She was the wife of Nat Einhorn. She was, of course, fully aware of her husband's Communist Party membership and activities. Although I cannot place her at any party meeting, I definitely assume that she was a party member during the period of my acquaintance with her.

"3. Eleanor Dowling. She was the wife of Lyle Dowling, whom I identified, in my statement of July 20, 1953, as being at one time a member of the Brooklyn Eagle unit of the Communist Party. Again, I cannot recall her having participated in any specific party meeting or party activity; but I do recall that she was aware of my own party membership, as well as of her husband's. My strong guess is that she also was a card-carrying party member, although I cannot state so with finality.

"4. Murray Young. Young was a teacher at the Communist Party 'Section' school in downtown Brooklyn which, as I have

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recorded in my statement of July 20, 1953, I attended for several weeks in the Spring of 1938. His name has recently come back to me, and I can definitely state that he was a member of the Communist Party. He conducted one of the two classes which I attended at the party section school at that time: I do not recall the title or even the exact subject of the course, but I believe it was a general course of indoctrination in Communist theory, beginning with Karl Marx. Young was, at that time, a faculty member at Brooklyn College, where, as I recall, he taught American and English literature. It was, I am quite sure, during the class that Young conducted at the party section school that there were one or two incidental lectures by another man, who made his appearance as a kind of visiting lecturer. All that I can say with certainty of this second man is that his last name was ~~White~~ and that he was regarded as something of an expert and specialist in Communist economic theory and ideology. I am sorry that I cannot identify this second man more precisely, although I remember that book reviews and articles appeared under his name in the Communist magazine, New Masses. I remember, also, the rhythm of his name: he used two Christian names, or at any rate one Christian name and a middle family name. I do not recall whether he, like Young, was a teacher at Brooklyn College.

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"5. Amos Landman. Landman was active in the New York Newspaper Guild at the time that I was working for the Brooklyn Eagle, and it is against the background of Guild activities that I remember him. He was employed at that time as a reporter at a New York (Manhattan) newspaper which I believe was either the New York Daily News or the New York Daily Mirror. Landman is another borderline case in my recollection: I cannot definitely recall any episode or contact which definitely identified him as a Communist Party member. I cannot definitely state that he was. Nevertheless, whether because he was mentioned to me as a party member, or because I may have met and seen him at some party 'fraction' meeting that I have now forgotten, a strong impression remains in my mind that he was, indeed, a party member, during the period in question. I am sorry that I cannot be more definite than this.

"It might be well at this point to clear up the question of my personal monies and personal expenses during the first months of my trip abroad in February of 1940. When I went abroad in February, I had to my best recollection something over \$400.00 in cash. Of this, about \$100.00

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was my own cash which I had saved and had in hand. Another part of the sum was represented by the money which Golos had given me for my Stockholm trip, minus, of course, the cost of the ship's passage for which I had already paid. In addition to these two sums, my father, Owen Burdett, advanced me a sum of money against my personal savings account in a downtown Brooklyn bank. There were at that time about \$2,000.00 in that account. This bank was either the Bank of Manhattan or the National City Bank; the reason I cannot remember which is simply that eventually I accumulated accounts in both those banks and so I am confused as to just where my first account was.

"The last money which I received from a Communist contact was that which 'Miller' gave me in order, as he intended, to pay for a return passage to the United States. This was late in March 1940. I do not know exactly when I exhausted this money from 'Miller'; but from that time on all my expenses were paid for either out of my own money or out of payments cabled to me by Transradio Press and the Columbia Broadcasting System or by advances which my father

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made to me against my savings account. Thus, I remember that on at least two occasions in Bucharest, my father forwarded me money. I requested him to do so again in Belgrade and again in Ankara when I needed extra funds for personal purposes. My father was glad to make these advances to me since he was doing so in the expectation that my salary payments from CBS would eventually overtake the advances, as they did, so that he would be fully repaid and he would be able to place all further payments from CBS in my savings account. This is exactly what my father did. From the Autumn of 1940 on, I had no financial worries because I was being regularly paid, being regularly employed by CBS. At my request, from that time on CBS paid all the money that was owing to me to my father, and he disposed of it as I have indicated.

"I feel that I owe an explanation of the reasons and motives which led me to withhold, in past meetings with agents of the FBI and in my statement of July 20, 1953, the additional information which I have given in this present statement, and I naturally wish this explanation to be a part of the record. Those motives were subjective and

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psychological. For years, the facts of my past Communist association and Communist Party activities were something which I tried to suppress and bury in the back of my mind. They were something which I carried about with me as a secret and with a sense of shame that grew deeper, and not lighter, with the passing of time. My Communist past was something which I discussed with no one, divulged to no one, and kept wholly to myself. I not only concealed it from my closest and warmest friends but, I think, in a psychological sense I tried even to conceal it from myself. It was something that I wanted to forget about. At the time that I returned to New York in April of 1951, my wife, Giorgina, knew that I had once been a member of the Communist Party, but that was all she knew; I had never told her of my activities overseas. Thus, in the Autumn of 1951, when I first went to the FBI, there was no one with whom I had ever confided on a subject which through the years had weighed more and more on my mind. The first persons to whom I ever brought myself to speak about it at all were the two agents of the FBI with whom I spoke in 1951, one of whom was Mr. [REDACTED]. When I did tell Mr. [REDACTED] about my Communist Party mission in 1940 and

NY 65-15665

experiences connected with it, it was with a very real sense of trepidation that I did so, and it required all the courage that I had to tell him what I did tell him. However, I think the overriding thing was simply my sense of shame. When I consider what I now think and feel about the Communist Party and all its works, and then remember that I was a Communist Party member and as deeply involved as I was in Communist Party affairs, I still find it hard to suppress a certain shudder and feeling of guilt and shame. I say all this by way of explanation of my state of mind when I reported to the FBI in 1951. The reason I withheld the fact that I had gone abroad in 1940 on the express initiative of the Communist Party was simply that I was ashamed of that circumstance. I could not bring myself to admit that it was to the Communist Party that I owed the decision and the step which was, after all, the start of my professional career as a correspondent overseas. That career lasted for many years and took me to many parts of the world; but the whole story went back to that trip to Scandinavia in 1940; that is where it began, and the trip in

NY 65-15665

turn went back to that telephone call from Nat Einhorn which first brought me into contact with the Party representatives I have described. I did not wish to concede all of this because I was just too proud and too ashamed to say that my professional career had been launched, not on my own individual initiative, but on the initiative of those persons.

"It was because of the same feeling that I withheld the facts concerning my continued contacts and collaboration with the Russians during the year 1941. I simply lacked the courage to state the facts as they were. I was ashamed to admit that I had been so disastrously foolish for so long. I realize only too well that it was both wrong and foolish not to tell the whole story, and this also is something that has weighed on me heavily. I have, therefore, wished to take this occasion to complete the story and to set the record straight in its entirety.

"This supplementary statement, together with my statement of July 20, 1953, represents the complete story of my activities as a Communist and the complete record of my overseas contacts with Russians or their agents. These two statements also constitute all the information I have concerning Communist Party members and Soviet agents in

NY 65-15665

this country. I am not a member of the Communist Party at the present time. I have not been a member of the Communist Party, nor have I had anything to do with it in any way, since the year 1942. I do not belong to any organization which I consider to be subversive or pro-Communist or linked with the Communist Party or with Communist purposes in any way. I have had no contact with Russians and made no visits to Russian or satellite establishments of any kind since 1942, except on purely professional errands as a correspondent.

"I have read the foregoing statement and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ _____
Winston Mansfield Burdett

"Witnessed by: _____
Special Agent, FBI, New York

"Witnessed by: _____
Special Agent, FBI, New York"

III. INFORMATION CONCERNING CERTAIN CONTACTS OF THE SUBJECT

A. NATHAN EINHORN

In his signed statement of July 20, 1953, subject has advised that NATHAN EINHORN was the "leader" and "prime mover" of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" Communist Party unit. On April 19, 1955 he advised that, in his opinion, EINHORN was the only "professional member" of the individuals known to him at that time to be members of that Communist Party unit.

It is noted that the Communist Party, ^{USA} has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", an east coast Communist Party newspaper, dated December 25, 1940, has disclosed on page 3, column 6, that NATHAN EINHORN had been elected to the position of Executive Secretary of the Newspaper Guild of New York.

Regarding the Newspaper Guild of New York [REDACTED]

67C { [REDACTED] a New York newspaper,
67D { on December 15, 1950, furnished a signed statement to Special Agent
[REDACTED] which stated in part as follows:

"In 1946, a group of anti-Communist Guild members, of which I was one, had been working for some years to defeat a pro-Communist faction which had controlled the Newspaper Guild of New York almost since its inception in 1933. It (the Communist faction) had held a majority of the citywide offices and had always placed a Communist in the principal, full-time, paid office of Executive Vice President. It had elected as President in various years, Communists, reliable fellow travelers, or, when anti-Communist sentiment was strong, 'innocents' who believed it was possible to work with Communists. During the years of pro-Communist control, the office of Executive Vice President was held exclusively by MILTON KAUFMAN, NAT EINHORN, and JACK RYAN."

According to a memorandum of JAMES M. McINERNEY, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, United States Department of Justice, dated February 5, 1952, in another matter, NATHAN EINHORN filed a registration statement with the Foreign Agents Registration Section of the Department of Justice on November 14, 1951, under the terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1939, on account of his activities for and on behalf of the Polish Embassy. In this statement EINHORN reflects that he was Campaign Director and Executive Director of the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief from January 1946 until June 1947.

NY 65-15665

He listed as his foreign principal, the Polish Embassy, 2640 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., and the nature of his work is described as "public relations work in connection with information and materials dealing with Polish affairs".

It is noted that the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, Inc. has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

B. JOSEPH NORTH

In his statement of July 20, 1953, the subject advised that JOSEPH NORTH had been associated with the "Daily Worker" at the time of his contact with NORTH in 1940. As it has been related above, the subject in his statement of April 19, 1955, has stated that NORTH told him in connection with his, BURDETT's, future assignment that it was one he, NORTH, personally would have coveted, but that he, NORTH, could not possibly undertake it, presumably because of his known Communist connection. In that regard BURDETT went on to say that although it was never specifically mentioned, that this was an assignment from the Communist Party, it was BURDETT's definite realization from the beginning that that was the case.

b2
b7D>

On February 21, 1947, [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that JOSEPH NORTH was a member of the National Cultural Commission, Communist Party, USA.

The "Daily Worker" for January 8, 1946, has disclosed on page 3, column 1, that JOSEPH NORTH, the former Editor of "New Masses", was joining the staff of the "Daily Worker" as a feature writer. According to the article, NORTH participated in the founding of the "New Masses" in 1934, and left it to become the first editor of the magazine section of the Sunday "Worker". The "Daily Worker" article goes on to say that NORTH served as a war correspondent for the "Daily Worker" in the Spanish Civil War and that since his return from Spain, he had been editing "New Masses", during which time he had visited Mexico, England, Cuba, and Germany, to cover developments in those countries.

b2
b7D>

On July 9, 1954, [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that JOSEPH NORTH was employed as a member of the staff of the "Worker".

It is noted that the "Worker" is the Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker", an east coast Communist Party newspaper.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" dated May 14, 1951, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., reflects the following concerning "New Masses":

- "1. A 'Communist periodical.'
(Attorney General FRANCIS BIDDLE, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7688.)
2. 'Nationally circulated weekly journal of the Communist Party * * * whose ownership was vested in the American Fund for Public Service ' (Garland Fund).
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 43 and 75; also cited in Reports, January 3, 1939, p. 80; and June 25, 1942, pp. 4 and 21.)"

C. JACOB GOLOS

b7c- ELIZABETH TERNILL BENTLEY, a self-confessed former Soviet espionage agent, has advised Special Agent [REDACTED] in November 1951, that JACOB GOLOS had been her Soviet espionage superior from October 15, 1938, to the date of his death, Thanksgiving Day, November 25, 1943.

D. PETER CHRISTOPHER RHODES

A review of the records of the Federal Records Center, General Services Administration, St. Louis, Missouri, by Special Agent [REDACTED] on March 14, 17, and 18, 1952, has disclosed the following information, which he obtained from the Federal Communications Commission file on RHODES, in connection with RHODES' employment record during the period 1936-1941 in his travels as a foreign correspondent:

June 1936-December 1936 - reporter
New York Herald Tribune (Paris edition)
Paris, France

December 1936-January 1940 - foreign correspondent
United Press (Paris Bureau)
Paris, France

January 1940-July 1940 - war correspondent
United Press (London Office)
London, England

August 1940-March 1941 - rewrite man, Cable Desk, and correspondent
United Press
New York City, New York

NY 65-15665

According to the records, RHODES stated that during his employment as a foreign correspondent he had lived in England for about two years, France for about four years, and had visited Spain, Denmark, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, Sweden, Norway, USSR, Japan, and Latvia on numerous occasions.

b7C
b7D

On November 30, 1945, ELIZABETH TERPILL BENTLEY, a self-confessed former Soviet espionage agent, furnished a signed statement pertaining to her various espionage activities to Special Agents [REDACTED] at this office. This statement reads as follows in part:

"Another individual about whom I heard, probably in the latter part of 1942, was PETER RHODES. I recall GOLOS mentioned to me that he knew an individual by this name who, so far as I ever learned, was a newspaper man and writer by profession, although I am unable to state definitely that he was connected with any one publication."

"I am unable to state what type of information, if any, was being supplied to GOLOS by RHODES, but it is my impression that GOLOS definitely was interested in RHODES like he was in other persons in the newspaper and writing field."

b7c-

On May 12, 1951, ELIZABETH BENTLEY was interviewed by Special Agents [redacted] when she advised that GOLOS had told her that PETER RHODES would meet him at a cigar store located on the northwest corner of 34th Street and 7th Avenue. She advised that to her knowledge, GOLOS had confided to her that he had met PETER RHODES under similar circumstances eight to ten times in 1941 and 1942. She said that on one occasion she "double tailed" GOLOS and that he had met PETER RHODES at the same corner. She placed the date of this meeting in April, May, or September of 1941.

When questioned pertaining to GOLOS' interest in PETER RHODES, she explained that RHODES was a newspaper man and evidently had many important contacts in the newspaper field. She said that JACOB GOLOS was using RHODES on the "information gathering level" or possibly as a "cut-out" between some unknown individuals and GOLOS.

b2
b7D7

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that at 6:55 P.M. on February 11, 1941, JACOB GOLOS met a young man and woman on the northwest corner of 34th Street and 7th Avenue in New York City, New York. Informant said that GOLOS and this young man and woman then conversed and thereafter went to Paddy's Clam House at 215 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, where GOLOS and this couple had dinner. Informant said that later at 8:20 P.M. the young man and woman left the Clam House when GOLOS left them. According to the informant, this young man, who had dinner with GOLOS, was addressed as PETER.

With regard to the young man and woman who had dinner with GOLOS, the informant stated that later that same evening they went to Chumley's Restaurant, 86 Bedford Street, in the Greenwich Village Section of New York City, New York, and had dinner with a group of people. It was determined by the informant at that time that this group was a group of ex-foreign correspondents from Europe who met at the restaurant for dinner and to spend the evening every Tuesday night. Informant said that at 11:45 P.M. on that same date, the young couple who had had dinner with GOLOS left the restaurant and proceeded to 40 Monroe Street, Knickerbocker Village, New York City, New York, where they were observed to enter Apartment G on the tenth floor of Unit C at that address. According to the informant the building directory at that apartment building indicated that Apartment G was occupied by a P. C. RHODES.



[REDACTED]

JOHN WILLIAMSON, whom he stated was convicted in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, in October 1949, under the conspiracy provisions of the Smith Act of 1940. During the conversation, [REDACTED] and mentioned that PETER RHODES that when he mentioned PETER RHODES, WILLIAMSON smiled and said, "I know PETER RHODES and he is a very interesting person."

[REDACTED]

DOROTHY LOEB, the section organizer of the Civil Service Workers, Communist Party Headquarters, New York City, New York, and in conversation with her, she told [REDACTED] she knew PETER RHODES personally and that RHODES was a member of her section of the Communist Party.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

On August 23, 1951, ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY, a self-confessed former Soviet espionage agent, advised Special Agent [REDACTED] that JACOB GOLOS, her former Soviet espionage superior, had been in contact with the subject and that when the subject went abroad during the latter part of 1938 or the early part of 1939, GOLOS arranged that the subject should maintain contact with him by sending communications to her under her name of ELIZABETH BENTON at 18 Grove Street, New York City, New York, where she, BENTLEY was residing at that time.

She advised that she had subsequently received two or three cablegrams from the subject, which she had turned over to GOLOS. She said that these cablegrams advised of BURDETT's whereabouts in Europe. She stated that she was unable to recall the dates when these cablegrams were received, but believes that they were received sometime between December 1938 and December 1940, during which period she remained at 18 Grove Street, New York City, New York.

V. DESCRIPTION

The following description of the subject has been obtained by interview and observation:

NY 65-15005

Name	WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT
Alias	PAUL STRICKLAND
Born	12/12/13, Buffalo, New York
Race	White
Height	5' 6"
Weight	135-140 lbs.
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Build	Thin
Address	430 East 63rd Street New York City, New York
Employment	Staff News Correspondent, Columbia Broadcasting System, 485 Madison Avenue, New York City, New York
Marital Status	Married - Wife, GEORGINA BURDETT, 430 East 63rd Street, New York City
Daughter	CHRISTINA, age 2

- P -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 65-15665

~~SECRET~~

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity And/or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to whom Furnished</u>	<u>File Number where Located</u>
[REDACTED]	Used for documentation of JOSEPH NORTH			[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] (S)	Used for documentation of JOSEPH NORTH			[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] is a physical surveillance by SA [REDACTED]	Used for documentation of PETER RHODES			[REDACTED]

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized only in those instances where it was necessary to conceal the identity of the source.

LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD

Cor Ser 90 At Washington, D. C.

Will, in an effort to determine the identity of the unknown woman referred to by the subject in his statement of April 19, 1955, as "Madame", who was alleged to have been counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Ankara, Turkey, in 1942, review the records of the United States State Department or other appropriate offices which might maintain records of that nature.

NEW YORK

Cor Ser 93 At New York, New York

1. Will review the files of this office for any information regarding the persons named by the subject in his statement of April 19, 1955.
2. Will keep the Bureau advised of any developments in this case.

REFERENCES

Bureau letter to New York, March 23, 1955.
New York airtel to Bureau, March 31, 1955.
New York teletype to Bureau, April 8, 1955.
New York letter to Bureau, April 8, 1955.
Bureau letter to New York, April 11, 1955.
New York airtels to Bureau, April 13, 14, and 19, 1955.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-376050)

DATE: May 4, 1955

FROM : SAC, New York (65-15665)

SUBJECT: WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, wa
ESPIONAGE - R

48135

b7c- Enclosed herewith are the original and five copies of
report of SA [REDACTED] at New York, dated May 4, 1955.

It is noted that subject has advised that several months ago a responsible individual, whose name he does not feel should be disclosed by him unless it is necessary and then only with the permission of the other party, advised him that the Senate Internal Security Committee had taken an interest in his past Communist Party activities. He has stated that thereafter he discussed the matter in substance regarding his past Communist Party and Soviet espionage activities with DANIEL T. O'SHEA, Vice President, Columbia Broadcasting System, New York City, New York, and suggested to O'SHEA the desirability of his making a disclosure of his activities before a Senate Committee. BURDETT has also advised that he has also discussed this matter with MORRIS ERNST, attorney, who referred him to [REDACTED] of New York City, New York. According to the subject, [REDACTED] has since introduced him to Mr. JAY SOURWINE, Counsel to the Senate Internal Security Committee, with whom he has discussed in substance his past Communist Party and Soviet espionage activities. He went on to say he has no specific information at this time as to when he may be called before a Senate Committee or if, in fact, he will be called.

