Only the following serials pertinent to the FOIA release in the JULIUS ROSENBERG case were reviewed for classification:

SERIALS: 328/rep 1
DO-5

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Date December 19, 1950 Time 1:45PM

Mr. David Niles tele thru Secretary

Phone No.

REMARKS

When advised of the Director's absence from the city and his indefinite return, Mr. Niles consented to speak to an assistant and was referred to Mr. Holloman in Mr. Nichols' office.

Mr. Holloman advises that Mr. Niles stated that Mrs. Anna Rosenberg was just at his office and that she gave a great deal of credit to the Bureau and to the Director for the good treatment she received in the investigation and stated the Bureau did a most commendatory job.

CC: Mr. Nichols

126-1/86-305

w/c

RECORDED 5

EX-37
16 December 1950

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I want to express my personal appreciation for the outstanding work performed by the FBI in connection with the Senate Armed Services Committee's hearing on the confirmation of Mrs. Anna Rosenberg.

Our General Counsel, Mr. Felix Larkin, handled the hearing for the Department of Defense, and he intends to write you to say in greater detail how helpful the prompt and effective cooperation of your people was, in bringing all of the facts in this case to the attention of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

My only purpose in writing, therefore, is to express to you personally my own gratitude for all that your organization has done to bring about a just result in this matter.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Marx Leva

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.
December 26, 1950

Mr. Marx Leva
Assistant Secretary of Defense
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Leva:

I deeply appreciate the sentiments expressed in your letter of December 18, 1950, in connection with the situation that arose pertaining to Mrs. Anna Rosenberg.

I was very glad that we could be of service in connection with this matter. This type of situation is something that we deal with in the Bureau on a day to day basis but seldom does the public hear about this phase of our operations.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

LBN: mcq
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT MADE AT
NEW YORK

DATE WHEN MADE
12/9/50

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE
12/7,8,9/50

REPORT MADE BY
JAMES P. MARTIN

CHARACTER OF CASE
SPECIAL INQUIRY

ALLEGATION OF ALLEGED MEMBERSHIP OF
ANNA M. ROSENBERG IN THE JOHN REED CLUB

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN on 12/7/50 stated he learned
of knowledge of ANNA M. ROSENBERG
through an attorney who FREEDMAN refused to identi-
y; that he first contacted on 12/2/50 and
on 12/3/50, on which date
he was first contacted and
쿤 told FREEDMAN he had observed ROSENBERG at
meeting of John Reed Club. He discussed
ROSENBERG with FREEDMAN on 12/4 and 12/5/50, and
on latter date gave signed statement to FREEDMAN
alleging had been recruited into John Reed
Club and CP by JAMES MAGRAW; that
during late summer and
fall 1934; that in company of MAGRAW, met
ANNA ROSENBERG and was advised by MAGRAW that ANNA
ROSENBERG was a CP member; further identified MAGRAW
as former director of Federal Writers Project, WPA;
that at meeting of Communist supervisors of writers
project, WPA, MAGRAW advised those present to for-
get early CP contacts such as ANNA ROSENBERG,
because CP had important work for these top com-
rades. In statement of 12/5/50, identified
ROSENBERG as one of founders of "Science and
Society, a Marxist Quarterly," who was later
associated with R. H. Macy and Company, and alleged
ROSENBERG was responsible for appointment of
Government officials who were "notoriously liberal"
in their hiring of known Communists. FREEDMAN
advised he distributed numerous photostatic copies
of statement among unidentified people,

APPROVED AND
FORWARDED

EDWARD SCHLES

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

INDEXED - 23

RECORDED - 5/31

COPY OF THIS REPORT

5 - Bureau
4 - New York
leaders of veteran's organizations, and U. S. Senators in Washington, D. C. Unidentified attorney mentioned by FREEDMAN identified as HALLAM M. RICHARDSON, who stated he first learned of information regarding ROSENBERG in September 1950, and brought same to attention of FREEDMAN. Statement of to FREEDMAN, on 12/5/50, obtained and set forth. [Redacted] interviewed by FBI on 12/7/50 and furnished signed statement incorporating any information that possessed as to ANNA ROSENBERG and identifying individuals who might have seen ANNA ROSENBERG at John Reed Club. [Redacted] signed statement of 12/7/50 set out. [Redacted] on 12/7/50, identified photographs of ANNA M. ROSENBERG as person who was pointed out to him by JOHN JAMES MAGRAW at John Reed Club and who was mentioned at that time by MAGRAW as CP member. JAMES MAGRAW, also known as MC GRAW, on 12/8/50 denied allegations in signed statement set forth herein. Several of individuals named by as possibly knowing of ROSENBERG'S alleged membership in John Reed Club interviewed, and they denied knowing of such membership. HENRY ALSBERG and JACOB BAKER denied that ROSENBERG exercised any influence in obtaining Government positions for BAKER and ALSBERG.
DETAILS:

At New York, N. Y.:
BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN

BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN was interviewed by SAS DONALD E. SHANNON and CHARLES D. SHORES on December 7, 1950 at the New York Office of the FBI. At the outset of the interview, Mr. FREEDMAN, in answer to questions, advised that he first became aware of the fact that_____had information concerning ANNA ROSENBERG from a conversation that he had with an attorney friend of his. He refused to identify this attorney by name. After obtaining the information from this attorney that_____had information re ANNA ROSENBERG, FREEDMAN said that he first contacted_____telephonically on December 2, 1950.

FREEDMAN said that he first saw [__] on the occasion of this first visit he advised that they discussed ANNA ROSENBERG'S membership in the John Reed Club, and the fact that_____had observed her at meetings of this club. FREEDMAN advised that he again saw [__] and continued his discussions re ANNA ROSENBERG and her alleged membership in the John Reed Club. On this occasion, FREEDMAN advised that he asked [__] if he would be willing to put the information that he had given to FREEDMAN in the form of a signed statement. According to FREEDMAN, [__], agreed to do this and arrange-

ments were made to have [__], FREEDMAN, Apartment 9-J, 300 Central Park West, New York City, in order to prepare and sign a statement. FREEDMAN said that in preparation for this statement, he had placed a typewriter on a table in his living room, and that as soon as [__] arrived, he sat down and began typing the statement. According to FREEDMAN, the statement that was typed by [__] was not dictated by FREEDMAN in any way, and was, in fact, [__] own statement. A photostatic copy of this statement was given by FREEDMAN to the interviewing agents. This statement is here set out verbatim:

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"STATEMENT OF __________ IN RE ANNA ROSENBERG

"I, __________ solemnly swear and affirm that I was a __________

from about __________ I was recruited

by James Magraw of the __________

While in his company I met Anna Rosenberg and he advised me that
this outstanding social worker was a party member but like many
important comrades was kept out of general activity that might
expose her to enemies of the Communist Party.