The subject has also advised that during his conversations with DANIEL T. O'SHEA, it had been proposed to him by O'SHEA that he, BURDETT, might desire to publicly disclose his Communist Party activities and his other activities on behalf of the Russians by incorporating them in a narrative form for publication in a magazine or book. BURDETT has stated that this proposal to publish his story of his activities is distasteful to him. He said that he has given that matter considerable thought and has concluded that the only proper way to tell his story would be to a Senate Committee. He said that he definitely has no intention of publicly disclosing his activities in any other manner.

He has advised that except for those individuals named above in this letter, the story concerning his Soviet espionage activities abroad has only been disclosed to the State Department and to his wife.

RM

Encs-6 ENCL.

1 Washington Field (65-5735)(RM)

WKB:BD

INDEXED - 113
RECORDED - 113

MAY 9 1955

51 MAY 16 1955

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DATE 12-98 BY SP8BAM/6
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b7c

A review of the files of this office with regard to the subject under his true name and that of his alias, PAUL STRICKLAND, has disclosed no additional identifying information, other than that which has been reported in this case.

It is noted that a photostat of the United States State Department memorandum dated June 9, 1954, was forwarded to this office as an enclosure to Bureau letter dated April 11, 1955. According to this memorandum, BURDETT was advised that the State Department was interested in obtaining the text of his broadcast from Italy on August 28, 1946. He said that he had told the State Department at that time that he would endeavor to obtain it for them.

In that regard, BURDETT advised that he now recalls that on August 28, 1946, he was not in Italy, but in Washington, D. C. He said that he has caused a search to be made at the Columbia Broadcasting System, New York City, New York, for a record of this broadcast to no avail and that he does not have a copy of it in his own records.

On April 21, 1955, BURDETT advised that it is his request that his identity be temporarily concealed in connection with other matters in which the information furnished by him may be used until such time as he shall advise to the contrary.

He has advised that he will keep this office informed of developments in connection with his future plans.

It is noted for the attention of the Bureau that the signed statement of the subject of April 19, 1955 has been inadvertently incorporated in this report in double spaced form. In the interest of time and economy, this part of the report will not be retyped unless such a correction is considered necessary by the Bureau.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 11 1955

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

b7c -

WASH 14 FROM NEW YORK 11 8-44 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

ATTENTION INSPECTOR [REDACTED] -b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-12-98 BY SP4-BJA/TMG
380414

WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, WA, ESPIONAGE DASH R. REBUFILE
ONE HUNDRED DASH THREE SEVEN SIX ZERO FIVE ZERO. SUBJ ADVISED TODAY
THAT HE HAD RECEIVED WORD THIS MORNING THAT HE IS EXPECTED TO APPEAR
BEFORE AN EXECUTIVE SESSION OF THE SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY
SUBCOMMITTEE AT TEN THIRTY AM, MAY TWELVE NEXT, AT WASHINGTON,
DC, AT WHICH SESSION SENATOR EASTLAND IS EXPECTED TO PRESIDE AND JAY
SOURWINE IS EXPECTED TO BE COMMITTEE COUNSEL. HE SAID THAT THIS WILL
BE A PRIVATE SESSION AND THAT HE DOES NOT ANTICIPATE ANY PUBLIC
DISCLOSURE OF HIS PAST ACTIVITIES ON BEHALF OF THE CP AT THE MOMENT,
NOR DOES HE CONTEMPLATE ANY FUTURE PUBLIC DISCLOSURE.

MEMO AHB to LVB
cc: WAB
5-12-55
HHW

RECORDED - 63

HOLD Mr. Belmont

MAY 13 1955 KELLY

cc: MR. BELMONT
AND SUPERVISOR
DOM. INTL. DIVISION

MAY 19 1955

COPIES DESTROYED
76 APR 18 1963

b7c

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: May 11,
1955

FROM : MR. [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: WINSTON BURDETTE
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

Supervisor [REDACTED] called from New York at 4:05 p.m., May 11, 1955. He advised that Winston Burdette, who has been the subject of investigation and who has admitted to the Bureau he worked with the Communists in the early 1940's, had called the New York Office and informed that he was going to Washington, D. C., on May 12, 1955, at 10:30 a.m., to appear before an Executive Session of Senator Eastland's Committee. He is to report to Jay Sourwine. Burdette stated that he anticipates no publicity in connection with his testimony.

ACTION:

For your information.

CEH:LL
(6)

cc--Mr. Boardman
cc--Mr. Nichols
cc--Mr. Belmont
cc--Mr. [REDACTED]
cc--Mr. [REDACTED]

RECORDED - 31

MAY 13 1955

2-14-98 SP4-BJA/TME
388414

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman

DATE: May 12, 1955

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: WINSTON BURDETT
ESPIONAGE - R

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

Reference is made to a memorandum dated 5/2/55 from Mr. L. B. Nichols to Mr. Tolson in which it is stated that Winston Burdett is contemplating appearing before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and is contemplating making a full and complete disclosure of his activities.

b7c- On 5/11/55 Supervisor [redacted] advised telephonically from New York at 4:05 p.m. that Winston Burdett had informed the New York office that he was going to Washington, D. C., on 5/12/55 and would appear on that date at 10:30 a.m. before an executive session of Senator Eastland's Committee. Burdett stated he was to report to Jay Sourwine who is expected to be committee counsel. He further stated that he anticipates no publicity in connection with his testimony before the Committee.

In view of the above, it is requested that Mr. Nichols seek to obtain a copy of Winston Burdett's testimony as soon as the same is available in order that the same may be reviewed.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Mr. Nichols obtain through his sources a copy of Winston Burdett's testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee so that the same may be reviewed.

we will receive
in due time

Enclosure

100-376050

cc - Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. [redacted]
Mr. [redacted]EHW:mg
(5)

RECORDED-16

12 MAY 17 1955

2-12-98 SP4-BJA/TMG
380414

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓

FROM : L. B. Nichols ✓

SUBJECT: WINSTON BURDETTE

DATE: May 17, 1955

Tolson ✓
Boardman ✓
Nichols ✓
Belmont ✓
Harbo ✓
Peters ✓
Rosen ✓
Tamm ✓
 Sizoo ✓
Winterrowd ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Holloman ✓
Gandy ✓

Winston Burdette appeared before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on Thursday, May 12th, in Executive Session. The transcript of the testimony has been forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division with Mr. Belmont's copy. Burdette makes a very effective witness. He makes a full disclosure of his Communist Party membership and names numerous individuals as members of the Party.

I think the Domestic Intelligence Division should promptly review our files on the individuals named as the Internal Security Subcommittee is going to call all of them in Executive Session with the hopes that they can develop sufficient information on those who deny Communist Party activities to lay the foundation for perjury cases. Among those named by Burdette was Charles Grutsner, one of the star reporters for the New York Times who traveled with Nixon during the campaign and he wrote the famous story quoting Nixon on confidential contents of files in 1952 which caused considerable controversy.

cc - Mr. Boardman
cc - Mr. Belmont

LBN:ptm
(4)

RECORDED - 30

EX-126

20 MAY 19 1955

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-12-98 BY SP4B/AMG

380414

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: May 27, 1955

b7c - FROM :

SUBJECT: WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, wa.
ESPIONAGE - R

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

A review has been made of the espionage aspects of the testimony of Burdett, who testified in Executive Session before the Eastland Committee on 5/12/55 in Washington, D. C. The Bureau received this testimony on a confidential basis for review and the original has been returned to the committee. The subject is identical with Winston Mansfield Burdett, Bureau file 100-376050, and has been the subject of an espionage investigation by the Bureau since 1951. New York, office of origin.

Our review of the above reflects that Burdett's testimony is substantially in accord with the data previously furnished to the Bureau by Burdett in signed statements dated 7/20/53 and 4/19/55. On these occasions he admitted his activities in behalf of the CP and the Soviets in the late 1930's and early 1940's. In April, 1955, Burdett advised NY agents he was unable to recall any additional information regarding his past activities other than that already made available by him. The above testimony of the subject contained no information of an espionage nature appearing to require further investigation at this time.

In addition to furnishing the committee information concerning his espionage activities, Burdett also named a number of persons as CP members in the late 1930's. Bureau files on those persons are being reviewed by the Special Memo Unit of the Liaison Section.

In view of the fact that Burdett is the subject of an active investigation in NYC and may be reinterviewed by that office in the future, it is believed that transmittal for review purposes to NY of a Photostat of the testimony in question is warranted at this time.

Enclosure

100-376050

cc - A. H. Belmont

HWS:mg
(5)

RECORDED - 73

JUN 1 1955

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-12-98 BY SP4-BJH/K
380414

b7c - Memo from [REDACTED] to Belmont

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1) Attached for approval and for transmittal to NY is a letter forwarding a Photostat of this testimony to that office.

2) Attached also is a Photostat of this testimony designated for inclusion in the subject's main file, 100-376050.

Page 55 expunged
Per archival authorization
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131 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (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)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

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- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

FBIHQ FILE 100-376050-89 (ENCLOSURE)

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X Deleted Page(s) X
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FBI/DOJ

cc - Belmont

SAC, New York (65-15665) (original and 1) May 31, 1955

Director, FBI (100-376050) - 89

CINCEON MANSFIELD BURDETT, wa.
ESPIONAGE - R

INDEXED - T3

On 5/12/55 Burdett testified in Executive Session before the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security, also known as the Eastland Committee, at Washington, D. C.

A review of this testimony reflected that Burdett provided essentially the same information previously furnished by him to the Bureau in his signed statements of 7/20/53 and 4/19/55.

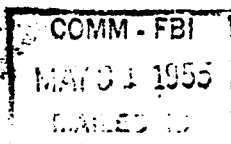
Attached for information purposes and for review by you for any information requiring further investigation is a Photostat of the testimony referred to above. You will note that this is Executive Session testimony and that it is marked "Do Not Disseminate." Reference to this testimony must not be made in any correspondence prepared for dissemination outside the Bureau.

Enclosure (1)

b7c - Cover memo prepared [redacted] to Belmont by HWS:mg on 5/27/55 in connection with this outgoing mail captioned as above.

HWS:mg
(7)

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____



60 JUN 14 1955

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-98 BY 984 GJ Pmc

380414

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 B/H/TMG

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

ON

2-12-98 380414

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 6/1/55	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/20, 23, 24/55	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] - b7c BD
TITLE WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, wa.		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p>Records Biographic Information Section, United States Department of State, disclose Madam A. GEGALOVA was First Secretary of Russian Embassy, Ankara, Turkey, in 1942. GEGALOVA known to [REDACTED] who states she was in charge of NKVD work in Ankara in 1942. BURDETT unknown to [REDACTED]</p> <p>RUC</p> <p>DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.:</p> <p>A check of the records of the Biographic Information Section, United States Department of State, on May 20 and 23, 1955, disclosed that Madam A. GEGALOVA was employed as First Secretary at the Russian Embassy in Ankara, Turkey, in 1942. No further information concerning her was found in their records.</p> <p>On May 24, 1955, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] and who [REDACTED]</p> <p>AGENCY RAB, State REQ. REC'D DATE FORW. 6-9-55 HOW FORW. 6-14-55 BY 2178/amb</p> <p>COPIES DESTROYED 76 APR 18 1963</p> <p>APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE</p> <p>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT ⑥ - Bureau (100-376050) 3 - New York (65-15669) (RM) 2 - Washington Field (65-5735)</p> <p>100-376050-90 RECORDED - 14 INDEXED - 14</p>			

60 JUN 14 1955

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-59355-3

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WFO 65-5735

has furnished both reliable and unreliable information in the past, was interviewed concerning the First Secretary at the Russian Embassy at Ankara in 1941 and 1942.

62
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but could not recall the name of the First Secretary. He was asked if he recognized the name A. GEGALOVA. He replied that was the name of the First Secretary at the Russian Embassy. stated he knew her well and knew her to be in charge of NKVD work in Turkey at that time. He stated that she was very fluent in French, 35 to 40 years of age, stocky build, unmarried, and extremely clever. stated he had no knowledge of the actual work she did and did not know whether she actually operated Agents herself. He did state that she had frequent visits among representatives of foreign press in Ankara but thought nothing of these visits, inasmuch as Russia was then an ally of the United States and Great Britain and the press was very friendly toward Russia. stated he did not recognize the name WINSTON BURDETT, and knew nothing of him.

RUC

C' ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WFO 65-5735

INFORMANTS

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity and/or description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to Whom Furnished</u>	<u>File Number Where Located</u>
Washington [REDACTED]	Info regarding A. GEGALOVA.	5/24/55	[REDACTED]	Instant file

Careful consideration has been given to the source concealed and T symbols were utilized in the report only in those instances where the identity of the source must be concealed.

REFERENCE

b7C -

Report of SA [REDACTED] dated May 4, 1955, at New York.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

A. H. BELMONT

June 1, 1955

R. R. ROACH

VINSTON HANSFIELD BURDETT, TESTIMONY BEFORE THE
SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNAL SECURITY, IEA
THE EASTLAND COMMITTEE, ON 5/12/55 IN EXECUTIVE
SESSION. VOLUMES 1, PAGES 1 TO 130.

b7C - Reference is made to memorandum from [redacted] to Belmont
dated 5-27-55 captioned "Vinston Hansfield Burdett, Espionage - R,"
which reflected that a review had been made of the espionage
aspects of the testimony of Burdett before the Senate Subcommittee
on Internal Security.

7 In addition to furnishing the Committee information
concerning his espionage activities Burdett also named a number
of persons as Communist Party members in the late 1930's. A
review of Bufiles reflected that the information furnished the
Committee by Burdett concerning Communist Party members
formerly known to him, is in accord with information Burdett
furnished to the New York office in an interview on 2-20-51 and
in a signed statement dated 7-20-53. The New York office has
previously advised that the information furnished by Burdett

b7C (One Photostat of Burdett's testimony has been forwarded
to the New York office and a Photostat has also been designated
for the subject's main file. Bufile 100-376050.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached Photostat of Burdett's testimony
be filed in the Eastland Committee control file. Bufile 62-80217.

62-80217

Enclosure

1 - 100-376050

1 - L. E. Nichols

1 - [redacted]

1 - [redacted]

1 - A. H. Belmont

1 - Liaison Pickler

1 - [redacted]

JUN 9 1955

(8)

4171

100 - 376050 -

NOT RECORDED

195 JUN 7 1955

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2-12-98 BY SP4-BJA/TMG

380414

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 27 1955

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Sizoo	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

WASH 5 FROM NEW YORK

27

8-00 P

.... U R G E N T

DIRECTOR

ATTENTION..... INSPECTOR

WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, WA, ESP-R. REBUFILE ONE HUNDRED

DASH THREE SEVEN SIX ZERO FIVE ZERO. SUBJECT HAS ADVISED TODAY

THAT HE IS SCHEDULED TO TESTIFY IN OPEN HEARING BEFORE THE

SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUB-COMMITTEE AT WASH., D. C., AT TEN

O-CLOCK A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE TWENTY NINE, FIFTYFIVE. WFO

REPORT JUNE ONE, LAST STATES THAT MADAM A. GEGALOVA WAS EMPLOYED

AS FIRST SECRETARY AT THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY IN ANKARA, TURKEY, IN

NINETEEN FORTY TWO. SUBJECT STATES HE CANNOT RECOGNIZE THIS NAME

AS THAT OF THE UNKNOWN WOMAN OFFICIAL HE HAD CONTACTED AT THE RUSSIAN

EMBASSY IN ANKARA, TURKEY, FROM ABOUT MARCH, NINETEEN FORTYONE TO

MARCH, NINETEEN FORTYTWO. HE STATES HE HAS KNOWN HER AS MADAM AND

THAT HER SURNAME IS BELIEVED TO HAVE ENDED WITH THE LETTERS OVA.

HE WAS UNABLE TO FURNISH ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

PM 50 15 11 64 22

PM 51 8 11 14 22

PLS HOLD

REC'D - 1021ICE

REC'D - 1021ICE

Mr. Belmont

64 JUL 6

-b7c

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson *[initials]*

FROM : L. B. Nichols *[initials]*

SUBJECT: WINSTON BURDETTE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: June 27, 1955

[initials]

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

While talking to William Rogers on other matters on the afternoon of June 27, 1955, he advised me that the Department had been requested to write a letter to the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) on behalf of Winston Burdette making the point that he had acted properly in making a full statement cooperative with the authorities and stating that he had done no wrong. Rogers stated that he was hesitant about writing such a letter until after Burdette testified, and he made inquiry as to whether Burdette had talked to us.

I told Rogers that Burdette had written a letter to the Director some years ago. At the same time, he disclosed to CBS his Communist Party affiliations; that on a progressive basis he had disclosed his activities and that within the last few months, had come to us with a further disclosure which he now claims gives the full picture of all of his activities.

Rogers asked my views and I told him that, of course, was a matter up to the Department; that we had heard that there was a possibility of Burdette's losing his job with CBS if he made a full disclosure; that it seemed that the sole issue was the propriety of a former Communist making a full disclosure.

cc: Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
LBN:arm
(4)

2-12-98 SP4-BJA/TMB
380414

JUL 1 1955

IN-1 SEC

100-376187

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

SP4-BJA/TMG

2-12-98

380414

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 7/6/55	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/2, 11, 12, 23-25; 6/1, 6-8, 22, 24, 27-30/55	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] - b7cjp
TITLE WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, wa			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE _ R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject unable to recognize the name of Madam A. GEGALOVA, reported as First Secretary of the Russian Embassy in Ankara, Turkey, in 1942, as being identical with the unknown woman official he had contacted at the Russian Embassy in Ankara, Turkey, from 1941-1942. Information concerning the activities of past associates and contacts of the subject obtained. On 6/27/55, subject advised that he is scheduled to appear in an open hearing before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in Washington, D.C., on 6/29/55.

7-14-55

7-14-55 - P -

7-14-55/mf

AGENCY *Law: cia; Dist*
REQ. REC'D
DATE FOR 7-14-55
BY *R46 9-6-55:HE:0-1*
BY *H.W.*

DETAILS:

I. POSSIBLE CONTACT OF SUBJECT ABROAD

A. Madam A. GEGALOVA

On April 19, 1955, the subject was interviewed at this office by SAS [REDACTED] at which time he furnished a supplementary signed statement to his earlier statement executed in the presence of SAS [REDACTED] concerning his Communist Party and Soviet espionage activities, during the period 1937 to 1942. } b7c

In this statement of April 19, 1955, subject stated that among his Soviet contacts abroad had been an unknown woman official at the Russian Embassy in Ankara, Turkey, whom he had contacted during the period from about March, 1941, to

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60000 20 1955

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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March, 1942. He said that he had referred to this unknown woman official as Madam and is now unable to recall her surname. He said that she was the highest Russian Embassy official under the Russian Ambassador and believed that her title was that of Counsellor of the Embassy or at least as high as First Secretary of the Embassy.

b7c- / A review of the records of the Biographic Information Section, United States Department of State, on May 20 and 23, 1955, by SA [REDACTED] has disclosed that Madam A. GEGALOVA was employed as First Secretary at the Russian Embassy in Ankara, Turkey, in 1942.

On June 27, 1955, subject advised that he is unable to recognize the name of Madam A. GEGALOVA as being identical with the name of the unknown woman official that he had contacted at the Russian Embassy, in Ankara, Turkey. He said that he believes the surname of this unknown woman official ended with the letters OVA; however, he was unable to furnish any additional information concerning her name.

II. INFORMATION CONCERNING CERTAIN
CONTACTS WITH THE SUBJECT

A. DORETTA TARMON

In his statement of April 19, 1955, subject advised that sometime in 1947, DORETTA TARMON, whom he had known very well when he had been a member of the Communist Party 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.

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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 Communist Party member, while working at the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle", a now defunct newspaper in Brooklyn, New York. He said that he had first met DORETTA TARMON in a Communist Party Section Headquarters in Brooklyn, New York.

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67D On December 30, 1954, [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he has known DORETTA TARMON since 1927, and that her main contribution to the Communist Party movement was through the utilization by the Communist Party of her excellent business capabilities. Informant said that DORETTA TARMON was active in fund raising since 1934-1935 and that most of her activities in this connection was in rejuvenating Communist publications which had bogged down financially. The informant said that DORETTA TARMON had traveled throughout the United States and, in some instances, Mexico, seeking additional operating capital and subscriptions to the publications.

On December 23, 1954, [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he has not seen DORETTA TARMON since 1946 when TARMON was a Communist Party member.

On July 24, 1951, [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that DORETTA TARMON had admitted to him that she had been a member of the Communist Party since 1923.

[REDACTED] advised, on December 5, 1951, that DORETTA TARMON was at the State Headquarters of the Communist Party during October of 1951. TARMON said that she was doing Communist Party work; however, the exact nature of the work was unknown to him.

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The Communist Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

B. HYMAN CHARNIAK

The subject, in his statement of April 19, 1955, . advised that early in July, 1951, HYMAN/CHARNIAK phoned him at his office at the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) in New York City, New York, and asked to have breakfast with him the following day. Subject said that arrangements had been made to meet for breakfast on the following day when CHARNIAK told him that he was in trouble and under investigation by authorities of the United States Army for which he was then working in the American occupation zone of Western Germany. Subject said that CHARNIAK asked him whether he, BURDETT, would be willing to sign a statement which, in effect, would testify to his political integrity and loyalty. Subject said that he did not know exactly what the text of the statement would have been, but it would have carried the implication that CHARNIAK was not and never had been a member of the Communist Party. Subject said that he declined to sign the statement and strongly suggested to CHARNIAK that the best thing for him to do would be to tell the whole truth of his past Communist Party membership, which he, CHARNIAK, had terminated, to BURDETT'S knowledge, in 1939.

It is noted that subject, in his statement of July 20, 1953, stated that HYMAN CHARNIAK was a member of the Communist Party Unit of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle", in Brooklyn, New York, when he, BURDETT, joined that unit in August of 1937. He said, at that time, that he believed that CHARNIAK had been a member for sometime prior to August of 1937.

Subject related that CHARNIAK was very regular in his attendance at the Communist Party meetings and took an active part in the affairs of the unit until the latter part of 1939. He went on to say that, at that time, CHARNIAK expressed openly his dissatisfaction over the Russian-Nazi Pact and that at a meeting held about two or three months prior to BURDETT'S leaving the unit in January, 1940, CHARNIAK made the statement to the effect that he could not take it any longer and that it was the last meeting he was going to attend.

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BURDETT said that he is quite certain that CHARNIAK did not attend any other meetings of the unit from that time until he, BURDETT, left in January, 1940, and that the incident indeed marked the end of CHARNIAK'S Communist Party association.

[redacted] Personnel Office, "Brooklyn Daily Eagle", Brooklyn, New York, advised SA [redacted] in 1950, in connection with another matter, that HYMAN CHARNIAK was employed by the "Brooklyn Times Union", from November, 1930 to February, 1937, when the "Brooklyn Times Union" was purchased by the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle."

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b7D [redacted] stated that CHARNIAK continued to work under this new management until March 29, 1941, when he was released due to a reduction in force. He stated that CHARNIAK worked in various capacities such as reporter, rewrite man, night reporter, and copy reader.

[redacted] "Brooklyn Daily Eagle", was interviewed by SA [redacted] in 1950, in connection with another matter, and stated that CHARNIAK had worked [redacted] He stated that shortly after CHARNIAK joined the staff of that newspaper, the New York Newspaper Guild called a strike. He related that CHARNIAK was a leader in this strike and took a viciously active part in support of the Newspaper Guild, which, at that time, was completely under the domination of the Communist Party. He went on to say that CHARNIAK never deviated from the Guild's policies.

[redacted] stated further that he did not know if CHARNIAK was a member of the Communist Party nor could he submit a signed statement to the effect that CHARNIAK believed in the principles of Communism, but in his judgement, a conclusion could justifiably be reached that CHARNIAK was in accord with the Communist leadership of the New York Newspaper Guild and that he may have been sympathetic to the Communist Party and was tolerant of its program.

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[redacted] "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" advised SA [redacted] in 1950, in connection with another matter, that he was associated with CHARNIAK from 1937 to 1940, during which time CHARNIAK proved to be an intelligent and capable newspaperman. He stated that CHARNIAK had shown a willingness to collaborate during the period of his employment with the Communist Party members and followers who had a firm hold on the New York Newspaper Guild at that time. He said that this was made apparent during the strike at the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle", instigated by the New York Newspaper Guild, when CHARNIAK'S ready acceptance of the Guild's policy and his activities in its support, raised the question as to the extent of his interest in the Communist Party.

[redacted] "Brooklyn Daily Eagle", advised SA [redacted] in 1950, in connection with another matter, that he had known CHARNIAK for more than fifteen years, but that he has seldom seen him since he, CHARNIAK, left the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" in 1941. He said that CHARNIAK was an active member of the New York Newspaper Guild and that he believed him to be clearly in favor of the policies advocated by the Guild. He said that this raised some question in his mind regarding CHARNIAK'S beliefs as the Guild, during that period, was in control of the Communist Party. He said that CHARNIAK had faithfully followed the Guild's line and also took an active part during the strike at the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" in 1937.

Regarding the Newspaper Guild of New York, [redacted] the "New York Post", a New York newspaper, on December 15, 1950, furnished a signed statement to Special Agent [redacted] which stated in part as follows:

"In 1946, a group of anti-Communist Guild members, of which I was one, had been working for some years to defeat a pro-Communist faction which had controlled the Newspaper Guild of New York almost since its inception in 1933. It (the Communist faction) had held a majority of the citywide offices and had always placed a Communist in the principal, full-time, paid office of Executive Vice President. It had elected as President in various years, Communists, reliable fellow travelers, or, when anti-Communist sentiment was strong, 'innocents' who believed it was possible to work with Communists. During the years of pro-Communist control, the office of Executive Vice President was held exclusively by MILTON KAUFMAN, NAT EINHORN,

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"and JACK RYAN."

C. FRIEDA EINHORN

The subject, in his statement of April 19, 1955, advised that FRIEDA EINHORN, the wife of NATHAN EINHORN, was, in his opinion, fully aware of her husband's Communist Party membership and activities. Subject said that he cannot place her at any Communist Party meeting, but definitely assumes that she was a Communist Party member during the period of his acquaintance with her.

It is noted, in his signed statement of July 20, 1953, subject advised that NATHAN EINHORN was the "leader" and "prime mover" of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" Communist Party unit.

On April 19, 1955, subject advised that, in his opinion NATHAN EINHORN was the only "professional member" of the individuals known to him at that time to be members of that Communist Party unit.

[REDACTED] New York City, New York, advised SA [REDACTED] in 1953, in connection with another matter, that he considered NATHAN EINHORN, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FRIEDA RICHTER EINHORN, to have Communist sympathies. He said that, to his knowledge, FRIEDA EINHORN did not have pro-Communist sympathies prior to her marriage to NATHAN EINHORN, and believes that her pro-Communist outlook at that time was the result of the influence of her husband.

[REDACTED] advised SA [REDACTED] in 1953, in connection with another matter, that he did not believe that FRIEDA EINHORN [REDACTED] was a Communist, although he believed it might be possible that she was accepting her husband's pro-Communist attitudes in an effort to preserve harmony in her household.

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D. LYLE DOWLING
ELEANOR DOWLING

The subject, in his statement of April 19, 1955, advised that ELEANOR DOWLING was the wife of LYLE DOWLING, whom he had identified as being at one time a member of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" Unit of the Communist Party. He said that he cannot recall ELEANOR DOWLING having participated in any specific Communist Party meeting or activity, but did recall that she was aware of his, BURDETT'S, Communist Party membership, as well as that of her husband's. He said that it is his strong belief that she was also a card-carrying Party member, although he cannot state so with finality.

It is noted that subject, in his statement of July 20, 1953, advised that LYLE DOWLING was employed by the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" in 1937 in an executive position, but that he did not agree with the newspaper's policies in publishing what he considered to be a good newspaper. BURDETT advised that due to this friction between DOWLING and other executives of the newspaper, he, DOWLING, became interested and active in the Newspaper Guild's strike against the paper.

Subject said that DOWLING was a member of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" Unit of the Communist Party, from the spring of 1938 on, although he actually left his job at the "Eagle" at about that time.

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b7D

[REDACTED] was interviewed in 1951, by SA [REDACTED] in connection with another matter. He advised that although he had no evidence of LYLE DOWLING'S Communist Party membership, it was his belief that DOWLING became a member of the Communist Party and later "spearheaded" the activities of the Newspaper Guild, in their dispute with the management of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle". He related that MILLARD GOODFELLOW, former owner and publisher of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle", until about 1938, had hired LYLE DOWLING to be Executive Editor of two newspapers, "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" and the "Brooklyn Times Union", both of which were to be published from the same physical plant of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle".

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[REDACTED] that the idea of publishing the two newspapers from the same plant with the same staff was not successful. Many employees of the "Brooklyn Times Union", which was merged by GOODFELLOW with the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle", were either discharged or demoted. He went on to say that considerable labor difficulties followed and DOWLING became very bitter towards the owners of the newspaper and became active in the Newspaper Guild.

On February 6, 1952, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ELEANOR DOWLING and her husband, LYLE DOWLING, are very well educated individuals and, as so-called intellectuals, many years ago became interested in Communism with the result that they are practically disowned by his family. He said that both ELEANOR and her husband, LYLE, have admitted to him their sympathy and affiliation with the Communist Party.

[REDACTED] shortly after DOWLING'S induction into the Army, he was assigned to the staff of "The Stars and Stripes".

[REDACTED] He stated that for DOWLING'S first assignment, he was sent to Italy and remarkably or not, was later sent to Austria.

[REDACTED] despite the advanced education of both ELEANOR and LYLE DOWLING, they were at one time sympathetic in the Communist movement, even having gone so far as to endeavor to convert him to Communism, proclaiming that as a salvation of the world.

NY 65-15665

E. MURRAY YOUNG

The subject, in his statement of April 19, 1955, advised that MURRAY YOUNG had been a teacher at the Communist Party "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 Communist Party 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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b7D >

On January 20, 1954, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that MURRAY YOUNG was a former professor at Brooklyn College in Brooklyn, New York, who was discharged from that Institution in 1953 due to the operation of Section 903 of the New York City Chapter, based on the refusal of YOUNG to answer questions put to him by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee concerning his alleged Communist Party affiliations. The informant said that he has developed information which shows that YOUNG was a member of the Brooklyn College Unit of the Communist Party in the late 1930's and the early 1940's.

The "New York Herald Tribune", a New York daily newspaper, in its issue of March 4, 1953, reported that MURRAY YOUNG, Brooklyn College instructor, who refused to testify before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, in Washington, D.C., on February 24, 1953, was suspended on March 2, 1953.

b2

[redacted] another government agency which conducts intelligence investigations, advised in May, 1945, that YOUNG was reported to have been a member of the Communist Party from the beginning of 1935 to the middle of 1939, and that his period of duty included instruction in the Party, itself, for new members. Informant said that YOUNG allegedly gave a course in the Communist Workers School.

NY 65-15665

F. AMOS LANDMAN

The subject stated, in his statement of April 19, 1955, that AMOS LANDMAN was active in the New York Newspaper Guild at the time that he, BURDETT, was working for the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle". BURDETT said that LANDMAN was employed at that time as a reporter at a New York (Manhattan) newspaper, which he believed was either the "New York Daily News" or the "New York Daily Mirror". He said that he cannot recall any episode or contact which definitely identified LANDMAN as a Communist Party member, and that he cannot definitely state that LANDMAN was a Communist Party member. He said that nevertheless, whether because he was mentioned to him as a Party member, or because he may have met or seen him at some Party "fraction" meeting, the strong impression remains in his mind that LANDMAN was indeed a Communist Party member.

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b2 -

[REDACTED]

another Government agency which conducts intelligence investigations, advised in March, 1946, that AMOS LANDMAN had been employed for the "New York Daily Mirror", a New York daily newspaper, from 1935 to 1940, and for the newspaper "P.M.", in New York City, a now defunct New York newspaper, from 1940 to 1942. The informant said that LANDMAN had been known to have been active in the New York Newspaper Guild and to have served as a representative on the Grievance Committee of that Guild.

III. MISCELLANEOUS

It is noted that subject has advised in his statements of July 20, 1953 and April 19, 1955 that he had married LEA SCHIAVI, journalist in Bulgaria, in July, 1940, and that she had been killed in Iran in 1942.

He further advised that on July 1, 1945, he married GEORGINA BURDETT, nee NATHAN, and is currently married to her.

A review of the indices of this office failed to disclose any reference which can be identified to LEA SCHIAVI and GEORGINA BURDETT.

In his statement of April 19, 1955, the subject advised that a HOWARD or HORACE POSEY had been Managing Editor of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle", at the time of his trip abroad in January, 1940. He said that POSEY had agreed to the suggestion that he, BURDETT, be accredited as a foreign correspondent by the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" and had arranged for BURDETT to go abroad in that capacity.

The subject said that, to his knowledge, there is no reason whatever to believe that POSEY would have been influenced or contacted by any Communist Party member to facilitate the arrangements for his projected trip abroad.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 65-15665

He added that Mr. POSEY certainly, to his knowledge, had no realization and no inkling of the fact that he, BURDETT, was a member of the Communist Party.

A review of the files of this office has failed to disclose any reference to HOWARD or HORACE POSEY, which can be identified with the individual named by the subject..

In his statement of April 19, 1955, the subject, in explaining how he had gained employment with both Transradio Press Service and the Columbia Broadcasting System, during April, 1940, named a BETTY WASON, an American correspondent abroad, whom he had met in Stockholm, Sweden, as the person responsible for his employment with both organizations. The subject stated that he feels sure, from all that he knows and has heard of BETTY WASON, and on the basis of his association with her, that she was not a member of the Communist Party and had no connection or association with the Russians or with their agents.

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b7D
[redacted] Transradio Press Service, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York City, New York, advised SA [redacted] in 1948, in connection with another matter, that BETTY WASON was employed as a foreign correspondent for Transradio Press Service, from approximately 1938 to 1940. [redacted] said that there was practically no personal contact between company officials and Miss WASON other than routine correspondence.

[redacted] Personnel Records Department, Columbia Broadcasting System, 485 Madison Avenue, New York City, New York, advised SA [redacted] in 1948, in connection with another matter, that BETTY WASON had been on the payroll as a Columbia Broadcasting System representative in London, England, from April 7, 1940 to May 25, 1940, and again from October 20, 1940 to May 31, 1941. She stated that she is unable to furnish any background information concerning Miss WASON.

On June 27, 1955, the subject advised that he was scheduled to testify in an open hearing before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Washington, D.C., at 10:00 a.m., on June 29, 1955, regarding his Communist Party and Soviet espionage activities.

- P -
-13-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 65-15665

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity and/or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to Whom Furnished</u>	<u>File No. Where Located</u>
[REDACTED]	Used for documentation of DORETTA TARMON			
[REDACTED]	"	"	"	
[REDACTED]	"	"	"	
[REDACTED]	Used for documentation of MURRAY YOUNG.			
[REDACTED]	"	"	"	
Summary of information contained in MID report dated 5/2/45, Washington, D.C.				
[REDACTED]				
Headquarters, Second Service Command, Governor's Island, New York.	Used for documentation of AMOS LANDMAN.			

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized in the report only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will continue to review the files of this office for any information regarding the contacts and associates of the subject.

NY 65-15665

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd.)

LEADS (Cont'd.)

Will keep the Bureau advised of any developments in this case.

REFERENCE

(
b7c Report of SA [REDACTED] 5/4/55, New York.
New York teletype to the Bureau, 5/11/55.
Report of SA [REDACTED] 6/1/55, Washington Field.
New York teletype to the Bureau, 6/27/55.
)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd.)

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.

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.

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

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Boardman ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Belmont ☒
Mr. Harbo ☒
Mr. Mohr ☒
Mr. Parsons ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Tamm ☒
Mr. Sizoo ☒
Mr. Winterrowd ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Mr. Holloman ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

Wash. Post and Times Herald ☒
Wash. News ☒
Wash. Star ☒
N. Y. Herald Tribune ☒
N. Y. Mirror ☒
Daily Worker ☒
The Worker ☒
New Leader ☒
Date JUL 1 1955

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-12-98 BY SP4 GJM/6
380414

*Just what
are the facts?
Did Burdett
tell us all
he told Senate
Com 3-76-74*

59 JUL 15 1955

EX - 103

RECORDED-37

JUL 14 1955

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—~~to~~ attest the sincerity of an ex-Communist.

8-20

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Sizoo	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

(BURDETTE)

A SPOKESMAN SAID THE SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE HAD ONLY SHORT ADVANCE NOTICE THAT CBS CORRESPONDENT WINSTON BURDETTE HAD BEEN A COMMUNIST AND WAS WILLING TO TESTIFY ABOUT IT.

AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID THE SUBCOMMITTEE LEARNED OF BURDETTE'S CASE ONLY RECENTLY.

THE CBS CORRESPONDENT SAID IN NEW YORK MEANWHILE THAT HE FIRST TOOK HIS STORY TO THE FBI IN 1951. RECENTLY, HE SAID, HE WENT TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE -- HE DIDN'T REMEMBER THE EXACT DATE -- TO SIGNIFY HIS DESIRE TO TESTIFY.

BURDETTE TESTIFIED WEDNESDAY THAT HE WAS A COMMUNIST FROM 1937 TO 1942 WHILE WORKING ON THE NOW-DEFUNCT BROOKLYN (N.Y.) EAGLE. HE NAMED A DOZEN OTHER PERSONS AS MEMBERS OF A COMMUNIST CELL AT THE EAGLE.

HE ALSO IDENTIFIED SEVERAL OTHER PERSONS, INCLUDING SOME WHO WERE MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK NEWSPAPER GUILD AT THE TIME, WHO HE HAD SURMISED OR UNDERSTOOD TO BE COMMUNISTS DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

BURDETTE TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD TOLD HIS STORY TO THE FBI IN 1951 AND HAD ALSO TOLD HIS EMPLOYERS AT CBS ABOUT HIS PAST. BUT HIS TESTIMONY WAS THE FIRST PUBLIC DISCLOSURE.

SUBCOMMITTEE COUNSEL J. G. SOURWINE, QUESTIONED ABOUT HOW THE HEARING WAS ARRANGED, TOLD NEWSMEN, "I'M NOT GOING TO TELL YOU HOW WE GET A WITNESS TO TALK."

IN NEW YORK, BURDETTE SAID THE REASON HE WENT TO THE FBI AND THE SUBCOMMITTEE WAS A "SUBJECTIVE DESIRE AND A GROWING REALIZATION ON MY PART THAT I SHOULD GIVE THE INFORMATION TO THE FBI AND A RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT AGENCY."

HE SAID HE CHOSE THE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE BECAUSE IT WAS "THE MOST RESPONSIBLE COMMITTEE IN THE FIELD." HE SAID THERE WAS NO "PRECIPITATING EVENT" THAT MADE HIM GO TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE.

HE ADDED THAT IT WAS "JUST A MATURING FEELING THAT IT WOULD BE THE RIGHT AND PROPER THING TO DO TO COMPLETE GIVING THIS INFORMATION."

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59 JUL 15 1955

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DATE 12-98 BY SP4-BJA/TML

380414

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

Where am I going to get the answer to the question I have asked several times in Burdette's statement? He is merely using

his name to his advantage

Ticklers - Belmont
Boardman

Nichols

b7c

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman

DATE: July 5, 1955

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, wa.
ESPIONAGE - R

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

2-12-98 SP-1-B/ATK
380414

In the memorandum of 7-1-55 from Mr. M. A. Jones to Mr. Nichols captioned "Fulton Lewis, Jr., Radio Program, June 30, 1955," (attached) it was pointed out that Winston Burdett, Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) commentator had appeared before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee (on 6-29-55) and had confessed prior Communist Party membership. This memorandum also indicated that Mr. Lewis commented on the fact that Burdett had advised CBS and the FBI about his Communist connections in 1951. The Director noted as follows in this regard: "Did he tell us all he has now told in 1955?"