"In 1935 the John Reed Club was dissolved at the order of the
Communist Party and its membership rolls destroyed so as to
better conceal the identity of leading party members such as
Anna Rosenberg who by that time were already in the higher
echelons of the New Deal.

"In October 1935 James Magraw became the supervisor in charge
of the WPA Reporters Project in New York City and later became
director of the Writers' Project in this city. He said to me
at one time when the Communist supervisors had a faction
meeting in his home on Greenwich Street that it would be very
important for all of us to forget early party contacts, such
as Anna Rosenberg, in our job relationship as the Communist
Party had most important work for these top comrades. Magraw
was the close confidant of Henry Alsberg, National Director of
the Writers' Project and also of Jerry Mangione, assistant to
Alsberg and later Deputy to the Commissioner of Immigration
and Naturalization until he was exposed as a Communist and
forced to resign.

"Anna Rosenberg, one of the founders of a Communist-inspired
magazine for social workers, one of the founders of Science
and Society - A Marxist Quarterly, and later associated with
the department store - R.H. Macy - in New York - is the same
Anna Rosenberg that I recall attending meetings with at the
John Reed Club on Sixth Avenue near 8th Street in New York
City and to whom I was introduced to by my Communist Party
sponsor - James Magraw.
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"Details concerning my joining and leaving the Communist Party are to be found in the printed reports of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, the House Sub-Committee on WPA Appropriations (Woodrum Committee), the Rapp-Coudert Committee of New York State, and in the files of the FBI, the Civil Service Commission, the Office of Naval Intelligence, the other investigative agencies of the government with whom I have freely cooperated since leaving the Communist Party early"

"Anna Rosenberg, I was advised by James Magraw, also a Communist Party member, was responsible for passing on the appointments of some of Harry Hopkins closest administrators such as Jacob Baker, Henry Alsberg, Aubrey Williams, and others who were notoriously liberal in their hiring of known Communists and their appointment of known Communists to top supervisory jobs in the WPA and other New Deal agencies. The history of her appointees is to be found in the various congressional reports cited above. Without exception they showed strong Communist tendencies and did all they could to promote un-Americanism during their tenure and prior to their exposure and resignation under fire. Anna Rosenberg can be trusted, unless she has suddenly changed her previous course of action and sympathy, to again fill our government with subversive or sympathetic to subversive people - Communists, fellow travellers, and friends of fellow travellers.

"The foregoing may be investigated and will be supported by the undersigned but it is specifically requested, in the interest of future service to the government, that this statement be treated as confidential and be used only in executive sessions.

"Signed in the presence of Benjamin H. Freedman this 5th day of December, 1950.

"/s/ Benjamin H. Freedman

"Signed before me this 5th day of December, 1950 in the City of New York.

"Notary: /s/ Frank C. Kuhn"
FREEDMAN advised that sometime after obtaining this signed statement, he proceeded to Washington, D.C. He did not advise as to the date or time he went to Washington. He stated that in Washington he contacted a friend of his in the United States Government. He refused to identify this friend. He advised that he inquired from this friend in the Government about the confirmation of the appointment of ANNA M. ROSENBERG as Assistant Secretary of Defense by the Armed Services Committee of the Senate. He advised that he had been informed by this Government friend that her appointment had been confirmed by the Committee. He stated that he then contacted three veterans organizations in Washington, D.C. and that it was his understanding that each of these veterans organizations in turn contacted some United States Senators in Washington, D.C. to make available to them information in FREEDMAN's possession concerning ANNA ROSENBERG. He advised that he had in his possession between 20 and 30 photostatic copies of the signed statement of [redacted] in this matter at the time he went to Washington. He advised that he turned over these photostatic copies to many people in Washington. He refused to enumerate the individuals to whom he had turned over these statements, but stated that they were placed in the hands of individuals where they would do the most good.

In the course of the interview with Mr. FREEDMAN he volunteered the information that on the morning of December 7, 1950, he received a phone call from someone whom he refused to identify in Washington, D.C. He stated that this party was also interested in the case of ANNA ROSENBERG, and had requested that he, FREEDMAN, go to the New York County Clerk's Office in the Supreme Court in New York City, and check on the incorporation papers for the organization, Science and Society, Inc. FREEDMAN advised that the purpose of making such a check was to ascertain if, in fact, ANNA ROSENBERG's name would appear as one of the incorporators. He advised the interviewing agents that he had gone to the County Clerk's Office and had checked these records and had ascertained that her name was not among those listed as incorporators.
HALLAM M. RICHARDSON

On December 8, 1950, HALLAM RICHARDSON was interviewed at the New York Office of the FBI by SAS CHARLES D. SHORES and DONALD E. SHANNON. At the outset of the interview, RICHARDSON was asked if he knew [redacted] He replied in the affirmative and stated that he first met [redacted] which was described by RICHARDSON as an [redacted]

During August and September of 1950 RICHARDSON advised that he had litigation pending in the courts in New York that involved some individuals who were suspected of Communist connections. RICHARDSON advised that he was attempting to locate someone who could give him information concerning Communist connections of these persons. RICHARDSON stated that he, himself, at one time had been the attorney for the "Brooklyn Eagle" newspaper, and that for this reason he was familiar with many people in newspaper circles. He stated that through these connections he was informed that perhaps someone connected with the publication, "Freeman" could be of assistance to him. He advised that he went up to the office of this publication, which was located somewhere on Madison Avenue in New York City, and there he met [redacted] who was at that time [redacted] He stated that from that time on he became friendly with [redacted] and that he had [redacted] He advised that he came to consider [redacted] an authority on this question. [redacted]

RICHARDSON stated that he was told by [redacted] that he had at one time been a [redacted] He also advised that [redacted] told him that prior to becoming [redacted] that he, [redacted] which RICHARDSON also identified as an anti-Communist publication. RICHARDSON was asked if he knew BENJAMIN FREEDMAN. He replied in the affirmation, and stated that he had, in fact, represented Mr. FREEDMAN as an attorney on several matters. [redacted]
RICHARDSON advised that he first met Mr. FREEDMAN about three years ago and that since that time he has come to know him intimately. He stated that about two weeks ago he ascertained from a conversation that he had with FREEDMAN that FREEDMAN was interested in the appointment of ANNA ROSENBERG as Assistant Secretary of Defense. Mr. RICHARDSON stated that from the conversation that he had with FREEDMAN, he gathered the impression that FREEDMAN was interested in any former Communist connections that ANNA ROSENBERG might possibly have had.