Following disclosures of Elizabeth Bentley in November, 1945, that Burdett was a possible espionage contact of Jacob Golos, Bentley's espionage superior, an investigation of Burdett was instituted. Burdett was abroad at the time of the Bentley disclosure and interview of him was not considered until after his return to the United States in April, 1951. By letter to the Director dated 8-31-51, Burdett forwarded copies of two documents he had sent to his superior, Mr. T. Wells Church, Editor-in-Chief of CBS News. Burdett in these documents admitted Party membership from 1937 to 1940 but made no mention of espionage. Burdett in his letter to the Director professed his willingness to answer any questions and placed himself at the Bureau's disposal to furnish further information if it were so desired. Burdett was interviewed initially on 9-20-51 and on several occasions thereafter, and on 7-20-53 submitted a signed statement incorporating his activities in behalf of the Communist Party and the Soviets in the late 1930's and early 1940's.

RECEIVED - NICHOLS

By memorandum 3-16-55 from Mr. Nichols to Mr. Tolson regarding Burdett it was pointed out that Burdett admitted to that Burdett had not furnished the FBI with all details surrounding his trip to Europe in 1940 and that he had not mentioned to the FBI his contact with a female Soviet official in Turkey in 1942. [redacted] advised Burdett to inform the FBI [redacted] details of his previous activity. New York office Agents reinterviewed Burdett on March 29, 1955, concerning the above discrepancies. On 4-19-55 Burdett submitted an amended statement containing certain clarifications for portions of and additions to the July, 1953, statement. These clarifications and additions included information relating to the direct purpose of his trip abroad in 1940 for the benefit of the Soviets at the instigation of the Communist Party. This trip was arranged through Nathan Einhorn, a

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JUL 15 1955

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Memo Belmont to Boardman

Communist on the staff of the former "Brooklyn Daily Eagle"; through Joseph North of the "Daily Worker"; ^{and} through Jacob Golos, Soviet espionage agent. He had mentioned these persons in 1953 as Communists but did not furnish us with the true purpose of his trip. The purpose of this trip was to provide certain Soviet contacts with political information of interest to them. In his April, 1955, statement Burdett also provided additional details concerning his contact with a female Soviet official in Turkey as late as 1942. In April, 1955, Burdett advised New York Agents that he was unable to recall any additional information regarding his past activities other than that already made available by him.

An analysis of the executive session testimony of Burdett before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on 5-12-55 in Washington D. C., reflected that the information provided that Committee was in accord with the data previously furnished to Bureau by Burdett in his signed statements of 7-20-53 and 4-19-55.

OBSERVATION:

It is to be noted that Burdett in 1955 provided the Bureau with the following information which he had not made available to us previously: The specific circumstances of and the reasons for his trip abroad in 1940 and the details concerning his contact with a female Soviet official in Turkey as late as 1942.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

✓ 2A 10 was H8

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: FULTON LEWIS, JR.
RADIO PROGRAM
JUNE 30, 1955

DATE: July 1, 1955

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Mr. Lewis discussed the case of Winston Burdett, CBS newsman, who admitted before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee that he had been a member of the Communist Party.

Lewis explained that he had sniffed out a large number of rats in this testimony. It shouldn't have been surprising, he said, that there had been Communists on the Brooklyn Eagle. He said that he had had contact with many of the Eagle's reporters and that these individuals had treated him as if he had a rampant bubonic plague.

Lewis explained that the parade of witnesses before the Senate Subcommittee was nothing new and that Burdett should get credit for telling his story. This credit should also go to Charles Grutzner of the New York Times. Lewis indicated, however, that Grutzner had told the story only after he realized that he was going to be exposed by Burdett.

Lewis said that in good reporting, it was necessary to locate the facts. Here are some points he said that he wished to bring forth. Mr. Burdett told CBS and the FBI in 1951 about his Communist connections, but it was not until 1955 that anything came out about it. Lewis termed these years as the silence of the tomb and asked why didn't CBS make this data public in 1951. He added that Burdett instigated his appearance before the Committee, not CBS. It had been known for some weeks, Lewis said, that Burdett was to make his appearance and Lewis then asked why Burdett's action suddenly became so praiseworthy. Lewis then mentioned Edward R. Murrow and raised the question as to who hired Burdett in 1943. At that time, according to Lewis, Burdett was a Communist agent and the American people had the right to expect that any individual hired to serve as a war correspondent should be able to report the true facts. Lewis pointed out that the biography of Murrow in Who's Who indicated that he was European director of CBS at that time. This did indicate that Murrow did the hiring. If Murrow didn't do the hiring, Lewis said, he would be glad for Murrow to let him know who did. Lewis then asked whether Murrow was in favor of this investigation on Communism as Lewis remembered that Murrow previously attacked other such investigations as those of Senator McCarthy.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

FCS:age:ekk (6)

RECORDED-37

INDEXED-37

JUL 14 1955

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

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FBI/DOJ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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TELETYPE

FBI NYC 7-9-55 6-07AM EDST

JFM

DIRECTOR, FBI DEFERRED

ATT... INSPECTOR HENNRICH...

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WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, WA., ESP DASH R. BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH
THREE SEVEN SIX ZERO FIVE ZERO. ONE SIX THIRTY LAST

MADE COMPLAINT AT NYO IN WHICH HE ALLEGED THAT HE WAS
QUOTE "CONVINCED" UNQUOTE THAT BURDETT WAS A CP MEMBER ABOUT SEVEN
YEARS AGO AND THAT, THEREFORE, SUBJECT-S RECENT TESTIMONY BEFORE THE
SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUB COMMITTEE, IN WHICH BURDETT STATED HE
BROKE WITH CP IN NINETEEN FORTYTWO, WAS UNTRUE. STATED ON
SIX THIRTY FIFTYFIVE THAT HE BELIEVED SUBJECT MADE THE ARRANGEMENTS
FOR THE MURDER OF HIS FIRST WIFE, LEA SCHIAVI. REINTERVIEWED
AT LENGTH ON SEVEN EIGHT FIFTYFIVE RE ABOVE ALLEGATIONS. STATED
HE COULD OFFER NO SPECIFIC INFORMATION REGARDING ALLEGATION THAT BURDETT
WAS A CP MEMBER

HE RECALLED THAT BURDETT TOLD HIM THAT RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER
MEN, WHOM BURDETT HAD MET, WERE SINCERE AND TRYING TO DO THEIR
JOB AS THEY WERE SUPPOSED TO. HE STATED ALSO THAT ON THIS OCCASION
BURDETT MADE SOME CRITICAL REMARKS ABOUT THE BEHAVIOR OF THE AMERICAN
GI-S IN ITALY WITH ITALIAN GIRLS. REGARDING ALLEGATION ON

END PAGE ONE....

Mr. Belmont

RECORDED - 72
JUL 20 1955

PAGE TWO....

67C
67D
SIX THIRTY LAST THAT BURDETT MADE THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MURDER OF
HIS FIRST WIFE, [REDACTED] ADMITTED THAT THIS ALLEGATION WAS ENTIRELY
WITHOUT FOUNDATION. [REDACTED] STATED HE CAME TO THE NYO ON SIX THIRTY
FIFTYFIVE WITH HIS COMPLAINT BECAUSE HE RESENTED BURDETT BEING MADE
A HERO BY THE PRESS AFTER HIS TESTIMONY. ADVISED THAT HE HAD NO
SPECIFIC INFORMATION CONCERNING BURDETT-S ACTIVITIES IN THE CP.

[REDACTED] FURTHER ADVISED THAT SEVERAL DAYS AFTER HIS APPEARANCE AT THE
NYO HE HAD WRITTEN A LETTER TO THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY,
WASHINGTON, DC, INCORPORATING SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME INFORMATION THAT
HE HAD FURNISHED TO NYO ON SIX THIRTY LAST.

KELLY

END ACK PLS

619 AM OK FBI WA ELR R 2

CONFIDENTIAL

1er: Mr. [REDACTED]

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RECORDED - 72

100-376050 - 99

Date: July 14, 1955
To: Mr. Dennis A. Flinn (original and one)
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Subject: WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, with alias
ESPIONAGE - R

BY COURIER SERVICE

SP4-BJA/1116
CN 2-12-98 380414

Reference is made to reports previously made available regarding the captioned subject.

This is to advise that on June 30, 1955, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], alleged to representatives of our New York office that he was "convinced" that Burdett was a Communist Party member about seven years ago and that subject's recent testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee was untrue. It should be noted that Burdett testified that he broke away from the Communist Party in 1942. [REDACTED] stated that he believed Burdett had made arrangements for the murder of his first wife, Lea Schiavi, who was killed on April 24, 1942, near Miandoab, Iran. Upon reinterview on July 8, 1955, [REDACTED] stated that he could offer no specific information regarding his allegation that Burdett was a Communist Party member about seven or eight years ago. He recalled that Burdett had stated that the Russian newspapermen he had met were sincere and were trying to do their job. Concerning the allegation that Burdett had made arrangements for the murder of his first wife, [REDACTED] admitted on reinterview that that allegation was entirely without foundation. [REDACTED] added that he had no specific information concerning Burdett's activities in the Communist Party.

cc - 1 - Mr. Armando di Girolamo, Chief, Records Administration Branch, by routing slip 0-6 on same date.

HWS:gms
(6)

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JUL 22 1955

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[REDACTED] indicated that he registered his complaint originally because he resented the publicity Burdett received after testifying before the above-named congressional committee.

It is to be noted further that [REDACTED] advised representatives of this Bureau that in early July, 1955, he wrote a letter to the Central Intelligence Agency in Washington, D. C., which letter incorporated substantially the same information he provided representatives of this Bureau on June 30, 1955.

The above is being furnished for your information.

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[REDACTED]

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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (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)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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FBI/DOJ

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-376050)

DATE: 8/23/55

FROM : SAC, New York (65-15665)

SUBJECT: WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, wa
ESPIONAGE - R
(OO-NY)

In a signed statement dated 7/20/53, the subject advised that HERBERT COHN was employed at the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle", a now defunct newspaper in Brooklyn, NY, as a reporter and movie reviewer and was known to him as a member of the CP unit at that newspaper during the period 1937-1940 when he, BURDETT, was employed by that newspaper and a member of that CP unit.

The Newark office is requested to furnish a suitable documentation concerning HERB CORNELL, aka: Herbert Cohn for incorporation in a report regarding BURDETT.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-12-98 BY SP4-BJA/TMG

RECORDED - 71

EX - 103

AUG 24 1955

RM

3 - Newark
(1 - 100-39183)
1 - NY 100-108590

WKB:AMO

1955

*Newark letter 7.30.55
letter under 10-1455 re
documentation of Herb Cornell
as requested by N.Y. only lead
outstanding. H.W. S/mch.*

ESP 1/18

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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FBI/DOJ

Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. [REDACTED]

67C

RECORDED - 76

INDEXED - 76

August 23, 1955

(S) (orig and two)

Re: WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, with alias
Paul Strickland

Burdett, at present a Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) commentator, was formerly on the staff of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" newspaper and also was employed by Trans Radio Press and CBS abroad. Burdett was interviewed initially on September 20, 1951, and on several occasions thereafter and on July 20, 1953, submitted a signed statement in which he admitted Communist Party membership in New York City from August, 1937, to February, 1940. He identified Jacob Golos as the person who induced him to go to Europe. Burdett admitted contacts with several unidentified persons in Europe in 1940 and 1941. Other than furnishing his observations on public morale and on certain political matters, Burdett advised he did not cooperate with his contacts.

On March 29, 1955, Burdett was reinterviewed at his request. He admitted that in the signed statement submitted by him on July 20, 1953, he had not furnished all the details regarding his involvement in Communist and Soviet matters immediately prior to his trip to Europe in 1940. He stated that his career as a correspondent actually had been launched at the instigation of the Communist Party. He further admitted that he completely failed to mention to this Bureau his contacts in Turkey in 1942 with a female Soviet official whom he furnished certain political information. A summary of Burdett's admitted activities just prior to his departure for Europe in 1940 and while in Europe from 1940 to 1942 follows:

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

cc - 2 - Legal Attache (SECRET-AIR COURIER)
London, England

cc - 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

HWS:rmp:pcp
(11)

AUG 23 1955

100-376050-102

bl- [REDACTED] (S)

Burdett advised he was introduced to contact number one in New York City in the latter part of January, 1940, by Joseph North, then on the staff of the "Daily Worker." Contact number one, who was later identified by Burdett as Jacob Geles, the espionage superior of Elizabeth Bentley, admitted Soviet espionage courier, persuaded Burdett to go abroad in behalf of the Communist Party. The specific nature of his assignment was not known to Burdett. Contact number one gave Burdett enough cash to pay for passage from New York City to Stockholm, Sweden, via Bergen, Norway.

Just prior to his departure in February, 1940, Geles introduced Burdett to contact number two, who advised Burdett there would be no risk involved on this assignment. Contact number two was described by Burdett as follows:

Age	40, or perhaps in the late thirties
Height	5 feet 8 inches - 5 feet 9 inches
Build	Medium
Hair	Iron grey, turning white
Eyes	Blue
Speech	Fluent English
Nationality	Of undetermined foreign extraction

Burdett departed from New York City on February 7, 1940. About ten days later he arrived in Stockholm, where he was approached by contact number three, one Mr. Miller, who directed Burdett to go to the Finnish front and report on Finnish morale and Finnish reaction to bombings by the Russians. Following the cessation of Russo-Finnish hostilities in March, 1940, Burdett returned to Stockholm and reported to Miller, who advised Burdett that his assignment was completed.

In June, 1940, after he had applied for Russian and German visas, he was again contacted by Miller, who provided certain instructions about his stay in Moscow. Burdett described Miller as follows:

b1- [REDACTED] (S)

Age	Early 40's
Height	5 feet 10 inches - 5 feet 11 inches
Build	Strong, heavy set, peasant type
Hair	Dull brown, dark in appearance
Peculiarities	Square headed with flat pugilistic face
Speech	Rather halting English with thick accent, reticent
Travel	Indicated he had once been in the United States, possibly in New York

Burdett arrived in Moscow in June, 1940, and the day after his arrival was contacted in his hotel by a man and a woman, contacts number four and five. The woman had little to say but contact number four instructed Burdett to write a letter to the Russian Consulate in Bucharest upon arrival there requesting a visa permitting transit through Russia on a presumed return trip to the United States. Contact number four was described by Burdett as follows:

Age	35 to 40
Height	5 feet 8 inches - 5 feet 10 inches
Weight	150-160 pounds
Build	Medium
Eyes	Dark brown
Face	Sharp featured
Speech	Good English although no regional characteristic noted
Nationality	Assumed to be Russian
Peculiarities	Appeared physically and mentally agile, and vigorous, displayed a keen shrewd glance

Contact number five was described as follows by Burdett:

Age	55 to 60
Height	5 feet 8 inches - 5 feet 10 inches
Weight	130-140 pounds
Build	Tall and slender

b1- [REDACTED] (S)

Eyes	Light blue
Hair	Blond, greying
Complexion	Fair, red face
Speech	English, spoken casually as if for many years
Nationality	Russian type

Burdett complied with the above instructions upon arrival in Bucharest but was never contacted. In late 1940 Burdett went to Belgrade and in about two weeks was approached by contact number six, who furnished Burdett instructions for a meeting with contact number seven. Contact number six was described by Burdett as follows:

Age	27-29
Height	6 feet
Weight	160-170 pounds
Build	Tall, gaunt
Hair	Sandy, unkempt
Face	Deep set eyes, large nose and pronounced cheekbone
Speech	English, spoken with difficulty
Nationality	Russian
General Appearance	Young peasant type

Burdett later met contact number seven, who requested him to take steps to meet certain Yugoslav officials during his assignment in Belgrade. According to Burdett, this individual never instructed him to obtain any specific information. Burdett described contact number 7 as follows:

Age	35-40
Height	6 feet 2 inches - 6 feet four inches
Hair	Very fair hair
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Very fair
Face	Regular features
Build	Tall, athletic, strong and erect
Dress	Natily dressed, black hat and gloves

While in Ankara in the Spring of 1941, Burdett met a female Soviet official at the Soviet Embassy there. He believed she was the highest Embassy official under the Russian Ambassador. He said she spoke French. Burdett volunteered his services to this official after several meetings with her. Shortly after he volunteered his services, Burdett was approached by contact number eight, who intimated to Burdett that he was in a position to furnish helpful information. Burdett assumed this man was from the official Russian mission in Ankara and described him as follows:

Age	Approximately 35
Height	5 feet 8 inches
Weight	145-150 pounds
Build	Slight
Eyes	Blue,
Hair	Grey
Complexion	Fair
Face	Narrow, sharp-featured
Speech	English with accent but not halting

Contact number eight arranged a meeting with the above Soviet female official who advised Burdett that he should submit periodic reports to her in writing. She did not indicate any particular subject in which she was interested and never gave Burdett a specific intelligence assignment. Burdett advised he met her about once every two or three weeks until the Fall of 1941 and furnished her written and oral reports relating to the general subject of the issue of Turkey's declared official position of strict neutrality, whether it was genuine or a disguise for a pro-Axis policy or a shield behind which concessions might be made favoring one side or the other in the conflict. Burdett's reports were based on conversations he had with Turkish journalists. After an absence from Turkey from late 1941 to early 1942, Burdett returned to Ankara and during his third meeting with the above Soviet female official, severed further relations with her. According to Burdett, this was in about March, 1942. He described the above Soviet female official as follows:

b1- [REDACTED] (S)

Age	Approximately 45
Height	5 feet 3 inches
Weight	130 pounds
Build	Slightly plump and stocky
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Light brown
Complexion	Fair and slightly ruddy
Face	Regular and soft features
Speech	She spoke French very competently with a very slight accent

General characteristics: She was a pleasant and plain-looking woman. She had a quiet and rather matronly air and manner about her. She conducted herself with dignity. She was soft-spoken and left the general impression of a well-educated Russian of the new generation. At the same time, there was a definite simplicity about her manner and at times a suggestion of social awkwardness that seemed to indicate that she was probably of peasant origin. Burdett felt she was a woman who had been brought up and groomed for a diplomatic service, rather than trained to be the professional Communist. Her home town was Kiev.

On reinterview Burdett was unable to recognize the name of Madam A. Gegalova, who was employed as the First Secretary of the Russian Embassy in Ankara in 1942, as being identical with the name of the unknown woman official he contacted at the Russian Embassy in Ankara in late 1941 and early 1942.

No information has been developed through Burdett's own account or from other sources as to the identity of Burdett's contacts abroad, particularly with reference to any connection they may have had with a foreign government, or a foreign political party. According to Burdett, he cooperated only in two instances with his contacts and then provided only limited information of political significance.

Receipt of any suggestions you might have to offer regarding the identities of Burdett's European contacts would be appreciated.

XXXXXX
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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the national security
Act of 1947 and the
CIA Act of 1949.

☐ (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)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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100-376050-103

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BY COURIER SERVICE

EX-124

Date: August 31, 1955

CLASSIFIED BY SP4-BJA/TM
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

2-12-98 380415

To: Director (orig and one)
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

[Attention: Deputy Director, Plans]

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, with alias;
ESPIONAGE - R

[Your reference CS CI- (S) b1, b3 per CIA]

[REDACTED]

b1
b3
per CIA

[REDACTED]

b1
b3
per CIA

BY COURIER SERVICE
1
86 SEP - 1
COMM - FBI

cc - 1 - New York (65-15665) (information)

- Tolson
- Boardman
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Harbo
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Sizoo
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

HWS:rmp
(5)
NOTE: Burdett, at present a CBS commentator, was accused by Elizabeth Bentley, to have been a contact of her superior Jacob Golos. Burdett in signed statements of 7-20-53 and 4-19-55 and in Executive and Public Sessions on 5-12-55 and 6-29-55, respectively, before the Eastland Committee, admitted contact with Golos in 1940, CP membership in the United States from 37-38 and contacts with several unidentified persons in Europe from 40-41.