RICHARDSON stated after this conversation that took place with FREEDMAN about two weeks ago, he got to thinking of FREEDMAN'S interest in ANNA ROSENBERG and he, himself, had read much in local New York newspapers concerning this appointment. He stated that he recalled seeing in some New York newspaper, which newspaper he was unable to identify, an article that mentioned that an allegation had been made that ANNA ROSENBERG'S name was alleged to have appeared on some petition of protest signed by members of the John Reed Club. RICHARDSON stated that when he saw this article in the newspaper, he made a note of the names that appeared on the alleged petition of protest. Mr. RICHARDSON gave to the interviewing agents a small three by five white card with a list of names thereon. He advised that he copied these names from the newspaper article that he referred to which he had seen in a New York newspaper within the last two weeks. On the top of this card, he stated, he had inserted the name ANNA M. ROSENBERG because he stated that this name did not appear on the list that appeared in the newspaper, but he stated that it was his understanding from what he had read or what he had been told by FREEDMAN, that the name ANNA M. ROSENBERG was supposed to have appeared on this list between the names of ANNA ROCHESTER and JULIUS ROSENTHAL. The complete list of names that appeared on this three by five card supplied by Mr. RICHARDSON is here set out:
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ANNA M. ROSENBERG (name circled)

John Reed Club
102 West 14th St.

Protest

MICHAEL GOLD
JACK HARDY
GRACE HUTCHINS
GRACE LUMPKIN
A. B. MAJIL
SCOTT MEIRING
JOSEPH NORTH
M. J. OLGIN
JOSEPH PASS
MORRIS PASS
HARRY A. POTAMKIN

ANNA ROCHESTER
JULIUS ROSENTHAL
ISIDOR SCHNEIDER
EDITH SEGAL
BELLA V. QODD
ARTHUR KALLET
EDWARD ADAMS
SUSAN JENKINS
ISRAEL AMTER
ROSE NELSON
LUDMILLA FOXLEE
DAVID ALLEN

RICHARDSON stated that he was at the home of BENJAMIN FREEDMAN, 300 Central Park West, on the evening of December 2, 1950, and that he decided to contact [_____] regarding ANNA ROSENBERG at that time. He advised that he did not have a telephone number for [_____] but that he knew [_____] himself from FREEDMAN and went down to the home of [_____] at [_____] and [_____] was not home but some woman, whom he presumed was [_____] wife, answered the door. He stated that he gave this woman his own home phone number and also the home phone number of BENJAMIN FREEDMAN, and that he told this woman that he wanted [_____] to call him as soon as possible. RICHARDSON stated that he then returned to FREEDMAN'S home, but that he did not receive a call from [_____] that evening at FREEDMAN'S home. He stated that he told FREEDMAN about [_____] but that he did not tell FREEDMAN to contact [_____] himself.

RICHARDSON advised that on Sunday morning, December 3, 1950, he received a phone call at his home from [_____] He stated that he then asked [_____] if ANNA ROSENBERG had [_____] He said [_____]
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that [blank] told him that she had and that he, [blank] had seen her at meetings of this club. RICHARDSON stated that he then recalled that he also asked [blank] if ANNA ROCHESTER or JULIUS ROSENTHAL had also been members of the John Reed Club, and that he recalled that [blank] answered in the affirmative. He also stated he may have asked about other individuals whose names appeared on the alleged petition of protest signed by members of the John Reed Club, but that he could not recall any of the names he had mentioned to [blank] at that time. 

RICHARDSON stated that he did not introduce [blank] to FREEDMAN, but that he had told FREEDMAN about [blank] and that he probably gave FREEDMAN [blank] address and told him that he thought this party might be able to give FREEDMAN information re ANNA ROSENBERG. He also recalled that he mentioned to FREEDMAN that [blank] FREEDMAN's home. Mr. RICHARDSON stated that he surmised that FREEDMAN contacted [blank] and perhaps told him that he was a close friend of his, and that in this manner FREEDMAN made his initial [blank] 

Mr. RICHARDSON advised that he had no personal information concerning ANNA ROSENBERG and that his interest in this matter stemmed from his friendship with FREEDMAN, whom he knew was interested in this matter.
SECRETING OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF ANNA M. ROSENBERG

The publication entitled "Current Biography, 1943", published by the H.W. Wilson Company, New York, New York, contains on page 631 an article regarding "ROSENBERG, ANNA M(ARYE), July 19, 1900 - Regional Head of the U.S. War Man Power Commission; Regional Director of the Social Security Board; Address: 111 West 42nd Street, New York City; h 1136 Fifth Avenue".

On this same page, this publication contains a photograph captioned "ANNA M. ROSENBERG". Copies of this photograph of ANNA M. ROSENBERG, appearing in said publication, have been made by this office and are being retained in the file of this case. It is noted that hereinafter in this report, this copy of the photograph of ANNA M. ROSENBERG will be referred to as photograph "A".

The February 19, 1935 issue of the New York "Times", a New York daily newspaper, contains a photograph of "Mrs. ANNA ROSENBERG, NRA, Regional Director". Copies of this photograph, appearing in the New York "Times" on February 19, 1935, have been made by this office and are being retained in the file of this case. Hereinafter in this report, this photograph will be referred to as photograph "B".

STATEMENT OF [Name] FURNISHED DECEMBER 7, 1950

On December 7, 1950, [Name] was interviewed at the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. At that time, [Name] furnished information to be set out in a statement form. Subsequently, on December 7, 1950, the information furnished by [Name] was typed and was shown to [Name] After reading this statement, [Name] signed same on December 7, 1950. The contents of this statement of [Name] are set out as follows:
New York, New York
December 7, 1950

"I, _______ hereby voluntarily make the following statement to James P. Martin, James M. Sheffington and Norman E. McDaniel, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me to induce me to give this statement. I have been told that I do not have to give a statement and I understand that this statement can be used in a court of law.

"My correct name is _______ and I was born in _______.

"In the _______ I was employed as a _______.

While employed at this _______ I became acquainted with a number of people who were sympathetic towards Communism, and through my association with these people I became interested in Communism.

"Shortly after ceasing my employment as _______ named James Magraw in New York City, who lived on Greenwich Street on the west side of Greenwich Street between Jane and Horatio Streets, New York City. At that time James Magraw told me that he was a member of the Communist Party and Magraw urged me to join the Communist Party. At first I did not agree to join the Communist Party, but I did, at the request of James Magraw, accompany Magraw to meetings of the John Reed Club. I recall that these meetings that I attended with James Magraw were held in the _______.

with James Magraw, I told Magraw that I would _______ and did so some time in the _______. The offices whose offices were located on the upper West Side of New York City. I
"had joined the John Reed Club shortly before I became a member of the Communist Party. I wish to state, however, that I had attended several meetings of the John Reed Club with James Magraw before I formally became a member of the John Reed Club.

"I recall that in the period after I ceased employment with the and at the time when I

sometime in the James Magraw pointed out to me certain people who were prominent in Communist Party activity. I recall that one of the persons he pointed out to me was a person he called Anna Rosenberg, who, Magraw said, was a member of the Communist Party. I recall also that at that time James Magraw told me that this Anna Rosenberg whom he had pointed out to me, was important in welfare and social work. At the time that James Magraw pointed out Anna Rosenberg to me, I felt that James Magraw wanted to impress me with the fact that there were important people such as Anna Rosenberg in the Communist Party, since Magraw at that time was urging me to join the Communist Party. However, I was not overly impressed since I did not know anything about Anna Rosenberg and was not particularly interested in social work.

"I also recall that after I did join the Communist Party, I saw this same Anna Rosenberg at meetings of the John Reed Club on about three or four occasions, between the time I joined the Communist Party and up until about the fall of

I also recall that on one of these three or four times that I saw Anna Rosenberg at meetings of the John Reed Club, subsequent to the time she was pointed out to me by James Magraw, James Magraw introduced me to Anna Rosenberg. I can recall speaking to Anna Rosenberg at one of these meetings of the John Reed Club, but as far as I can recall, the conversation between Anna Rosenberg and myself was confined to facts about the wonderful growth of the Communist movement around the John Reed Club.

"The last time that I met this Anna Rosenberg was

at a
"To the best of my knowledge, the John Reed Club was dissolved sometime in the year 1936. In this connection, I wish to state that at the time of its dissolution, Sam Fox, also known as Sam Fastman, financial secretary of Section 16 of the Communist Party, whom I had seen at meetings of the John Reed Club, told me that the John Reed Club had been officially dissolved by the Party and its records ordered destroyed. Fastman explained that the Communist Party feared that the membership records of the John Reed Club might prove to be a source of embarrassment to members of the club who had since attained prominence. He further explained that any disclosures which would reflect unfavorably upon those members of the John Reed Club who were working in behalf of the Communist Party would destroy their usefulness.

"I also recall that either before or after a meeting held at the home of James Magraw in 1936, which was a meeting of WPA supervisors who were members of the Communist Party, James Magraw mentioned Anna Rosenberg to me. On that occasion Magraw suggested to me that I forget the names of certain prominent individuals whom I had met at the John Reed Club and the circumstances under which I met them. In this regard he mentioned specifically Anna Rosenberg and added, 'You know why'. The phrase 'you know why' required no further explanation to me inasmuch as it was common knowledge that Anna Rosenberg was prominent in government agencies dealing with social welfare work.

"Within the last two or three months, and shortly prior to the appointment of Mrs. Anna Rosenberg to the position of an assistant to the Secretary of the Department of Defense, I observed in the New York Times Sunday magazine section a photograph of Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg and an article furnishing her background. I immediately recognized this photograph and identified her in my mind as the same Anna Rosenberg whom I had met at meetings of the John Reed Club in the past.

"Today, December 7, 1950, I was shown two photographs by Special Agent James P. Martin. I identified the individual appearing in these photographs as the Anna Rosenberg whom I had met at meetings of the John Reed Club on four or five occasions in the period from the late [blank] to the
I also identified the individual appearing in these two photographs as the Anna Rosenberg who was pointed out to me at a meeting of the John Reed Club in New York City by James Magraw, at which time Magraw stated she was a member of the Communist Party.

"I wish to state that I have written the name Anna Rosenberg on the back of these two photographs and also my name and the date December 7, 1930. I have marked one of these two photographs shown to me by Special Agent James P. Martin with the letter 'A' and the other photograph with the letter 'B'. The photograph marked 'B' appears to be that of Anna Rosenberg as I knew her from attendance at meetings of the John Reed Club in the period from late summer of 1934 to the fall of 1935.

"The other photograph marked 'A' also has been identified by me as a photograph of the Anna Rosenberg I saw at meetings of the John Reed Club but I wish to add that this photograph appears to have been taken subsequent to the time that I saw Anna Rosenberg at the John Reed Club. I say this because the photograph marked 'A', while recognizable by me as a photograph of the Anna Rosenberg I saw at meetings of the John Reed Club, seems to be Anna Rosenberg looking older than she did when I saw her at these meetings.

"From [illegible] I was a member of the [illegible] employed [illegible] Further, from [illegible] I was [illegible].

[widely spaced lines]

[were subsidized in part by the Communist Party. In view of my employment [illegible].

It was common knowledge at Communist Party headquarters that the John Reed Clubs throughout the United States, including the John Reed Club in New York City, had been set up upon instructions received from Moscow for the purpose of providing a recruiting base to the Party, as well as serving as a sounding board for Communist ideology among artists, writers, professionals and other
"intellectuals. It is my recollection further that the printed proceedings of the 6th World Congress of the Communist Internationale directed the establishment of John Reed Clubs in principal cities of the United States. Based upon my membership in the

I would say that the John Reed Club was not a completely Communist organization although it was organized by Communists and dominated by them. The club rooms constituted what might be described as 'an open house' where a group of about 250 to 300 individuals from various walks of life gathered at regular intervals. I wish to point out that mere attendance at the various meetings and gatherings does not automatically establish that a person was a Communist or even a Communist sympathizer. However, the majority of people frequenting this club were either Communists or Communist sympathizers.