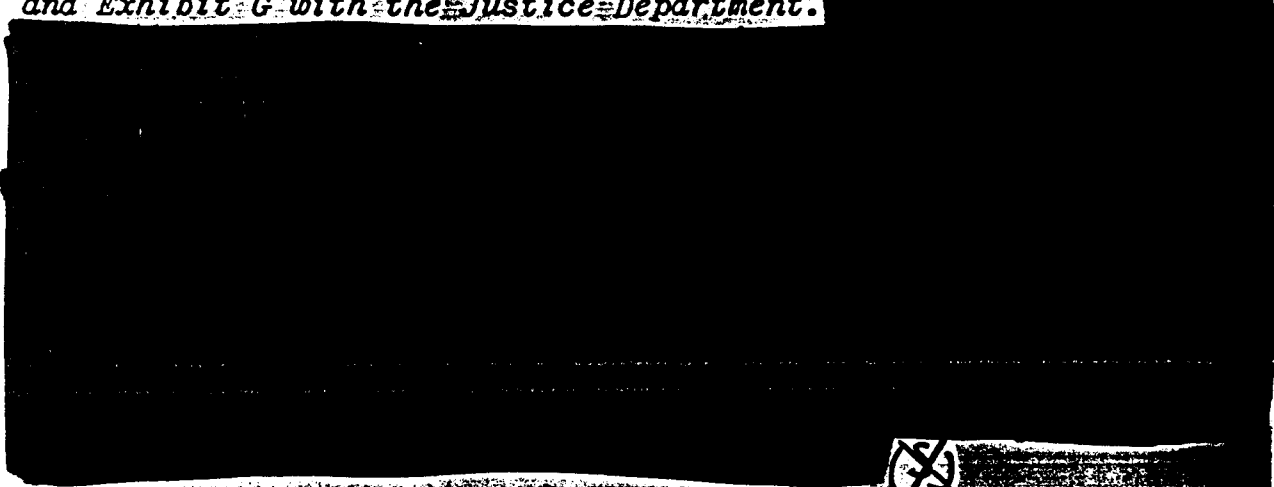
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NOTE CONTINUED:

Other than furnishing his observations on public morale and certain political matters, Burdett advised he did not cooperate with his contacts. On 7-12-55, he filed a Registration Statement and Exhibit G with the Justice Department.



b1

b3

per
CIA

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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2

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Section 552

Section 552a

☒ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

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☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (j)(2)

☒ (b)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

The national Security
Act of 1947 and the
CIA Act of 1949.

☐ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (k)(4)

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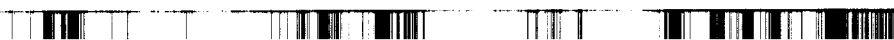
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FBI/DOJ



4-22 (6-15-55)
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section
8-17, 1955

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☐ Attention [REDACTED]
☐ Service Unit - Room 6824
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Return to [REDACTED] Ext. [REDACTED]
Supervisor
Room 1238

☐ All References
☐ Subversive References
☐ Main [REDACTED] References Only
☐ Restrict to Locality of [REDACTED]
☐ Breakdown ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Exact Name Only
☐ Exact Spelling
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

SUBJECT [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]

Localities [REDACTED]
Birthdate & Place [REDACTED]

R# [REDACTED] Date 8-17 Searcher Initial daa
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

NO	9-12080
NO	62-70012
NO	100-30239-523972
NO	[REDACTED]
NO	105-9928-8
NO	62-65014-13X
NO	123-10555-9
NO	[REDACTED] (s)
NO	105-9928-12, 23
NO	105-41477-29
NO	105-568-134
NO	94-1-372-457X
NO	61-10448-46
NO	100-478764p.17
NO	Mullard P.
NO	65-44936-38
NO	[REDACTED]
LT	62-70012
LT	100-342676-20
SI	105-44936-166p.58-60, 62-65,
SI	78, 71;

CLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED]
DECLASSIFY ON: [REDACTED]

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

67C

Subj: [REDACTED]

Supervisor: [REDACTED] Room: [REDACTED]

R# [REDACTED] Date [REDACTED] Searcher Initial [REDACTED]

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
NO 100-9928-12	
NO 62-64427-410X	
NO 100-4787-60	
NP 65-57541-5	
SI 65-44936-147P, 63, 64, 67, 68,	
	69, 70, 105, 81
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LT 62-70012	
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NO 65-45397-541	
NO 65-30092-3037 encl. p. 9	
NO 74-7410-105	
NO 65-44936-87, 38	

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1955

***SERIAL**[illegible]

4-22 (b-15-55)
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section
8-17, 1955

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☐ Return to _____ Ext. _____
 Supervisor _____
 Room _____ 1738

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☐ Subversive References
☐ Main _____ References Only
☐ Restrict to Locality of _____
☐ Breakdown ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Exact Name Only
☐ Exact Spelling
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

SUBJECT
Address

Localities _____
Birthdate & Place _____

R# _____ Date 8-17 Searcher Initial das
 _____ FILE NUMBER SERIAL

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NI	61-7006-213	

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100-376050-104
100-376050

~~SECRET~~

VIA LIAISON

Date: August 23, 1955

To: Director (Orig. & 1)
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. R. L. Bannerman
Deputy Director of Security

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, with alias
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Sizoo _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

HWS:abd
cc(5)1 - 62-70012
68 AUG 31 1955

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b3
per CIA

[redacted] b1 b3 per CIA

b1 b3 per CIA

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b1c
per FBI

~~SECRET~~

[Letter to Director
Central Intelligence Agency] (S)



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b3
per
CIA

(S)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 9/13/55	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/30; 7/1, 8, 25-28; 8/1-4, 8-12, 15-18, 23, 24/55	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] -b7c lw
TITLE WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, wa		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subject testified on 6/29/55, at an open hearing of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee at Washington D.C. concerning his CP and Soviet Espionage activities from 1937 to 1942. Information concerning the activities of past associates and contacts of the subject obtained. A registration statement has been filed by the subject pursuant to the terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938. - P - my file 10-31-55 Rmbr 11-21-55 H.W. S/mph.			
DETAILS: I. Subject's Appearance Before Senate Internal Security Subcommittee (SISS), Washington, D.C. It is noted that on June 27, 1955, the subject advised that he was scheduled to testify in an open hearing before the SISS in Washington D.C., at 10 AM on June 29, 1955, regarding his Communist Party (CP) and Soviet Espionage activities. An article in the "New York Times," a New York City daily newspaper, dated June 30, 1955, has disclosed that the			
AGENCY RAB + State		[REDACTED] -b2	
REQ. REC'D DATE FORW. HOW FORW. BY		ENCLOSURE	
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature]		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau (100-376050) (RM) 3-New York (65-15665) SP4 BJA/TMG 2-12-98 380414		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES RECORDED-99 100-376050-105 SEP 16 1955 INDEXED - 49	
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NY 65-15665

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subject, a UN Correspondent for the Columbia Broadcasting System, had testified on June 29, 1955, before the SISS that he had been a CP member from 1937 to 1942, and had engaged in espionage for Russia overseas. The article went on to say that the subject was the first witness called by the SISS in an inquiry of Communist infiltration of the American Press.

According to the article, the subject said he had joined the CP in August of 1937 while employed on the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle," a now defunct newspaper in Brooklyn, New York, and had broken with the Party in the spring of 1942, shortly after he had become a full time reporter for the Columbia Broadcasting System. The subject, according to the article, said he joined the CP because "I was emotionally compelled to identify myself with a larger cause outside myself which I believed to be a good one," and left it because "I came to see that the CP functioned as the tool of a cynical power which used it cynically."

The article went on to say that the SISS members were quick to commend the subject for "moral courage" in testifying. The article further stated that the Columbia Broadcasting System, from its office in Washington D.C., issued a statement saying it had known of the subject's former affiliation since 1951, and that the network had decided at that time to continue the subject's employment in the conviction that he had been a "loyal and honest citizen" since his break with Communism thirteen years ago.

The article further related that the subject painted a dramatic and detailed picture of his spying for Russia in Finland, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Turkey from 1940 to 1942, and that he also furnished the Subcommittee with names of former colleagues on the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle," who he said were members of the CP unit there.

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II. Information Concerning The Activities Of Past Associates
And Contacts Of The Subject.

A. LEONARD ADLER

b7c- On July 20, 1953, the subject was interviewed by SA's [redacted] when he furnished a signed statement concerning certain of his CP and Soviet Espionage activities. The subject, in that statement, advised that a LARRY ADLER had been one of the persons known to him as a member of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" Unit of the CP during the years that he had been a member of that unit, namely 1937 to 1940. He described ADLER as one who had been in his late teens or early twenties, and who had been employed in the Commercial Department at the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle."

b7c- On June 30, 1955, [redacted] interviewed by SA [redacted]. He stated that he had read an article in the "Miami Daily News" of June 29, 1955, wherein it was reported that WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT had testified before a Senate investigating committee, [redacted]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] said that the question of politics was never mentioned at the meetings, and that, for the greater part, union matters were discussed and some CP propaganda was passed out.

[REDACTED]

He stated that to the best of his knowledge no one other than employees of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" ever attended these meetings, and that, while he was not certain, he felt that they were closed meetings and only CP members were admitted. He said he has no evidence to substantiate his opinions, but that it is his belief that everyone who attended these meetings was a CP member. He said at various times different employees of

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the newspaper would drop in to some of the meetings, but that for the greater part the meetings were attended by twelve to fourteen persons. He recalls the following individuals attending these meetings:

WINSTON BURDETT
DAVID GORDON
CHARLIE GRUTZNER
LYLE DOWLING
GLADYS BENTLEY
VICTOR WEINGARTEN
VIOLET WEINGARTEN
MELVIN BARNETT

[REDACTED]

The CP, USA, has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

Regarding the Newspaper Guild of New York, [REDACTED] of the "New York Post," a New York newspaper, on December 15, 1950, furnished a signed statement to SA [REDACTED], which stated in part as follows:

"In 1946, a group of anti-Communist Guild members, of which I was one, had been working for some years to defeat a pro-Communist faction which had controlled the Newspaper Guild of New York almost since its inception in 1933. It (the Communist faction) had held a majority of the citywide offices and had always placed a Communist in the principal, full-time, paid office of Executive Vice President. It had elected as

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President in various years, Communists, reliable fellow travelers, or, when anti-Communist sentiment was strong, 'innocents' who believed it was possible to work with Communists. During the years of pro-Communist control, the office of Executive Vice President was held exclusively by MILTON KAUFMAN, NAT EINHORN, and JACK RYAN."

It is noted that information concerning MILTON KAUFMAN, NATHAN EINHORN and JACK RYAN will appear hereafter in this report.

B. MELVIN BARNETT

In his statement of July 20, 1953, the subject advised that MELVIN BARNETT (or BARNET) had been one of the individuals known to him who had been employed at the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle," and who had been a member of the CP Unit there during the years that he, BURDETT, had been a member of that CP Unit. He said that BARNET had been employed as a General Assignment Reporter for the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle."

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It is noted that, as set out hereinbefore in this report, [REDACTED] advised on June 30, 1955, that MELVIN BARNETT had been one of the employees of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" who had attended meetings which, in his opinion, had been closed CP meetings to which only CP members had been admitted. [REDACTED] advised that everyone who attended these meetings was, in his opinion, a CP member.

An article in the "New York Times" dated July 14, 1955, has disclosed that on July 13, 1955, MELVIN L. BARNETT, a Copy Editor on the "New York Times," had refused to tell the SISS in Washington D.C. whether he had ever been a Communist. The article said that he invoked the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution, which guarantees a witness against self-incrimination. According to the same article, Mr. BARNETT was immediately discharged by ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, President and Publisher of the "New York Times."

According to the same article, BARNETT, of 93 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, New York, testified that after having left

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the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" in 1941 he had been a Copy Editor on the "New York Daily Mirror," a New York newspaper, for about three months. He said that he was then employed by the Office of War Information for about nine months in 1942, and thereafter served in the United States Army Signal Corps during the war. After the war, according to the article, BARNET was a Copy Editor on the "New York Journal of Commerce" from February, 1946, to early 1953, and had then been employed by the "New York Times."

The article related that after BARNET had testified that he had been employed on the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" as Reporter, Rewrite Man, and Copy Editor from June, 1936, to February, 1941, he was asked by J. G. SOURWINE, Counsel to the SISS, if he had ever been a member of the CP while employed by the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle." The article states that BARNET then asserted his privilege under the Fifth Amendment, and, according to the article, when Mr. SOURWINE repeated the question BARNET asked if he might confer with his lawyer, LEONARD BOUDIN of New York City. After he was permitted to do so the article states that he then requested Mr. SOURWINE to repeat the question. The article states that after the question was repeated BARNET replied that since February or March of 1942 he had not been a Communist, and that as to the time prior to that he would assert his privilege under the Fifth Amendment. According to the same article, BARNET also invoked the Fifth Amendment to avoid answering questions about the possible Communist affiliation of other former employees of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle."

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who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 21, 1950, that LEONARD B. BOUDIN was a concealed member of the CP, actively associated with Communist fronts.

C. GLADYS BENTLEY

In his statement of July 20, 1953, the subject advised that GLADYS BENTLEY had been known to him as a member of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" Unit of the CP during the years that he had been a member of that unit. He described GLADYS BENTLEY as one who was employed in the Commercial Department of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle," and who was active in the Newspaper Guild of New York.

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It is noted that as stated hereinbefore, [REDACTED] on June 30, 1955, named GLADYS BENTLEY as one of the employees of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" who had attended meetings which, in his opinion, had been closed CP meetings to which only CP members had been admitted.

An article in the "New York Times," dated July 1, 1955, disclosed that a CHARLES GRUTZNER, a reporter for the "New York Times," had testified before the SISS on June 30, 1955, when he named GLADYS BENTLEY as one of three whom he had known as Communists at the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" during the period about 1937 to 1940.

It is noted that information concerning GRUTZNER will be included hereafter in this report.

An article in the "New York World Telegram and Sun," a New York daily newspaper, dated July 1, 1955, has disclosed that GLADYS BENTLEY invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer nearly all questions when she testified before the SISS at Washington D.C. on June 30, 1955.

An article in the "Daily Worker" dated December 25, 1940, page three, column six, in discussing the results of the elections of the Newspaper Guild of New York, stated that GLADYS BENTLEY of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" was elected Treasurer, being unopposed.

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[REDACTED] New York City, New York, advised SA [REDACTED] on September 19, 1952, in connection with another matter, that GLADYS BENTLEY [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and that she was employed by the "Daily Compass," a New York City daily newspaper. He further advised that GLADYS BENTLEY was known to him to have subscribed to the "Daily Worker," from 1947 to 1950.

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On December 1, 1949, [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the editorial and reportorial staff of the "Daily Compass" was composed in the majority of

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Communists and Communist sympathizers. The informant further advised that the rewrite men gave the newspaper a pro-Soviet slant, and that there was a constant trading of news with the "Daily Worker."

In a newspaper article appearing in the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" dated November 4, 1952, it was stated that the "Daily Compass" had ceased publication on November 3, 1952, after three and a half years.

D. GLADYS KOPF/BERGMAN

In his statement of July 20, 1953, the subject advised that GLADYS KOPF had worked as Office Secretary at the Newspaper Guild of New York, and had been known to him as a CP member during about 1937 to 1940.

On January 31, 1945, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was interviewed by SA [REDACTED] in connection with another matter, when he advised that GLADYS KOPF had been formerly active in the Newspaper Guild of New York, and was one of the first paid officers of that Guild. He stated that she had no newspaper or magazine connection, and that she appeared to be sent by some unknown organization, which he assumed to be the CP, for the purpose of organizing a newspaper guild along the lines desired by the Party. He said he assumed her pay during the period she was not a salaried employee of the Guild was furnished by the CP. [REDACTED] said that he had no definite proof of membership by GLADYS KOPF in the CP, but said that he regarded her as a CP member or a loyal fellow traveler due to the manner in which she first was placed in the position to organize the Newspaper Guild, the fact that she worked for several months without pay from the Guild, and had to receive income from other sources, and the fact that she had no connection with any newspaper or magazine for regular employment.

On February 20, 1945, [REDACTED] a self-admitted former member of the CP, advised SA [REDACTED] that the name GLADYS BERGMAN, [REDACTED] New York City, New York, had appeared among others on a list of members of the

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old 16th Assembly District Club, Manhattan, Communist Political Association.

The Communist Political Association has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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E. ALVAH BESSIE

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In his statement of July 20, 1953, the subject advised that ALVAH BESSIE had been one of his closest friends while at the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle," and that although his, BURDETT'S, joining of the CP was not caused by any particular individual, ALVAH BESSIE was possibly the most instrumental of any single person in recruiting him into the CP. The subject stated that he is certain that BESSIE was a member of the CP, although he cannot be certain whether BESSIE was a member of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" Unit of the CP as he, BESSIE, left the employment of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" prior to the time that BURDETT became a member of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" Unit of the CP.

An article in the "New York Times" dated June 30, 1955, disclosed that on June 29, 1955, ALVAH BESSIE, while testifying before the SISS at Washington D.C., invoked the Constitution's Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination and refused to answer a long series of questions put to him by Mr. J. G. SOURWINE, Committee Counsel. The article went on to say that BESSIE cited the Fifth Amendment in refusing to say whether he knew most of the persons named by the subject, or whether those he would admit knowing had been Communists.

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who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in 1943, in connection with another matter, that ALVAH BESSIE, 2924 Montcalm, Los Angeles, California, was a delegate to the CP County Convention held on October 30 and 31, 1943, in Los Angeles, California. According to the informant, a copy of the blank filled out by BESSIE as a delegate to the County Convention contained the information, presumably in his own handwriting, that he was a member of Branch H of the Northwest Section of the Los Angeles, California CP. According to the informant, BESSIE listed himself as having been in the CP for seven years and as being a writer by occupation.

On May 7, 1953, Mr. ROBERT ROSSEN, Motion Picture Producer, Director and Writer, appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in New York City, New York. During the course of his testimony ROSSEN advised that ALVAH BESSIE had been a member of the CP in Hollywood from about 1942 to 1947.

F. LYLE DOWLING

In his statement of July 20, 1953, the subject advised that LYLE DOWLING was employed by the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" in 1937 in an executive position, but that he did not agree with the newspaper's policies in publishing what he considered to be a good newspaper. He said DOWLING was a member of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" Unit of the CP from spring of 1938 on, although he actually left his job at the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" at about that time.

An article in the "New York Times" dated June 30, 1955, disclosed that on June 29, 1955, LYLE DOWLING, 55 East 93rd Street, New York City, New York, testified as a witness before the SISS at Washington D.C., when he said he was not a Communist. According to the article, DOWLING used the Constitution's Fifth Amendment frequently in avoiding the questions concerning possible Communist affiliations on his part.

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It is noted that as mentioned before in this report on June 30, 1955, [REDACTED] named LYLE DOWLING as one of the

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employees of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" who had attended meetings, which, in his opinion, had been closed CP meetings to which only CP members had been admitted. He stated that he is of the belief that everyone who attended the meetings was a CP member.

G. ~~NATHAN EINHORN~~ ^{'NAT'}

In his statement of July 20, 1953, the subject advised that NATHAN EINHORN was the "leader" and "prime mover" of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" CP Unit. *CP member*

An article in the "New York Times" dated July 14, 1955, disclosed that on July 13, 1955, CHARLES S. LEWIS appeared before the SISS at Washington D.C., when he stated that he had been a member of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" staff from February, 1929, to October, 1942, and a member of the CP Unit of that newspaper for a short while during about 1937. In regard to NATHAN EINHORN, LEWIS testified that he had known EINHORN as the man who was "in charge of the Unit."

It is noted that information concerning CHARLES S. LEWIS will be included hereafter in this report.

An article in the "New York Times" dated July 1, 1955, disclosed that CHARLES GRUTZNER, a reporter for the "New York Times," testified before the SISS on June 30, 1955, when he named NATHAN EINHORN as one of three whom he had known as Communists during the period 1937 to 1940, the time he, GRUTZNER, was a reporter on the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle."