"On various visits to the John Reed Club, I observed that the walls of the club room were decorated with Soviet placards, pictures of Lenin, Marx, Stalin and Engles, hammers and sickles, Soviet Red stars, and other Russian decorations. I also observed that a literature table was generally maintained which included the 'Daily Worker', 'Soviet Russia Today!', and a long list of Communist publications, and books by Communist authors and Communist sympathizers. While an occasional visit would not label a person in my mind as a Communist sympathizer or Communist Party member, I do know that it would have been evident to any intelligent person after their first visit to the John Reed Club that this club was a Communist organization. Accordingly, my observation of Anna Rosenberg on four or five occasions at various meetings of the John Reed Club, in addition to the information concerning her furnished to me by James Magraw as set out above, convinced me that she was not merely a casual visitor.

"While I was associated with the I heard mention of Anna Rosenberg as a person employed in the government in social welfare work, who had made herself extremely useful to the Communist Party. I recall hearing at
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Communist Party headquarters, in the period around 1936, that Anna Rosenberg had made herself useful to the Communist Party by appointing members of the Communist Party to key positions in the government and by recommending for employment with the government persons who could be depended upon to employ Communist Party members in the government. I recall hearing in [_____] that Anna Rosenberg had been the person who had recommended for employment with the government some of the persons who worked for the government as assistants to Harry Hopkins in the WPA, including the following: Jacob Baker, Aubrey Williams, Helen Woodward, Henry Alsberg, and Alsberg's assistant, Jerre Mangione.

"Of the above person, Jerre Mangione is the only person, to my knowledge, who was a member of the Communist Party. I have no knowledge as to Communist Party membership on the part of Jacob Baker, Aubrey Williams, Helen Woodward, or Henry Alsberg.

I do know that my_____ whose maiden name was [_____] in 1936 went to Washington, D.C. and through Jacob Baker secured a supervisory position on the WPA Writers Project in New York City. I was told by my_____ that out of friendship for him she explained that she was a Communist Party member and he said this was all right.

"In addition to Anna Rosenberg, at meetings of the John Reed Club, James Magraw pointed out to me as a person prominent in Communist Party circles, and as a member of the Communist Party Edward Dahlberg. I know that Edward Dahlberg was a writer who had been a member of the Communist Party and who is now writing book reviews for the 'Freeman', an anti-Communist publication.

"James Magraw also pointed out to me at meetings of the John Reed Club one Isidore-Schneider, who Magraw indicated, was a Communist Party member of prominence. I know that Isidore Schneider at one time was one of the editors of the 'New Masses' and still writes for 'Masses and Mainstream', a Communist literary publication.

"In addition to James Magraw, Anna Rosenberg, Edward Dahlberg and Isidore Schneider, I can recall meeting the following persons at meetings of the John Reed Club and I am listing the names of these persons inasmuch as I feel that some of these persons may have attended meetings of the John Reed Club at which Anna Rosenberg was present:
"Robert M. Hanover: This individual was formerly an official of the Soviet American Securities Corporation and was also the director of agitation and propaganda, Section 18 of the Communist Party, of which I was a member. He is a nephew of Elizabeth DeWard, mentioned below.

"Robert Vern DeWard: This individual, at the time I knew him, resided at 3 Weehawken Street in Greenwich Village and I attended parties at his home which were attended by other members of the John Reed Club. He was known to me to be a Communist Party member and a close friend of James Lechay, mentioned below. The current Manhattan telephone directory reflects one Robert V. DeWard, 69 Perry Street, telephone Chelsea 3-8140, whom I believe to be identical with the above individual. He was formerly a Communist Party section organizer on the New York waterfront.

"Elizabeth DeWard: This individual is the wife of Robert Vern DeWard mentioned above. She was known to me to be a Communist Party member and formerly was secretary to the educational director of the Communist Party at 35 East 12th Street. I understand she is currently a teacher in the New York public school system.

"Bradley and Vila Cutler: Mr. and Mrs. Cutler formerly resided on the north side of the street on East 14th Street between 5th Avenue and Union Square. He conducted Marxist study groups in his home which I attended. Both were Communist Party members. I know that Bradley Cutler and his wife are acquainted with James Magraw.

"Genevieve Pito: She was a member of the John Reed Club and the accompanist for dancer Helen Tamiris.

"Helen Tamiris: This individual is a well known dancer and choreographer who attended meetings at the John Reed Club.

"Maxine Picard, also known as Mrs. Maxine Brand: This individual was an artist and sculptress who formerly occupied a studio on 95th Street in New York City. On another occasion she was residing at 117 West 13th Street. She is better known by the name Maxine Picard and was a member of the John Reed Club."
"Helen Schneider, 381 Central Park West, New York City: Wife of Isidore Schneider mentioned above. Helen Schneider formerly was a receptionist at the 'Daily Worker' office in Communist Party headquarters. I believe both Helen and Isidore Schneider are still in New York City because I passed them on the street on Thanksgiving day, 1950.

"Irving and Stella Buchwald: Both these individuals were members of the John Reed Club and Stella's sister, first name unknown, operated a camp frequented by Communist Party members near Peekskill, New York, in the middle 1930's. The current Manhattan telephone directory reflects one Stella Buchwald at 215 East 12th Street and I believe that this may be the same person.

"Philip Reisman: He was formerly a Communist Party member and attended meetings of the John Reed Club and reportedly broke with the Communist Party. He was an artist and formerly operated a studio near 38th Street and 6th Avenue, New York City, and last resided somewhere in the Columbia Heights section of Brooklyn, New York.

"Penina Ishkishkor Reisman: She is the wife of Philip Reisman mentioned above and was also a Communist Party member.

"Miss Ishkish: I do not recall the first name of this individual but she was a poetess who frequently wrote for Communist publications and resided in Staten Island, New York. She is a sister of Penina Reisman mentioned above.

"James Lechay: He was an artist and a Communist Party member who formerly resided at 3 Weehawken Street, New York City in the same building with the DeWard family. He attended meetings of the John Reed Club.

"Ivan Black: He attended meetings of the John Reed Club and was in charge of publicity concerning dances in connection with a WPA project. The current Manhattan, New York City telephone directory reflects an individual by that name whose offices are located at 400 Madison Avenue and who resides at 12 East 63rd Street."
"Aline MacMahon: She is an actress and formerly attended meetings of the John Reed Club.

I married [________] also known as [________] and am now divorced from her. Before I married [________], I knew her as a member of the Communist Party and before my marriage to her she was [________]. I do not believe that [________] is presently a member of the Communist Party.

"In regard to my [________] also known as [________], I wish to state that I know of no specific information she might have concerning Anna Rosenberg. I know that because of her close association with the 'Daily Worker' and her membership in the John Reed Club, it is possible that she may have known or met Anna Rosenberg.

"In regard to Anna Rosenberg, I recall reading some of the promotional literature for the publication entitled 'Science and Society', which has termed itself in its own publications 'a Marxist quarterly', mentioning in 1935 or 1936, that Anna Rosenberg was one of the founders of this publication. I have no information as to the identity of this Anna Rosenberg, mentioned in the promotional literature of 'Science and Society' as one of the founders of this publication.

"I also recall that in the fall of 1936, Mrs. Barney Conal, a member of the Communist Party, who I believe, is presently residing at 7 West 92nd Street, New York City, told me that Anna Rosenberg was one of the founders of a magazine for social workers. I recall that Mrs. Barney Conal at that time told me that she, Mrs. Barney Conal, was the editor of this magazine for social workers. Mrs. Barney Conal did not furnish me the name of this magazine for social workers or if she did, I have forgotten same, and she furnished me no further identifying information as to this Anna Rosenberg whom she called one of the founders of this magazine for social workers.

"I stated above that I joined the [________] I wish to add that in [________]
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At that time I was employed on the
I remained a member of the

During my membership in the
I have also used as my
the name

"I have read the above statement, consisting of this and fifteen other pages, and I have initialed each page and I
am signing this, the last page. It is true and correct to the
best of my knowledge.

"/s/"

FURTHER INFORMATION FURNISHED BY ON DECEMBER 7, 1950

Further Information Regarding James Magraw, aka. James McGraw

In regard to JAMES MAGRAW, mentioned above in
statement, says that he met JAMES MAGRAW shortly after
he, had ceased his employment with the
He said that he met JAMES MAGRAW
BRADLEY CUTLER and CUTLER'S wife, VILLA.
said that BRADLEY CUTLER and VILLA CUTLER resided
somewhere on East 14th Street in New York City at that time
and said that at that time both BRADLEY and VILLA CUTLER
were Communist Party members.

According to JAMES MAGRAW, at the time
met him in the

advised that he believed that this newspaper was one
published by the Communist Party as a front activity and one
which the Communist Party sought to distribute to members of
the American Federation of Labor. recalled that the
offices of this paper were located in an old building at the
northside of 14th Street and Union Square in New York City.
further said that at the time he met JAMES MAGRAW, he also met MAGRAW'S wife, a pianist, who used her maiden name "GENEVIEVE PITO" in the musical field. said that GENEVIEVE PITO, the wife of JAMES MAGRAW, also was a Communist Party member. In regard to GENEVIEVE PITO, he recalled that she acted as the musical accompanist for a dancer named HELEN TAMIRIS.

In regard to HELEN TAMIRIS, he said that this person attended meetings in the John Reed Club and was, in opinion, either a Communist Party member or a Communist Party fellow traveler. said he formed this opinion because of various conversations that he had with HELEN TAMIRIS, which indicated to him that TAMIRIS was either a member of the Communist Party or a Communist Party fellow traveler.

In regard to JAMES MAGRAW, said that JAMES MAGRAW was a person who urged and said further that when he did agree to , JAMES MAGRAW was the person who signed application card for membership in the Communist Party.

said that from to the he, had been employed on the . He said that during this period, he had been a but he, himself, had been JAMES MAGRAW while working

further recalled that he had been , JAMES MAGRAW from stating that while he had MAGRAW had been assistant director and subsequently, director of the Writers Project of the WPA at New York City during that time.

further recalled that JAMES MAGRAW had been divorced from GENEVIEVE PITO sometime in the mid 30's and recalled that JAMES MAGRAW about 1938 remarried to a girl whose maiden name was FRANCES FUCHS.

also recalled that just prior to the and JAMES MAGRAW were were
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told by the Communist Party to vote for President ROOSEVELT in the coming elections in that year. [redacted] recalled that the Communist Party had nominated its own candidate for President in the Presidential Election, who was EARL BROWDER. According to [redacted] MAGRAW mentioned to [redacted] that he believed that the Communist Party should support its own candidate, EARL BROWDER, in the coming elections in that year. [redacted] said that JAMES MAGRAW subsequently told him in [redacted] that he, MAGRAW, had been so upset over the fact that the Communist Party had told its own members not to vote for BROWDER but to support ROOSEVELT, that he, MAGRAW, had registered as a Communist when registering to vote in the coming Presidential Elections in the year 1936. [redacted] said that he did not know whether or not MAGRAW actually registered as a Communist in that year but he does definitely recall that MAGRAW had mentioned to [redacted] that he, MAGRAW, had so registered in the year 1936.

Location of John Reed Club Houses in New York City during the Pertinent Period

In connection with [redacted] said that the club houses had many locations during the period when he [redacted] there, that is, from late summer or early fall of 1934 until the dissolution of the John Reed Club sometime in the year 1936. [redacted] said that this was due to the fact that the John Reed Club, at times, could not pay the rent for the quarters maintained as their club house and at other times, the landlords did not desire to have a club such as the John Reed Club meeting in buildings owned by them. [redacted] recalled that he

He said he did not recall the exact location of this club house but does recall that it was in that general area. [redacted] said that he can also recall
He said that he believes that the club house of the John Reed Club was located at the Civic Repertory Theatre about the fall of 1935.
RE: DESCRIPTION OF ANNA ROSENBERG WHOM SAW AT MEETINGS OF THE JOHN REED CLUB.

[Blank line]

advised that he recalls the ANNA ROSENBERG he saw at mainly by his recollection of the face of this ANNA ROSENBERG. In regard to other features of physical description of this ANNA ROSENBERG whom he saw at [Blank], says that this ANNA ROSENBERG was about thirty to thirty-five years of age at that time, in 1934-1935. Further, this ANNA ROSENBERG was about five feet in height, of slim build, weighing about 100 to 110 pounds. [Blank] recalls that this ANNA ROSENBERG had dark brown hair. He cannot recall any other data concerning the physical description of this ANNA ROSENBERG whom he saw at [Blank].

RE: EMPLOYMENTS OF [Blank]

[Blank] advised that he had [Blank]. He said that he had business reverses in operating this

He advised he then secured a position as [Blank] he was employed as

he was employed as

[Blank] says that both of these publications were subsidized in part by the Communist Party.
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Thereafter from [ ] to the [ ] was employed at the [ ]

He said that during most of this employment he was with the [ ] his position was that of [ ]

said that from [ ] he was employed by [ ] and the predecessor companies of this corporation. said that this company, prior to being known as [ ] prior to that this company was known as [ ] and prior to that this company was known as [ ]

also advised that he had done [ ] at some-time during the period [ ] He said that [ ] was affiliated with [ ] and the predecessor companies of the [ ]

said he would place his employment in the period [ ] saying that he does not recall the exact periods that this company changed the names under which they conducted business. He said however that his employment generally was with this one company during that period [ ] stating that a Mr. L. FRIEDLAND, [ ] and its predecessor companies.