In the same article it was reported that NATHAN EINHORN testified before the Subcommittee that he is not a Communist. The article said that EINHORN stated he had not been a member of any political party since he first started work for the Polish Information Service in 1949. The article stated that EINHORN pleaded the Fifth Amendment in response to all questions on whether he had ever been a member of the CP in the past, and also in response to all questions concerning possible Communist affiliations on the part of other former employees of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle." The article further related that EINHORN denied that he had recruited the subject into the CP, or that he had been instrumental in sending him overseas on an

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espionage mission for the Communists, as the subject had testified on June 29, 1955, before that Subcommittee. EINHORN, according to the article, admitted that he had "suggested" the subject 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.

An article in the "New York Herald Tribune," a New York City daily newspaper, dated July 1, 1955, further disclosed that EINHORN, in his testimony before the SISS in Washington D.C., on June 30, 1955, advised that he, EINHORN, had worked for the "Rocky Mountain News" in Denver, Colorado, in 1927-1928, had joined the staff of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" in 1933, and had been Executive Secretary of the Newspaper Guild of New York from 1939 to 1946. According to this article, EINHORN was described as an American citizen who was Public Relations Director in Washington D.C. for the "Embassy of Communist Poland."

The "Daily Worker" for January 8, 1948, has announced on page three, column one, that JOSEPH NORTH, the former Editor of "New Masses," was joining the staff of the "Daily Worker" as a feature writer. According to the article, NORTH participated in the founding of the "New Masses" in 1934, and left it to become the first editor of the magazine section of the Sunday "Worker." The "Daily Worker" article goes on to say that NORTH served as a war correspondent for the "Daily Worker" in the Spanish Civil War and that since his return from Spain, he had been editing "New Masses," during which time he had visited Mexico, England, Cuba, and Germany to cover developments in those countries.

The "Guide To Subversive Organizations And Publications," dated May 14, 1951, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington D.C., reflects the following concerning "New Masses:"

1. A "Communist periodical."
(Attorney General FRANCIS BIDDLE, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7688.)

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2. "Nationally circulated weekly journal of the Communist Party - - - whose ownership was vested in the American Fund for Public Service" (Garland Fund).
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, pp. 48 and 75; also cited in Reports, January 3, 1939, p.80; and June 25, 1942, pp.4 and 21.)
3. "Until its recent merger with Mainstream, the New Masses has been the weekly journalistic voice of the Communist Party. Its first appearance was as a monthly. As the Masses, it was suppressed by the United States Government for its subversive policies." Mainstream was launched by the Communist Party in January 1947, dealing with the field of literature and creative arts.
(California Committee on Un-American Activities, Reports, 1947, p.160, and 1948, p. 340.)
4. Issued from Communist presses and distributed by the Communists' Progressive Book Shop in Boston, Mass.
(Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, pp.281 and 443.)

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H. IRA HENRY FREEMAN

An article in the "New York Times" dated June 30, 1955, has disclosed that Mr. J.G. SOURWINE, Counsel for the SISS, Washington, D.C. on June 29, 1955, questioned the subject concerning IRA HENRY FREEMAN. According to the article, the subject could not identify him as a Communist when he testified before the sub-committee on that date.

An article in the "New York Times" dated July 15, 1955, disclosed that on July 14, 1955 IRA HENRY FREEMAN, a reporter on the "New York Times" since 1928, testified before the SISS, Washington, D.C. that he had been a member of the CP for "approximately one year" from 1938 to 1939. FREEMAN said, according to the article, that he had been recruited into the CP by MILTON KAUFMAN, then Executive Director of the New York Newspaper Guild and "one other person" who he claimed is now deceased and for that reason did not identify him.

It is noted that information concerning MILTON KAUFMAN will be included hereafter in this report.

According to the records of the Army Services Forces, Headquarters Second Service Command, Governor's Island, New York, New York, in a report dated April 30, 1945, information had come to the attention of that agency which disclosed that IRA HENRY FREEMAN had been one of the original members of the "New York Times" unit of the New York Newspaper Guild, affiliated with the American Newspaper Guild. According to the records of that agency, IRA HENRY FREEMAN was an "extremely radical individual, who faithfully followed the CP line."

On May 14, 1953, [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] the "New York Times", advised SA [REDACTED] that he had known IRA HENRY FREEMAN as a fellow employee for over twenty years. He said that during the 1930's and early 1940's FREEMAN had supported the "left wing element" of the American Newspaper Guild but that during recent years, from approximately 1947, FREEMAN had not been active in the American Newspaper Guild. [REDACTED] described the "left wing element" as that part of the American Newspaper Guild which seemed, in his opinion, to favor the CP line.

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I. DAVID GORDON

In his statement of July 20, 1953, the subject advised that DAVID GORDON, a general assignment reporter for the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" was a member of the CP unit at that newspaper during the years that he was a member of that CP unit.

It is noted that as mentioned ~~herebefore~~ in this report, [REDACTED] advised on June 30, 1955 that DAVID GORDON had been one of the employees of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle", who had attended meetings which, in his opinion, had been closed CP meetings to which only CP members had been admitted. [REDACTED] said that he is of the belief that everyone who attended these meetings had been a CP member.

An article in the "New York Times" dated July 14, 1955, disclosed that on July 13, 1955, DAVID GORDON, a reporter on the "New York Daily News", a New York newspaper, invoked the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, when he testified before the SISS at Washington, D.C. According to the article, GORDON said that he had been on the staff of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" from 1933 to 1943, and had been a reporter on the "New York Daily News" for the past six years. The article stated that when asked by Mr. J.G. SOURWINE, Counsel for the SISS, as to whether he had been a member of the CP unit at the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle", GORDON replied that he is not a Communist and has not been in any way for the past twelve years. He answered all further questions about the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" unit by invoking the Fifth Amendment. The article went on to say that GORDON admitted knowing most of the persons named by the subject, but invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked if he had known them as Communists.

An article in the "New York Times" dated July 15, 1955, disclosed that DAVID GORDON had been discharged by the "New York Daily News." The article went on to say that GORDON was notified of his dismissal by RICHARD W. CLARKE, Executive Editor of the "Daily News" in a letter which read in part, "Your conduct as a witness before the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee in Washington, D.C. on July 13, 1955 together with other disclosures and circumstances

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regarding alleged Communist activities, has destroyed your usefulness to 'The News'. Therefore, your services as an employee of 'The News' are being terminated immediately."

J. CHARLES GRUTZNER

In his statement of July 20, 1953, the subject advised that CHARLES GRUTZNER, a reporter for the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" was known by him to be a member of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" unit of the CP. The subject said that it is his belief that he was in the process of dropping out of the CP in 1939, although he cannot positively state that GRUTZNER is no longer a CP member.

An article in the "New York Times" dated July 1, 1955, disclosed that CHARLES GRUTZNER, a reporter for the "New York Times" testified before the SISS at Washington, D.C. on June 30, 1955, that he had joined the CP in 1937 and had left it in 1940, during which time he was a reporter for the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle." He said that he has had no contact with the CP whatsoever since that time. According to the article, GRUTZNER joined the city staff of the "New York Times" as a reporter in 1941. The article went on to say that GRUTZNER testified that his party membership had grown out of his interest in civic activities such as better housing committees, anti-discrimination committees and the like. He said that he had been first invited to join the CP in 1936, however, did not become a member until almost a year later, when NAT EINHORN, referred to hereinbefore in this report, invited him to join. He said that since he left the CP in the Fall of 1940, he has not knowingly aided or abetted Communism. The article went on to say that GRUTZNER identified NATHAN EINHORN, GLADYS BENTLEY and MILTON KAUFMAN as persons known to him to have been Communists during the time that he had been a member of the CP.

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K. MILTON KAUFMAN

In his statement of July 20, 1953, the subject advised that MILTON KAUFMAN, Executive Secretary of the Newspaper Guild at that time, was known to him to be a member of the CP during the time that he, the subject, was a member of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" unit CP.

It is noted that as set out previously in this report, IRA HENRY FREEMAN, has named MILTON KAUFMAN as the one who had recruited him into the CP during 1938-1939 and CHARLES GRUTZNER has named MILTON KAUFMAN as one of the three known to him as a member of the CP during the period 1937 - 1940.

An article in the "New York Times" dated June 30, 1955, has disclosed that MILTON KAUFMAN, appeared as a witness before the SISS, Washington, D.C. June 29, 1955, when he invoked the Constitution's Fifth Amendment when questioned about Communism in the Newspaper Guild of New York by the Committee Counsel Mr. J.G. SOURWINE.

According to a biographical sketch of MILTON KAUFMAN, which appeared in the August 15, 1939 issue of the "Guild Reporter" official organ of the American Newspaper Guild, KAUFMAN began newspaper work in 1929 as a reporter on "Women's Wear Daily," a Fairchild publication in New York City. The sketch went on to say that while working there, he organized the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" and "Brooklyn Times Union" Newspaper Guild Unit and in September, 1934 he became Executive Secretary of the New York Newspaper Guild. According to this sketch, he has attended every American Newspaper Guild convention since the first one in 1934 and has always been a leading figure in the drafting of bargaining policies.

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67D> On May 8, 1952, [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that MILTON KAUFMAN of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, marched in the May Day Parade on May 1, 1952.

It is noted that according to a report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, dated March 29, 1944, page 179, "The May Day Parade in New York City is an annual mobilization of Communist strength."

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It is noted that the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

L. AMOS LANDMAN ✓

b7c { The subject stated, in his statement of April 19, 1955, which was furnished to SAS [redacted] and [redacted] that AMOS LANDMAN was active in the New York Newspaper Guild at the time that he, BURDETT, was working for the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle". BURDETT said that LANDMAN was employed at that time as a reporter at a New York (Manhattan) newspaper, which he believed was either the "New York Daily News" or the "New York Daily Mirror." He said that he cannot recall any episode or contact which definitely identified LANDMAN as a CP member. He said that nevertheless, whether because he was mentioned to him as a Party member, or because he may have met or seen him at some Party "fraction" meeting, the strong impression remains in his mind that LANDMAN was indeed a CP member. CC. ind. A.

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An article in the "New York Times" dated July 1, 1955, disclosed that on June 30, 1955, AMOS LANDMAN appeared as a witness before the SISS, Washington, D.C. when he said he was not a Communist. According to the article, LANDMAN invoked the Fifth Amendment to avoid replying to questions on an affidavit signed in Bombay, India by an AMOS LANDMAN on September 15, 1953, which affidavit said the signer had become a member of the CP in 1937 or 1938, but had not been a member since that time.

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M. CHARLES SAUL LEWIS

In his statement of July 20, 1953, the subject advised that CHARLES LEWIS was a member of the CP unit at the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" when he, the subject, joined that unit in August, 1937. He said that CHARLES LEWIS was not as regular in his attendance at the CP meetings as some of the others and that this was the cause of some discontent among the other members. He said that it was his understanding that LEWIS' wife was opposed to his activities in the unit and also in the New York Newspaper Guild because it took up so much of his time. He went on to say that LEWIS edited the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" Guild paper for a long time and was very active in the unit's affairs. According to the subject, when he, the subject, left the unit in January, 1940, LEWIS was still officially and formally a member of that unit.

An article in the "New York Times" dated July 14, 1955, disclosed that CHARLES S. LEWIS, now Public Affairs Director of WCAX radio and television stations in Burlington, Vermont, testified before the SISS, Washington, D.C. on July 13, 1955, that he had been a Communist for two or three months in 1937. According to the article, LEWIS stated that he had been recruited into the CP by VIOLET BROWN, subsequently known as Mrs. WEINGARTEN. The article went on to say that she had contacted him and had given him a sales talk that as an active member of the Newspaper Guild, he should be a member of the CP, which she told him was making the actual decisions in the Newspaper Guild. According to the article, LEWIS said he had signed an application, received a party card, and paid dues. He identified NAT EINHORN as the man who was "in charge of that unit."

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[REDACTED] "Brooklyn Daily Eagle", advised SA [REDACTED] in 1948 in connection with another matter, that CHARLES SAUL LEWIS was employed by the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" February, 1929; and remained until 1942, when he departed to go into the Army.

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N. JOHN FRANCIS RYAN

In his statement of July 20, 1953, 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 July 1, 1955, disclosed that on June 30, 1955 JOHN FRANCIS RYAN of 108 Franklin Avenue, Glen Cove, New York, testified before the SISS, 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 other 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.

b7C- On June 21, 1950, LOUIS F. EUDENZ, a self-admitted former member of the CP and former managing editor of the "Daily Worker", advised SA [REDACTED] that JOHN F. RYAN was the organizer for the American Newspaper Guild at one time. He said that RYAN was known to have attended closed CP group meetings and to have identified himself as a Communist in discussions with him with regard to negotiations at the "Daily Worker."

b2
b7D On March 30, 1953, [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that JOHN FRANCIS RYAN under the name JACK RYAN, was the person in New York Newspaper Guild who was in charge of placing the contracts for the CP. The informant said that RYAN was known to him as a CP member from about 1936 to 1946.

O. VICTOR WEINGARTEN

In his statement of July 20, 1953, the subject advised that VICTOR WEINGARTEN, who was employed as a news room 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.

NY 65-15665

b7C
b7D > It is noted that as mentioned hereinbefore in this report, [REDACTED] advised on June 30, 1955, that VICTOR WEINGARTEN had been one of the employees of "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" who had attended meetings, which, in his opinion, had been closed CP meetings to which only CP members had been admitted. He said he is also of the belief that everyone who attended these meetings was a CP member.

An article in the "New York Times" dated July 1, 1955, disclosed that VICTOR WEINGARTEN of Pleasantville, New York, testified on June 30, 1955 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 that Sub-Committee.

(
b7C
b7D > [REDACTED] advised SA [REDACTED] in 1949 in connection with another matter, that VICTOR WEINGARTEN and his wife, Mrs. WEINGARTEN, had resided [REDACTED] He stated that Mrs. WEINGARTEN is employed as a reporter and writer under the name of VIOLET BROWN for the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" and that VICTOR WEINGARTEN is one of the editors of the magazine "In Fact."

Concerning the magazine "In Fact" the following is contained in the booklet entitled "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., on May 14, 1951:

"1. Cited as a Communist front whose president and editor is George Seldes. (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, page 48.)

"2. A 'Communist newsletter - - - written and published by George Seldes.' (California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, page 148.)

"3. Cited as a Communist front. (Pennsylvania Commonwealth Counsel before the reviewing board of the Philadelphia County Board of Assistance, January, 1942.)"

NY 65-15665

The "Front Page" a periodical of the Newspaper Guild of New York, Local 3, in its issues of December 23, 1949 and January 26, 1950 has listed the name of VICTOR WEINGARTEN as one of the persons who supported the "left wing slate" in the Newspaper Guild election in December, 1949.

P. VIOLET BROWN WEINGARTEN

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, is 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.

b7c
b7d > It is noted that as mentioned hereinbefore in this report, [REDACTED] advised on June 30, 1955, that VIOLET WEINGARTEN had been one of the employees of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" who had attended meetings, which, in his opinion, had been closed CP meetings to which only CP members were admitted. He said that he is of the belief that everyone who attended these meetings was a CP member.

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., July 13, 1955.

An article in the "New York Times" dated June 30, 1955, has disclosed that Mrs. VIOLET WEINGARTEN of Pleasantville, New York, testified on June 29, 1955 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.

III. MISCELLANEOUS

By letter dated July 26, 1955, Mr. WILLIAM F. TOMPKINS, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, Department of Justice, advised that the subject had filed a registration statement pursuant to the terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 as amended by Section 20 (a) of the Internal Security Act of 1950.

- P -

23

NY 65-15665

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGEINFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to Whom Furnished	File No. and Where Located
[REDACTED] LOUIS F. BUDENZ (requested)	Used to document LEONARD BOUDIN			
[REDACTED] Former [REDACTED] (requested)	Used to document "Daily Compass"			
[REDACTED]	Used to document ALVAH BESSIE			
[REDACTED]	Used to document MILTON KAUFMAN			
[REDACTED] Former [REDACTED] (requested)	Used to document JOHN FRANCIS RYAN			

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized in the report only in those instances where the identity of the source must be concealed.

LEADSNEW YORK

at New York, New York
At New York, New York

1. Will recontact the subject for any additional information concerning this matter.
2. Will continue to report any information obtained regarding the past associates of the subject.

b7c-

REFERENCE Report of SA [REDACTED] 7/6/55, NY *ser. 13*

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-376050)

DATE: 9/13/55

FROM : SAC, New York (65-15665)

SUBJECT: WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, wa
ESPIONAGE - R

48132

Enclosed herewith are five copies of the report of SA [redacted] dated 9/13/55, NY.

It is noted that the subject, in his signed statement of April 19, 1955, 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 July 20, 1953. 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 also was 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.

[redacted] "New York Times", advised SA [redacted] on August 10, 1955, 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 August 19, 1935 and that he was probably employed at the same time although there are no records to indicate that.

Encs. (5)

RM

WKB:GRB

RECORDED-99
INDEXED-99

100-376050-105
16 SEP 16 1955

58 SEP 28 1955

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-18-88 BY SP4 BJA/TMG
380414

48123

Letter to Director
NY 65-15665

In regard to HELEN WEISSMAN, reference is made to Bureau airtel to NY, July 29, 1955 in the case entitled "COMPROS - NEW YORK: IS - C," in which the Bureau refers

[REDACTED] as an individual possibly identical with HELEN WEISSMAN. The Bureau stated in this airtel that this person [REDACTED]

On August 8, 1955, [REDACTED] was interviewed by SA [REDACTED] and identified a photo of one HELEN WAKEFIELD as being identical with the woman known to him as HELEN WEISSMAN during the latter 1930's. [REDACTED] said that he has no recollection that either HELEN WEISSMAN or her husband, SAM WEISSMAN, were members of the CP and that he had only known them as persons who had been in the vicinity of the strike at the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle."

[REDACTED]

MR. A. H. BELMONT

August 24, 1955

R. R. ROACH

48131

WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, MONROE WILLIAM
STERN, ALVAN BESSIE, MILTON KAUFMAN, VIOLET
WEINGARTEN, MURRAY YOUNG, EYLE DOWLING
TESTIMONY BEFORE COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE
THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY
ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS OF THE
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, U. S. SENATE (EASTLAND
COMMITTEE); VOLUME 1, 6-29-55
PUBLIC SESSION

Stenographic transcript of captioned testimony received
from Eastland Committee. Photostat made and original returned to
Committee.

The above-mentioned individuals testified publicly and
their testimony was substantially the same as the testimony previously
given before the Committee in Executive Session. The Executive
Session testimony has been handled in previous memoranda.

The testimony presents no new pertinent information and
there does not appear to be any action called for by the Bureau
based on the information contained therein.

ACTION:

(1) The original of this memorandum and a copy of the
testimony, which is attached, are being placed in the Eastland Central
File 62-88217.

(2) A yellow copy of this memorandum is being placed in the
main file of each of the following: Winston Mansfield Burdett,
100-376050;

Enclosure

JFG:mlp (14)

1 - Mr. Nichols

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5-8-84 BY SP7MAC/BA

100-376050-106

NOT RECORDED

16 SEP 15 1955

100-376050 (Burdett)

100-199162 (Bessie)

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62 OCT 19 1955

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)

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☐ (j)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(D)

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☐ (b)(7)(E)

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☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (k)(4)

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☐ (b)(8)

☐ (k)(5)

☐ (b)(5)

☐ (b)(9)

☐ (k)(6)

☐ (b)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

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Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of

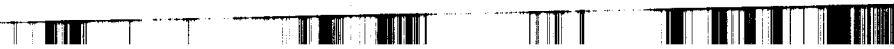
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- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
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FBI/DOJ



Mr. [redacted]
b7c

SAC, New York (65-15665) (orig. & 1) 48130 October 12, 1955

Director, FBI (100-376050)

info foll 11-29-55
Rebke 12-25-55
H. W. S/mk.