RE: INFORMATION CONCERNING NAMES PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED BY [ ] AS PERSONS WHO MIGHT BE ABLE TO FURNISH PERTINENT INFORMATION

Reference report reflects that [ ] had advised that it was general knowledge that ANNA M. ROSENBERG
had "o.k.'d" HENRY ALSBERG, GERRE MANGIONE, JACOB BAKER and AUBREY WILLIAMS for various Government jobs. At that time said that ALSBERG was a known Communist "fronter" and stated he believed ALSBERG to be a Party member.

On re-interview, on December 7, 1950, said that he has no personal knowledge which would indicate that HENRY ALSBERG is or ever was a member of the Communist Party, and further advised that he has no knowledge that JACOB BAKER or AUBREY WILLIAMS are or ever were members of the Communist Party.

In regard to the GERRE MANGIONE previously mentioned by as set out above, now states that this individual's name should be spelled JERRE MANGIONE and said that he knows of his own personal knowledge that JERRE MANGIONE was a member of the Communist Party.

In regard to JACOB BAKER, AUBREY WILLIAMS, HELEN WOODWARD, HENRY ALSBERG and ALSBERG'S former assistant, JERRE MANGIONE, says that he has no personal knowledge that any of these individuals recommended for positions with the Government persons who were members of the Communist Party, or recommended for employment with the Government persons who could be depended upon to employ Communist Party members in the Government with one exception. says that this one exception is his and he says that his told him she went to

said that his also told him that out of friendship for JACOB BAKER, she, had explained that she was a and that JACOB BAKER had said that this was all right.
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In regard to KURT TEXTOR concerning whom information from [Redacted] is set out in reference report, [Redacted] on [Redacted] advised that he wished to state that he has no knowledge that KURT TEXTOR was ever a member of the John Reed Club or of the Communist Party. He said that he may have indicated on previous interview that KURT TEXTOR might possibly have attended meetings of the John Reed Club. [Redacted] says that this was a surmise on his part and that he has no information indicating that KURT TEXTOR did attend meetings of the John Reed Club. [Redacted] said that he had furnished the name KURT TEXTOR inasmuch as he has a recollection that KURT TEXTOR was a close friend and associate of ANNA M. ROSENBERG.

RE: NAMES OF ADDITIONAL INDIVIDUALS WHOM [Redacted] SAYS MIGHT BE ABLE TO FURNISH INFORMATION CONCERNING ANNA M. ROSENBERG

During interview on [Redacted] advised that he desired to point out the names of several other individuals, whom he said were not to his knowledge members of the John Reed Club but who were persons who possessed general knowledge of Communist Party activities in the mid 1930's. He furnished the names, and identifying material, of the following individuals:

CLIFFORD SUTCLIFFE, residing, 52 or 51 Morton Street, New York, New York. [Redacted] said that this person had at one time been an investigator for one of the military committees of the United States Government or for one of the WPA Appropriations Committees, at some period during the late 1930's. [Redacted] said that SUTCLIFFE has accumulated information concerning Communist Party activities during the 1930's and accordingly might be able to furnish some information concerning ANNA M. ROSENBERG.

JOHN T. FLYNN, whom [Redacted] says is one of the editors of "New Masses" is believed by [Redacted] to be possibly acquainted with members of the John Reed Club and accordingly might have some information concerning ANNA M. ROSENBERG.
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JOE ZACK, whom [—] described as a former Communist functionary, [—] said he believes that ZACK can be contacted through the publication, "Freeman", which [—] described as an anti-Communist publication published in New York City.

BENJAMIN MANDEL, whom [—] said was formerly an investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities. [—] said that he believes MANDEL is presently located in business in the Hearst Building, New York City, and [—] says that MANDEL has information concerning Communist activities in the 1930's.

EDWARD MALKIN, whom [—] says is employed in the Commercial or Finance Department of the New York newspaper, "Herald Tribune." [—] said that MALKIN possesses a good deal of knowledge regarding Communist Party activities in the mid 1930's and might have some information concerning ANNA M. ROSENBERG.

RALPH MANHEIM or RALPH MANNHEIM, whom [—] said was at one time employed on the Writer's Project of WPA. [—] said that it was his belief that MANHEIM had information concerning the Communist Party activities in the mid 1930's and accordingly he believed that MANHEIM might possibly have some information concerning ANNA M. ROSENBERG.

DR. J. B. MATTHEWS, whom [—] said had at one time been an investigator for the Dies Committee, and was now located at an office in the Hearst Building, New York City. [—] said he believed that Dr. J. B. MATTHEWS had information concerning Communist Party activities in the mid 1930's and he said that accordingly, DR. J. B. MATTHEWS might be able to furnish some information concerning ANNA M. ROSENBERG.

ROY JACOBSON, whom [—] said is presently residing at Silver Springs, Maryland, exact address not known.
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to [redacted] [redacted] advised that ROY JACOBSON, to his knowledge, had never been a Communist or a member of the John Reed Club. [redacted] said however that ROY JACOBSON had been employed on the Writer's Project of the WPA in the mid 1930's and he believes that at that time ROY JACOBSON conducted some type of investigation concerning Communists on the Writer's Project of the WPA. [redacted] said that JACOBSON might be able to furnish some information concerning JAMES MAGRAW and that possibly might have some information concerning ANNA M. ROSENBERG.
INTERVIEW OF JAMES MC GRAW

JAMES MC GRAW was interviewed at his residence, 226 West 10th Street, New York City, on December 8, 1950. An uncaptioned photograph of ANNA ROSENBERG, taken in 1935, was displayed to MC GRAW and he was asked whether or not he could identify this individual. MC GRAW stated that he was quite certain that he was not acquainted with this person. He was then advised that the photograph was one of ANNA ROSENBERG and he was again asked whether or not he knew this individual. He stated that he was certain he did not. He then asked if by any chance this ANNA ROSENBERG shown in the photograph was identical with the ANNA ROSENBERG recently appointed to a high defense position and he was advised that she was.