\$

WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT,
with alias
ESPIONAGE - R

[redacted]

bl

[redacted]

info cov Sur 11/3

[redacted]

Sent
See notation
Serial 118

cc - 2 - Washington Field (65-5735)

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Sizoo _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

HWS:mgh
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EX-121

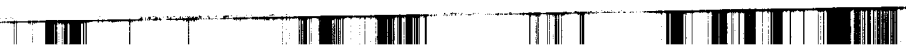
100-376050-107

OCT 14 1955

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Section 552

Section 552a

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FBI/DOJ



4-22 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

10-6, 1955

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☒ Attention **[REDACTED]**
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Return to **[REDACTED]** Supervisor
Room **1738**

SECRET

☐ All References
☒ Subversive References
☐ Main References Only
☐ Restrict to Locality of **[REDACTED]**
☐ Breakdown ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☒ Exact Name Only
☒ Exact Spelling
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

SUBJECT
Address **[REDACTED]**

Localities **[REDACTED]**

Birthdate & Place **[REDACTED]**

R# **[REDACTED]** Date **10-6** Searcher Initial **msa**
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

SI **64-200-267-201 P. 21**
I **64-200-260-140**
SI **105-14603-16, encl. P. 87**
I **64-211-267-29 P. 2**
— **[REDACTED] (S)**
SI **61-5381-8326 encl. P. 3934**
— **[REDACTED] (B.D.) (S)**
SI **64-211-38X**
— **65-58501-181 (S)**

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100-376050-108

4-22 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

10-6

1955

☒ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☒ Attention [REDACTED]
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☒ Return to [REDACTED] Ext. 2184
Supervisor [REDACTED]
Room 1738

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☐ All References
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SUBJECT
Address

Localities

Birthdate & Place

R# Date 10-6 Searcher Initial mea
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SI 64-200-267-201 P. 23
SI 61-3499-303X
SE 62-60527-31244
SI 64-211-267-1X
SI 61-771-326 incl. p. 17
SI 100-342124-7 (S)
[REDACTED] (Var.)
SI 61-771-1298 incl. p. 11
SI 1002 incl. p. 8
SI 739 incl. p. 6
SI 64-200-267-201 P. 8, 50
[REDACTED] (S)
SI 64-211-33 incl. p. 51
SI 62-6404-225 incl. p. 53
[REDACTED] 2.320, incl. p. 87
NI 100-304397-46 P. 2

4-22 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

10-6, 1955

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☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☒ Forward to File Review
☒ Return to [REDACTED] Ext. 2184
Supervisor
Room 1738

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☐ All References
☒ Subversive References
☐ Main [REDACTED] References Only
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☐ Breakdown ☒ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Exact Name Only
☒ Exact Spelling
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form (S)

SUBJECT
Address [REDACTED]

Localities [REDACTED]

Birthdate & Place [REDACTED]

R# [REDACTED] Date 10-6 Searcher Initial [REDACTED]
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

SI 100-351199-171 [REDACTED] (S)
SI 100-376050-9390 [REDACTED] (S)
SI 61-13499-5241 [REDACTED]

CONFIDENTIAL

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EX-107

100-376050-108

11698

[REDACTED]

(S)

(orig. & 2)

October 12, 1955

RE: WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT,
with alias

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

(S)

[REDACTED]

(S)

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100-376050

cc - 2 - London

SECRET - AIR COURIER

cc - 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

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2-12-78

380414

58 OCT 18 1955

CONFIDENTIAL

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-376050)(100-411901) DATE: 10/11/55

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (100-39183) (65-4791)

SUBJECT: WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, wa.
ESPIONAGE - RReNYlet, 8/23/55 *See 1st*

67C-
67D-
[REDACTED]

No information of a subversive nature regarding CORNELL has been developed by the Newark Office, and the only allegation of CP membership was made by BURDETT as set forth in New York report dated 6/29/55.

REGISTERED MAIL

WJR:cmf

(7)

2 cc: New York (65-15665) (100-108590) REG. MAIL

1 cc: Newark (65-4791)

ALL THE INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-20-2006 BY 384

RECORDED-45

OCT 17 1955

71 OCT 21 1955

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-411901-109

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Air-Tel

Transmit the following Teletype message to: ^{New York 10/24/55} Bureau

FD-36

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Sizoo	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, wa; ESPIONAGE - R.

Rebulet 10/12/55.

The Bureau is advised that [redacted] advised on 10/21/55, that the subject left New York on 7/31/55, for London, England, on an assignment of the Columbia Broadcasting System(CBS) and is expected to be in London until 3/1/56. At that time, according to the informant, the subject may then be given an assignment in Rome, Italy; however, this possible additional assignment is not definite.

The informant advised that the subject is currently assigned as a foreign correspondent for CBS, reporting generally on the news in the area in which he is stationed. He is said to be residing at an unknown hotel in London, England, but can be located at the office of CBS, 26 Hallam Street, London.

It is noted that New York letter 5/4/55, reported the subject had requested his identity be temporarily concealed in connection with other matters in which the information furnished by him may be used until such time as he shall advise to the contrary. In contact with the subject on July 1, 1955, subject again requested that although he had appeared before an open hearing of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Washington, D.C., concerning his past activities, he desired that his name continue to be protected temporarily, until such time as he deems it unnecessary.

It is being left to the Bureau's discretion as to whether the subject be contacted abroad at some future date by a Bureau representative, to determine if he now desires to have his name protected.

RECORDED 34

110

REPLY

- 3 - Bureau(100-376050)(RM)
1 - Washington Field(65-5735)(Info)(RM)

WKB:MAL (#6)
65-15665

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Mr. Belmont

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-12-98 BY SP4-BJA/PMG
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48129

b1
b7C
b7D
b2

1 photo to NY and
1 photo to WFO by
0-24 on 11/15/55

Burdett presently in Europe. Don't
transmit this photo for display to
Burdett until WFO has checked
for availability of other photos. All
can be sent at once. 10-26-55-48

ENCLO. ATTACHED

811-X3

INDEXED - 75

100,376,050

RECORDED - 75

NOV 2 1955

NOV 5 1955

51 NOV 8 1955

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2-12-98 380414

100-376050

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380419

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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ENCLOSURE

100-396050-111



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Section 552Section 552a☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (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)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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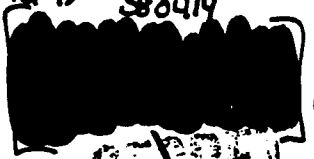
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100-376050-111

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DECLASSIFY ON: 20X6
2-12-79 380414

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100-376050-111



WINSTON BURDETT

FBIHQ FILE 100-376050

SECTION 5



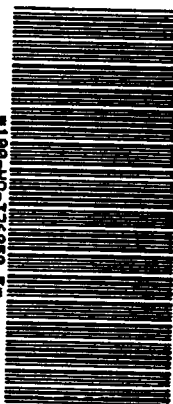
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100-HQ-376050-5M

SERIALS 112-

100-HQ-376050

SECTION 5

SECTION 5
SERIALS 112-

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Transfer-Call 421



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office NEW YORK	Office of Origin NEW YORK	Date 11/16/55	Investigative Period 9/21-23; 10/9, 12, 13, 19-21, 24, 21; 11/4/55
TITLE OF CASE WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, wa		Report made by [REDACTED] -b7C	Typed By: apf
		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

Synopsis:

Subject left NYC, 7/31/55, for a CBS assignment in London, England, as a Foreign Correspondent. He is expected to remain in London until 3/1/56, when he may be assigned to Rome, Italy. Information concerning certain past associates of the subject obtained.

- P -

AGENCY RAB, Ca, State
REQ. REC'D
DATE FOR 11-23-55
HOW FOR 9-6 9-4 E 9-14 B
BY H. W. S. / [initials]

DETAILS:

Activities of Subject

On October 21, 1955, [REDACTED], who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the subject had left New York City,

Handwritten: 11/16/55 1-27-56
Reply: See NY 24 (10-1)
attached 11/27/55

Approved <i>[Signature]</i>	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: 5-Bureau (100-376050) (RM) 2-Washington Field (65-5735) (RM) 3-New York (65-15665)		100-376050-112	RECORDED - 8
		NOV 17 1955	INDEXED - 8
		EX-122	

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63 NOV 25 1955

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2-13-98

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380414

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955 O-344750

NY 65-15665

New York, on July 31, 1955, for London, England, on an assignment of the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) and is expected to be in London until March 1, 1956. The informant said that the subject may then be given an assignment in Rome, Italy; however, this possible additional assignment is not definite.

The informant related that the subject is currently assigned as a Foreign Correspondent for CBS, reporting generally on the news in the area in which he is stationed. He is said to be residing at an unknown hotel in London, England, but that he can be located at the office of CBS, 26 Hallam, London.

Information Concerning Certain Past Associates of Subject

HERBERT CORNELL, also known as:
Herbert Cohn

b7c { It is noted that on July 20, 1953, the subject furnished a signed statement relating to his past activities and associates to SAS [redacted] and [redacted], in which he stated that he had known a HERBERT COHN as a reporter and movie reviewer on the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle", a now defunct newspaper published in Brooklyn, New York. He said that COHN had been known to him as a Communist Party member during the years 1937-1940, when he, BURDETT, had been a Communist Party member at the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" unit of the Communist Party.

b7c- On April 19, 1955, the subject furnished a signed statement of his past activities and associates to SAS [redacted] when he advised that in the spring of 1947, he had received a letter from HERBERT COHN. He said that in his letter, COHN asked him to make a contribution of money. He

NY 65-15665

said that he assumed that this contribution of money was designed for Communist Party purposes and on that basis assumed also that COHN was, at that time, still a member of the Communist Party at the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle", where he thought COHN was still employed. He said that he never responded to COHN's letter and, of course, never sent him any money.

67C- On February 9, 1954, a review of the records of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" by SA [REDACTED] in connection with another matter disclosed that on November 13, 1950, HERBERT COHN changed his name in the records of that newspaper to HERBERT CORNELL. The records showed that he had been employed by the newspaper as a movie critic from October 1, 1935, to October 10, 1942, leaving to enter the United States Military Service and as a movie critic and news reporter from December 3, 1945 to May 31, 1952.

67C
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[REDACTED]
MONROE STERN

It is noted that in his statement of April 19, 1955, the 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 the subject, he found STERN to be Press Relations Officer for the Embassy and since he had known him as a newspaperman, asked him to lunch. He said that it was during the course of the luncheon that he realized that

NY 65-15665

STERN was indeed, from all the circumstantial evidence, a Communist or the next thing to it. He said that the conversation turned at one point to events in Greece on which subject STERN made some sweeping, dogmatic statements of a kind which only a Communist would be apt to make. He said that he then concluded that STERN, as a Communist, remembered him as having been at one time a Communist Party member. The subject said that he cannot recall STERN as having been definitely a Communist Party member and that, although he had seen him at meetings of the New York Newspaper Guild, he cannot specifically recall ever having seen him at a city-wide "fraction" meeting of Communist newspapermen.

It is noted that the "New York Times", a daily newspaper published in New York City, New York, under date of December 23, 1940, disclosed that MONROE STERN had been elected President of the New York Newspaper Guild and a copy of the same paper dated June 25, 1941, disclosed that STERN was then Secretary of the New York Guild Delegation to the National Convention in Detroit, Michigan. The issue of the same paper dated August 21, 1946, disclosed that STERN was then Yugoslav Information Officer and in a speech in Washington, D.C., had minimized the seriousness of the shooting down of American planes over Yugoslavia.

67C- In connection with another matter, a review of the Foreign Official Status Notification Form filed by the Yugoslav Embassy with the United States State Department concerning MONROE STERN, by SA [REDACTED] in 1947, disclosed that he is a native born American citizen, born on August 21, 1900, at Hartford, Connecticut. The record showed that at that time, he was in charge of public relations at the Yugoslav Embassy, in Washington, D.C., and that he had assumed those duties on September 17, 1945.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 65-15665

Regarding the Newspaper Guild of New York,

67C
67D
(
[redacted] a New York newspaper, on December 15, 1950,
furnished a signed statement to SA [redacted]
which stated in part as follows:

4
"In 1946, a group of anti-Communist Guild members, of which I was one, had been working for some years to defeat a pro-Communist faction which had controlled the Newspaper Guild of New York almost since its inception in 1933. It (the Communist faction) had held a majority of the citywide offices and had always placed a Communist in the principal, full-time, paid office of Executive Vice President. It had elected as President in various years, Communists, reliable fellow travelers, or, when anti-Communist sentiment was strong, 'innocents' who believed it was possible to work with Communists. During the years of pro-Communist control, the office of Executive Vice President was held exclusively by MILTON KAUFMAN, NAT EINHORN, and JACK RYAN."

- P -

- 5 -

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NY 65-15665

INFORMANT

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity and/or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent Receiving Information</u>	<u>File Where Located</u>
b2 b7C b7D { [REDACTED]	10/21/55	10/21/55	SA [REDACTED]	Instant Report

Careful consideration has been given to the source concealed and a T symbol was utilized in the report only in that instance where the identity of the source must be concealed.

LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD

At Washington, D.C.

Will report results of investigation conducted at the United States State Department through contact with other appropriate sources as suggested by Bulet to New York, 10/12/55, in this case.

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will await results of investigation conducted by WFO and thereafter consider the advisability of conducting additional investigation in this case.

67C-

REFERENCE

New York report of SA [REDACTED] 9/13/55. *See 105*
Bureau letter to New York, 10/12/55. *See 107*
New York airtel to Bureau, 10/24/55. *See 110*
New

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-376050)

DATE: 12/27/55

FROM : SAC, WFO (65-5735)

CLASSIFIED BY SP4 RA/TMG
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6SUBJECT: WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, was.
ESPIONAGE - R380414 2-13-98
8/10/97

[REDACTED] (S)

The following offices have been checked to date with negative results, unless noted to the contrary: State Security; Visa Office, Department of State; Biographic Information Section, Department of State, and CIA.

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

2 - Bureau
2 - New York (00) (65-15665) (RM)
1 - WFO
HF:af
(5)

RECORDED - 97 00-376050-113

INDEXED - 97

18 DEC 28 1955

EX-121

60 JAN 3 1956

b7c

WFO 65-5735

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (S)

61

No additional information other than that previously set forth in this case was located.

No photographs were located of any of these persons.

cor Ser 116
WFO will check the files of the Central Office of INS for additional descriptive information and/or photographs of the above-named individuals.

WFO

cor Ser 117
[REDACTED] (S)

NY

*Converted
by NY
2/7/56*

~~SECRET~~



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-376050)
 FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (65-15665)
 SUBJECT: WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, was
 ESPIONAGE-R

DATE: 2/7/56

ReBulet to New York, 10/12/55; WFO letter to Bureau,
 12/27/55, and 01 Form 1/27/56 (attached).

Referenced 01 Form requests Bureau be advised when
 report in instant matter may be expected.

It is noted that subject advised on 6/27/55 that he
 has been unable to recognize the name of Madam A. GEGALOVA as
 being identical with the name of the unknown woman official
 that he had contacted at the Russian Embassy in Ankara, Turkey.

RECORDED-9

2-Bureau (100-376050) (RM)
 1-Washington Field (65-5735) (RM)
 1-New York (65-15665)

JEM:jg
 (4)

INDEXED-9

ENCLOSURE

64 FEB 15 1956

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6-380414

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Letter to the Director
NY 65-15665

~~SECRET~~

A search of the photograph files of the NYO
for photographs of the above named individuals was negative.

(cor Sec 117)
b1
(NY) [REDACTED] (S)

Accordingly, no report is being written at
this time and case is being continued in a pending status.

b2
b7D>

[REDACTED] advised on 10/21/55 that the subject
left New York on 7/31/55 for London, England, on an
assignment for the Columbia Broadcasting System and is
expected to be in London until 3/1/56. At that time,
according to the informant, the subject may then be
given an assignment in Rome, Italy. However, this
latter possible assignment is not definite.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York (Your file 65-15665) DATE: 1/27/56

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile & serial 100-376050-112)

SUBJECT: WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, wa Office of Origin: New York

ESPIONAGE - R

1. () The deadline in this case has passed and the Bureau has not received a report. You are instructed to submit a report immediately. In the event a report has been submitted, you should make a notation of the date on which it was submitted on this letter and return it to the Bureau, Room # 1738.

Report submitted _____

Report will be submitted _____

Reason for delay _____

2. () Advise Bureau re status of this case.

3. () Advise Bureau when report may be expected.

4. () Surep immediately.

(Place your reply on this form and return to the Bureau. Note on the top serial in the case file the receipt and acknowledgment of this communication.)

100-376050-114 ENCLOSURE

SEARCHED _____	INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____	FILED _____
JAN 30 1956	
FBI - NEW YORK	

CONFIDENTIAL

Liaison

67C

100-376050

VIA LIAISON

Date: February 10, 1956

To:

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, with alias
ESPIONAGE - R

CLASSIFIED BY SP4BAM/ML
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1,6
380414 2-13-98

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

cc New York (65-15665) (Info)
cc 1 Washington Field (65-5735) (Info)

ENTERED 10 1956 NOTE PAGE TWO

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FEB 14 1956

FEB 14 1956

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~~SECRET~~

b1 -

(S)

NOTE:

Burdett at present a CBS commentator was accused by Elizabeth Bentley to have been a contact of her superior, Jacob Golos. Burdett in signed statements of 7/20/53 and 4/19/55 and in Executive and public sessions on 5/12/55 and 6/29/55, respectively, before the Eastland Committee admitted contact with Golos in 1940's, CP membership in the US from 1937 to 1940 and contacts with several unidentified persons in Europe from 1940-42. [REDACTED]

b1 {

(S)

~~SECRET~~

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-376050) DATE: 2/28/56

FROM : SAC, WFO (65-5735)

SUBJECT: WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, was.,
ESPIONAGE - R
(OO: New York)

Re WFO letter to the Bureau dated 12/27/55.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

2 - Bureau
2 - New York (65-15665) (Encl. 1)
1 - WFO

HF:ejm

64 MAR 8 1956

SP4-BJA/TM6
2-13-98 3804/4 X-125

INDEXED - 47

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FBI/DOJ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Reporting Office NEW YORK	Office of Origin NEW YORK	Date 3/26/56	Investigative Period 3/12,13,14/56
TITLE OF CASE WINSTON MANFIELD BURDETT, was		Report made by [REDACTED] -67C	Typed By: myd
CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R		[REDACTED] (S)	

CLASSIFIED BY SP4-BJ/TMG
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1
2-13-98 380414

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Synopsis:

Subject in signed statements dated 7/20/53 and 4/19/55, advised that his Soviet espionage contact in Sweden in February, 1940, was one "MILLER" or Man # 3. [REDACTED]

set forth. Subject as of 3/15/56 on assignment as news correspondent with CBS, Rome Bureau, Rome, Italy.

--- P* ---

DETAILS:

Subject in signed statements dated July 20, 1953, and April 19, 1955, furnished information concerning his Communist Party activities in Brooklyn, New York, in 1937 to 1940 and concerning his espionage activities abroad from 1940 to 1941.

He advised that he arrived in Stockholm, Sweden in the latter part of February, 1940, and was contacted at the Patricia Hotel by "MILLER", or person referred to as man # 3 in subject's signed statement. Thereafter, BURDETT had three or four

2 ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Approved: EX-108	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below
Copies made:	ENCLOSURE	100-376050-117
5 Bureau (100-376050) (RM) (Encls. 2)		17 MAR 27 1956
3 New York (65-15665)		RECORDED - 40
		INDEXED - 40
		EX-108

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CONFIDENTIAL

NY 65-15665

meetings with "MILLER" and on last meeting "MILLER" directed BURDETT to bring back a report on subject's observations with regard to Finnish public morale and the Finn's reactions to Russian bombings. BURDETT went to Helsinki and, on his return to Stockholm, met "MILLER" at a pre-arranged rendezvous at which time a later meeting was arranged. At this later meeting BURDETT gave a report on the Finnish war to "MILLER", and the latter told BURDETT his assignment was completed. BURDETT further advised in his signed statements that "MILLER" gave him \$200.00 for his expenses for the trip to Finland, and later, when he told him his assignment was completed, gave him a sum of money to cover his passage back to the United States. BURDETT advised that at that time he did not expect to see "MILLER" again.

In June, 1940 subject decided to go to Rumania, and he made application for Russian and German visas and several days later was again contacted by "MILLER" who came to BURDETT'S hotel room in Stockholm. "MILLER" told subject he was pleased about BURDETT'S impending trip, and indicated that word of this trip came to "MILLER" directly from the Russian Embassy or Consulate in Stockholm. "MILLER" instructed BURDETT to register at the Hotel Moskva upon his arrival in Moscow where he would be contacted. BURDETT described man #3, or "MILLER" as follows:

Age	Early 40's (1940)
Height	5'10" or 5'11"
Build	Strong, heavy set, peasant type
Hair	Brown, dark in appearance
Peculiarities	Square headed with flat face
	Speech, rather halting English with thick accent
Travel	Indicated he had once been in the US., possibly in New York.

(
b1

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It is noted that in his signed statement referred to above, subject had said that among his Soviet contacts abroad there had been an unknown woman official at the Russian Embassy in Ankara whom he had contacted during the period from about March, 1941, to March, 1942. He said that he referred to this unknown woman official as Madam and is now unable to recall her surname. He said she was the highest Russian Embassy official under the Russian Ambassador and believed her title was Counselor of the Russian Embassy or at least as high as First Secretary of the Embassy.

On June 27, 1955, the subject advised that he has been unable to recognize the name of Madam A. GEGALOVA as being identical with the name of the unknown woman official that he had contacted at the Russian Embassy in Ankara. He said he believes the surname of this unknown woman ended with the letters "OVA"; however, he was unable to furnish any additional information concerning her name.

b1

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

Handwritten notes: "No photo", "See Ser", "13"

SECRET



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Section 552

Section 552a

☒ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (d)(5)

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☐ (j)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

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☐ (k)(1)

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FBIHQ File 100-376050-117 (Page 4)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 65-15665

MISCELLANEOUS

b2
b7D

On March 12, 1956, [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that BURDETT would be in London, England until March 15, 1956, and then go to Rome, Italy where he would be on an indefinite assignment for the CBS Bureau in Rome.

61- ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU: [REDACTED]

--- P* ---

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 65-15665

~~SECRET~~

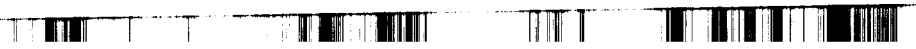
Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to Whom Furnished	File Number Where Located
b1 b2 b7D (b2 b7C b7D ([REDACTED]	1955 (S)	Bureau	65-15665-122
	BURDETT to be on CBS assignment in Rome, Italy after CBS, 485 Madison Ave, 3/15/56 NYC	3/12/56	SA [REDACTED]	65-15665

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T-symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

b1
(
[REDACTED] (S)
[REDACTED] (S)
[REDACTED] (S)
[REDACTED] (S)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE



NY 65-15665

b1
(

LEADS:

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

Will await results of interview to be arranged
by the Bureau for the purpose of determining identity of subject's
espionage contact # 3, or Mr. "MILLER."

b1
(

REFERENCE

New York letter to Bureau February 7, 1956.

*One
Sgt
126*

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

~~SECRET~~

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU:

RE: WINSTON MANFIELD BURDETT, was
ESPIONAGE - R

BU 100-1376050
NY 65-156651

*1 copy to Rm
1 copy to 1/5/74*

Info on ENURbpc
CLASSIFIED BY SP4-RJA/TMG
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X
380414 2-13-90

EVIDENCE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

ENCLOSURE

100-1376050-117



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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

Section 552a

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☐ (b)(7)(A)

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☐ (b)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

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Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____

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

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

FBIHQ File 100-376050-117 (enclosure)

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FBI/DOJ

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-376050)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (65-15665)
SUBJECT: WINSTON MANFIELD BURDETT, was
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 3/26/56

SECRET

47878

Enclosed herewith are five copies of report of SA [redacted], at New York, dated and captioned as above.

A confidential source at CBS, NYC, advised on 3/12/56, that after 3/15/56 BURDETT would be on assignment with the CBS Rome Bureau, Rome Italy, for an indefinite period, and could be reached through the CBS Rome Bureau.

It is suggested that appropriate Bureau source interview BURDETT for purpose of ascertaining if "MILLER" or man # 3 [redacted]

Inasmuch as there are no further leads, the NYO is placing this case in a pending inactive status. At the conclusion of the interview with BURDETT [redacted] appropriate action will be taken by the NYO.

2-Bureau (100-376050) (Encls 5) (RM)
1-New York (65-15665)

JEM:myd (#6)

(3)

ENCLOSURE
40

EX-108

EX-108

100-376050-117

17 MAR 27 1956

CLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/10/01 BY [redacted]

Tickler: Mr. [redacted] -67C
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Boardman

Legal Attache, Rome (Orig & 1)

April 9, 1956

RECORDED-11 Director, FBI (100-376050) -117

WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

EX-125

Enclosed for the information and assistance of
the Legal Attache in Rome are a copy of a self-explanatory
memorandum from New York to the Bureau dated 3/26/56 and a
copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] made
3/26/56 at New York in this case.

67C -

[redacted] (S)

Enclosures (3)

cc - 2 - Legal Attache, London

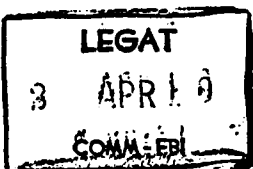
cc - 1 - New York (65-15665) (for info)

cc - 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route thru for review)

HWS:pb
(10)

Cover memo, Belmont to Boardman was prepared
4/5/56 by HWS:pb in connection with this outgoing.

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
 Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy



53 APR 16 1956

CLASSIFIED BY SP4-BJA/TMG
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6

380414-2-13-98

VBB 11 1022

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. L. V. Boardman

DATE: April 5, 1956

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, was
ESPIONAGE - R

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

Burdett, at present a CBS commentator stationed in Rome, was accused by Elizabeth Bentley of having been a contact of her superior, Jacob Golos. Burdett, in signed statements given to New York agents on 7/20/53 and 4/19/55, and in executive and public sessions on 5/12/55 and 6/29/55, respectively, before the Eastland Committee admitted contact with Golos in the 1940's; CP membership in the U. S. from 1937 to 1940, and contacts with several unidentified individuals in Europe from 1940 to 1942. One such contact was identified by Burdett as "Mr. Miller."

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of frequent previous contact between Burdett and Bureau agents in New York and Burdett's cooperative attitude toward them, there is attached for approval and transmittal a letter to the Legal Attache, Rome, cc to Legal Attache in London, directing the Legal Attache in Rome

HWS:pb
(4)

RECORDED-45

67C - Ticklers: Mr. [redacted]
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont

EX-103

100-376050-118

17 APR 11 1956

CLASSIFIED BY SP4-BJA/TMG
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

2-13-78 380414

71 APR 17 1956

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-376050)

FROM : Legal Attache, London (65-917)

SUBJECT: WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: April 23, 1956

~~SECRET~~

GIR

ReBulet to Rome 4/9/56.

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

CC: Rome, sent direct

JFO:ic

-P-

(6)

RECORDED-82

MAY 1 1956

B I

REC'D - ESPIONAGE

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

MAY 30 5 55 PM '56

SECTION - ESPIONAGE

CLASSIFIED BY SP4-BAL/MG

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X6

2-13-98 380414

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT

WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

32

let to Legat, London

5/11/56 HWS



Legal Attache
London, England (65-917) (orig. & 1) May 11, 1956

Director, FBI (100-376050) - 119

WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

RECORDED

EX-122

61

HWS:jdb
(5)

cc - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 01/11/01 BY 1043

CLASSIFIED BY SP4-BJA/TMG
DECLASSIFY ON: 28X1,6
2-13-98 380414

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COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
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Parsons _____
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Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
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MAY 18 1956

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12 DEPT OF JUSTICE
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MAY 11 1956

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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- ☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

Section 552a

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☐ (k)(1)

The national security
Act of 1947 and the
CIA Act of 1949.

☐ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

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FBI/DOJ



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☐ (k)(1)

The national security
Act of 1947 and the
CIA Act of 1949.

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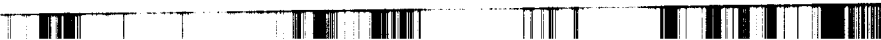
- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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FBI/DOJ



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FOIPA
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Section 552

Section 552a

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☐ (j)(2)

☒ (b)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(C)

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The National Security

☐ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (k)(2)

Act of 1947 and the

☐ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (k)(3)

CIA Act of 1949.

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (k)(4)

☐ (b)(4)

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☐ (k)(6)

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☐ (k)(7)

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FBI/DOJ



CONFIDENTIAL

icklers: Liaison

b7c
per FBI

~~SECRET~~

VIA LIAISON

100-376050

RECORDED - 88

100-376050-122

Date: May 4, 1956

To: Director (orig and one)
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, with alias
ESPIONAGE - R

Your References: CSCI

b1, b3
per CIA
(S)

CLASSIFIED BY SP4-BJA
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1/6
2-13-98 380414

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1
per FBI

For your information, a review reflects that other than the subject of this case,

[REDACTED]

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
 Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Gandy

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAY 21 1956

CONFIDENTIAL

WAT
WAT

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NOTE:

Burdett, at present a CBS commentator stationed in Rome, was accused by Elizabeth Bentley to have been a contact of her superior, Jacob Golos. Burdett in signed statements given to New York agents on 7/20/53 and 4/19/55 and in executive and public sessions on 5/12/55 and 6/29/55, respectively, before the Eastland Committee admitted contact with Golos in the 1940's; CP membership in the U.S. from 1937 to 1940; and contacts with several unidentified individuals in Europe from 1940 to 1942.

b1
b3
per
CHA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4-27-1956

b7c- ☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention
☒ Return to [redacted] - 1738
Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

- ☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- ☐ Restricted to Locality of
☒ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject [redacted] (S)
Birthdate & Place
Address

Localities

R# [redacted] Date 4-30 Searcher Initials dm
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

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[redacted] (S)

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" 117 (photo)

" 114

" 113

" 108

" 116

64-211-267-2902

105-14603-168087

64-200-260-140

64-200-267-201021

HB

61-5381-32264-23439

4-22 (6-15-55)
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

4-27-1956

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Attention **SECRET**
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
b7c- ☒ Return to **SECRET** Ext. _____
Supervisor _____
Room 1738

☐ All References
☒ Subversive References
☐ Main _____ References Only
☐ Restrict to Locality of _____
☐ Breakdown ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☒ Exact Name Only
☐ Exact Spelling
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

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Address **SECRET** (S)

Localities _____
Birthdate & Place _____

R# _____ Date 4-30 Searcher Initial *dn*
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

100-376050-113
SECRET (S)

4-22 (Rev. 3-22-56)
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

4-27-1956

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention
☒ Return to Schweppe - 1738
Supervisor Room Ext

Type of References Requested:

- ☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- ☐ Restricted to Locality of
☒ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

b1 { Subject [REDACTED] (S)
Birthdate & Place
Address

Localities

R# Date 4-30 Searcher Initials dn.
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62-6404-200-47
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61-3499-775
100-352375-2047

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4-22 (Rev. 5-22-56)
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

4-21-1956

b7c- ☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention
☒ Return to [REDACTED] - 1738
Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of
☒ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

b1 {

Subject [REDACTED]
Birthdate & Place [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]

Localities

R# Date 4-30 Searcher Initials mek
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

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4-27-, 1956

b7c-

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒ Subversive References Only
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☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

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100-376050-117 photo
100-304397-26
65-62591-45 and p 18;
100-376050-116
65-62591-107 pg 9;
[REDACTED]
100-376050-117
[REDACTED] (man)
61-3499-825 pg 56; 806p 28.
65-62591-85 pg 23;

67C

7

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

4-27-1956

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention
☒ Return to [REDACTED] - 1738
Supervisor Room ~~65~~.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main [REDACTED] References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of [REDACTED]
☒ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

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Subject [REDACTED] (S)
Birthdate & Place
Address

Localities

R# [REDACTED] Date 4-30 Searcher Initials [REDACTED]
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

b1 -

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

4-21-1956

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention
☒ Return to [REDACTED] -1738
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Type of References Requested:

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☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☒ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject [REDACTED]
 Birthdate & Place _____
 Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 4-30 Searcher Initials meh
 FILE NUMBER SERIAL

NR
 [REDACTED] (S)
 100-769-12034, 13317
 61-5381-1742, 1633, 1688,
 1701X,
 64-200-267-20/p 44;
 65-62591-85 p 46;
 65-63243-8
 61-5381-1698, 1581, 1639
 64-211-242-723 p 3;
 Variability (Var)
 61-5381-1634
 [REDACTED] (S)
 39-0-37210 (S)
 [REDACTED]
 NR 96-4757
 96-0-60165-
 V.
 61-5381-3811 p 61, 62; 3637,
 8

b1

4-27-, 1956

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention _____
☒ Return to _____ - 1738
Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

- ☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- ☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☒ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject

Birthdate & Place

Address

Localities

Localities _____
R# _____ Date 4-30 Searcher Initials meh.
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

Rd

Date _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

NR.

~~SECRET~~

4-27-, 1956

b7c-

(5)

SUBJECT [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]

b1

Searcher Initial me

FILE NUMBER SERIAL

_____ S

SECRET

4-27-, 1956

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention
☒ Return to [REDACTED] - 1738
Supervisor Room En.

Type of References Requested:

- ☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- ☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☒ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

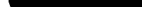
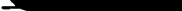
61 - Subject [REDACTED] (S)
 Birthdate & Place [REDACTED]
 Address [REDACTED]

Localities

R# _____ Date 4-30 Searcher Initials meh
 _____ FILE NUMBER SERIAL

100-376050-117, 113
61-771-1298 p 11, 100 p 5,
65-62591-85 end p 51,
61-771-739 end p 6,
64-200-267-201 p 8, 50,
[REDACTED] (S)
64-200-267-201 p 23,
61-3499-303X
100-376050-108, 114,
62-60527-31244
64-211-267-1X
61-771-326 end p 12,
100-342424-7

4-21-, 1956

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention 
☒ Return to  - 1738
Supervisor Room Ent.

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☒ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject _____
 Birthdate & Place _____
 Address _____

Localities

Localities _____
R# _____ Date 4-30 Searcher Initials meb
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

NR [REDACTED] (S)
one [REDACTED] (S)
64-330-238-2946
100-369496-27 and 298, 1081

4-22 (Rev. 3-22-56)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

4-21-1956

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention
☒ Return to [REDACTED] - 1738
Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of
☒ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject [REDACTED] (3)
Birthdate & Place
Address

Localities

R# Date 4-30 Searcher Initials [REDACTED]
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

NR
One
62-6404-200 and p164;
100-7826-54-115
13

4-22 (6-15-55)
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section
4-27-1956

670- ☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Attention ~~SECRET~~
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☒ Return to ~~SECRET~~ Ext. _____
Supervisor _____
Room 1738

☐ All References
☒ Subversive References
☐ Main _____ References Only
☐ Restrict to Locality of _____
☐ Breakdown ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☒ Exact Name Only
☐ Exact Spelling
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

SUBJECT ~~SECRET~~ (S)
Address _____
Localities _____
Birthdate & Place _____
R# _____ Date 4-30 Searcher Initial _____
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

61
64-200-267-201 p 21
~~SECRET~~ (S)
61-3499-154 p 151
61-16-1516-1 p 1262
1538 p 85
133-223-19
64-200-260-120, 141
61-16-1582 p 110
64-200-267-182
100-46351-22
~~SECRET~~ (S)
100-308748-3770 p 3
61-16-1262
~~SECRET~~ (S)
64-200-267-182, 201 p 21
64-200-260-140, 648 p 21
~~SECRET~~ (S)
64-200-267-178
64-200-260-118, 120, 141, 139, 99
61-16-1582 p 110
64-200-231-866, 853 p 25
100-380381-4 (S)

4-22a

Subj:

Supervisor:

Room

1734

R#

Date _____

4-30

Searcher

Initial

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

100-46351-22

64-250-260-133,123.

61-16-1516 p 3, 15, 1534, 89

100 - 308748 - 3220.015

101-3499-154 p151:

61-16-1538p2j

$$100 - 3 \times 23 \times 1 = 3$$

15-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

icklers: Liaison

67c

SECRET

100-376050

VIA LIAISON

RECORDED - 83

Date: May 4, 1956

To:

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, with alias
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CLASSIFIED BY SP4-BAM/v
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1,6
2-13-98 380414

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
 Sizoo
Winterrowd

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO - 1021ICE
SECOND BEBONGHI

MAY 21 1956

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

NOTE:

~~SECRET~~

Burdett, at present a CBS commentator stationed in Rome, was accused by Elizabeth Bentley to have been a contact of her superior, Jacob Golos. Burdett in signed statements given to New York agents on 7/20/53 and 4/19/55 and in executive and public sessions on 5/12/55 and 6/29/55, respectively, before the Eastland Committee admitted contact with Golos in the 1940's; CP membership in the U.S. from 1937 to 1940; and contacts with several unidentified individuals in Europe from 1940 to 1942.

(S)
b1
(
[REDACTED] (S)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The American Embassy
Rome, Italy

SECRET
AIR COURIER

Date: May 22, 1956
To: Director, FBI (100-376050)
From: Legal Attache (65-9)
Rome, Italy
Subject: WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

Rebureau to Rome of 4/9/56 and London memo to
Bureau of 4/23/56.

WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, Chief, Mediterranean
Area, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM (CBS), Piazza Grazioli 5,
Rome, Italy, was interviewed on 5/21/56. Mr. BURDETT, [REDACTED]

61
[REDACTED] (S)
His first impulse was to say the photograph
was that of "MILLER" as it "most certainly" shows
the same physical type. However, he cannot state with
certainty that it is "MILLER'S" photograph. If it is,
then it must have been taken sometime before he met — *not a photo*
"MILLER" in 1940. "MILLER" definitely looked older
than BURDETT, being 40 or more at a time when BURDETT
was 27. "MILLER" had a pugilistic expression like that
of the man in photograph and a taciturn, set look.

61
On the other hand, a man born in 1915, who
spoke good English with an American intonation, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] could hardly (S)
be "MILLER" as such a man would have been 25 in 1940.
whereas BURDETT was distinctly younger than "MILLER"
at that time and "MILLER" spoke halting English with
a thick accent.

PJC:mpd (4)

RECORDED-27

INDEXED-27

17 MAY 31 1956

ESP

Mr. [REDACTED]

67C

Legal Attache, London (65-917) (orig & 1)

June 12, 1956

Director, FBI (100-376050) - 123

RECORDED-62

EX-128

WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

SECRET

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-11-81 BY 1043

[REDACTED] (S)

This is to advise that Burdett, Chief,
Mediterranean Area, Columbia Broadcasting System,
Rome, Italy, was interviewed on 5-21-56.

[REDACTED]

His first impulse was to say the photograph
was that of "Miller" as it "most certainly" shows
the same physical type. However, he cannot state with
certainty that it is "Miller's" photograph. If it is,
then it must have been taken sometime before he met
"Miller" in 1940 since "Miller" definitely looked older
than Burdett, being 40 or more at a time when Burdett
was 27. "Miller" had a pugilistic expression like that
of the man in photograph and a taciturn, set look.

[REDACTED] (S)

A man born in 1915 who spoke good English with
an American intonation [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] could hardly be "Miller" as such a (S)
man would have been 25 in 1940. Burdett was
distinctly younger than "Miller" at that time and
"Miller" spoke halting English with a thick accent.

CO - 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)

NOTE: Burdett, at present a CBS commentator stationed in Rome,
was accused by Elizabeth Bentley to have been a contact of her
superior, Jacob Golos. Burdett in signed statements given to
New York Agents on 7-20-53 and 4-19-55 and in executive and public
sessions on 5-12-55 and 6-29-55, respectively, before the
Eastland Committee admitted contact with Golos in the 1940's;
CP membership in the U.S. from 1937 to 1940; and contacts with
several unidentified individuals in Europe from 1940 to 1942.

[REDACTED] (S)

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mason _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

53

HWS:stw
(5)

CLASSIFIED BY SP4BA/TMG
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1/6
380414 2-13-98

WAB H8