He was then asked whether or not he had at any time ever met or been acquainted with ANNA ROSENBERG and he stated that he is certain that he had never met her, nor was he acquainted with her and it was his belief that he had never seen her in person.

MC GRAW was then asked whether or not he was acquainted with ________ and he advised that he was and that he first met ________ when the ________. He was asked to attempt to fix the time of this meeting and he stated that it was his belief that he, himself, was hired as a supervisor to interview applicants for positions as writers on the project in September of 1935, and that accordingly his meeting with ________ would have necessarily occurred sometime subsequent to his own appointment, which would thus fix his meeting with ________ sometime in the latter part of 1935.

MC GRAW was asked the nature and circumstances of his association with ________ and he stated he was acquainted with ________ and he volunteered the information that as a matter of fact he disliked ________ from the first time he met him and had not seen him as of the date of the ________
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MC GRAW then stated that subsequent to his appointment as a supervisor in the New York Office of the Federal Writers Project, under its first local director, ORRICK JOHNS, he had become the local director of this project and JOHNS was discharged after holding office about one year. He stated that subsequently ______ became one of his ______.

MC GRAW was asked whether or not he had ever been a member of or affiliated with the John Reed Clubs and he stated that he was certain that he had never been a member or had been affiliated with these organizations and in reply to a question as to whether or not he had ever attended meetings of the John Reed Clubs, he stated that to the best of his recollection he had not. He stated that there was a slight possibility that he might have attended some function, social in nature, sponsored by the John Reed Clubs; however, he had no recollection of such attendance.

MC GRAW was asked whether or not he could recall ever having attended any club meetings specifically meetings of the John Reed Clubs, with ________ and he again stated that he had never had a social acquaintance with _______ that he had always disliked the latter, and specifically denied that he had ever attended any meetings of the John Reed Club or any other political or social gatherings with _______.

He was advised of the nature of ______ allegations concerning his alleged attendance with _______ at a John Reed Club meeting and he stated that he denied all of the charges in their entirety.

MC GRAW was asked whether or not Mrs. ANNA ROSENBERG had influenced or caused the appointment of any of the employees of the Federal Writers Project and he stated that he had no knowledge that she had influenced or caused appointment of any employees and it was his belief that all but seven to ten percent of the Federal Writers Project employees were taken directly from relief rolls. He stated that the seven to ten percent of employees who were not so chosen were supervisory employees who were hired because of peculiar or specific abilities which they had and which were necessary to the proper functioning of the Project.
He was asked whether or not he had ever made any statement to [____] or any other individual concerning alleged membership by Mrs. ROSENBERG in the John Reed Clubs or in the Communist Party and he stated that he had never made such statements and that as well as being unacquainted with Mrs. ROSENBERG he has absolutely no knowledge of her political affiliations or beliefs.
McGRAW was asked whether or not he would furnish a signed statement encompassing the above statements, and he stated that he would willingly do so, and then at his request he was permitted to prepare the following typed statement:

"December 9th, 1950

"I, JAMES McGRAW, residing at 226 West 10th St., New York City, make the following voluntary statement to JOHN J. DANAHY, whom I know to be a special agent of the F.B.I.:

"To the best of my recollection, I first became acquainted with [censored] sometime in [censored] when he was [censored] then under the direction in N.Y. of [censored] At no time before or during that period was I ever what might be termed "friendly" with [censored] and I especially deny that I ever urged [censored] to attend meetings at any political or other gathering or that I ever accompanied him to such meetings at any time. The above of course, excludes necessary

[underline] I was never a member of the John Reed Club anywhere and, to my best recollection, did not attend any of their meetings. I may, however, have at one time or another attended some sort of function of the "Reed" organization, but do not remember having done so.

"I have never in my life met ANNA ROSENBERG nor have I seen her in person and am not familiar with her beliefs, politically or otherwise. Mr. DANAHY has shown me a photograph of said Mrs. ROSENBERG which I am unable to identify. I never, at any time, could have made any statements as to Mrs. ROSENBERG'S political affiliations or beliefs. On the other hand, having been [censored] for some time, I have found him to be a person of extreme dishonesty and one who would stop at nothing for bits of notoriety in which he could stand out. He had shown time and again his love for personal publicity and went to ridiculous means to obtain such on many occasions. I have read the above statement consisting of one typewritten page and it is the truth to the best of my knowledge. This statement was prepared by my own hand.

/s/ "JAMES McGRAW

"Witnessed:

JAMES McGRAW

JOHN J. DANAHY, Special Agent, FBI
New York, N.Y., 12/8/50"
McGraw was asked whether or not he had ever been a member of, or affiliated with the Communist Party. He stated he had never been a member of, or affiliated with the Communist Party, and that he had previously affirmed this under oath when questioned by the House Committee on Un-American Activities during the existence of the Federal Writers' Project. He added that he has always been anti-Communist, and that he would classify himself as a true liberal, who despised Totalitarianism in any form. In explanation of this, he stated that when he was Chief Project Supervisor in New York City there were at one time or another approximately 325 writers employed on the Project, and that during this time he was advised by the House Committee on Un-American Activities of the identities of approximately 120 members of the Communist Party, who were employed by the Project, and who were members of a Party unit within the Project.

McGraw stated that the House Committee on Un-American Activities had obtained the names of these individuals from Edward K. Banta, a Project writer, who had joined the Communist Party unit within the Project for the sole purpose of obtaining information concerning them, and had subsequently been appointed Secretary of the Communist Party unit. McGraw stated that he believed that Banta was a [____] however, there was no question in his mind that the 120 individuals named by the House Committee on Un-American Activities were, in fact, Communist Party members. He stated that a very amusing incident occurred when the members of the Communist Party unit gave to Banta a birthday present consisting of a copy of a book by Earl Browder, which they had all "lovingly" autographed on the flyleaf. He stated that quite to their consternation, Banta produced this book before the House Committee on Un-American activities, together with their Party applications and records of their dues.

McGraw then stated that he is aware of the fact that he has been called a Communist on many occasions, but he stated that it is his belief that he has been called a Fascist by Communist Party members quite as frequently. With relation to this statement and the above described Communist Party unit, he stated that after receiving the list of its alleged members, he advised Harry Alsberg, who was then National Director of the Federal Writers' Project. Alsberg told him that while the law forbade him to inquire into any employee's political beliefs, nevertheless he should attempt to discharge as many of the 120 or so Communist Party members as possible, and that he should
use incompetency as an excuse in so discharging them. McGRAW said he did discharge a considerable number of those who he believed to be Party members, and as a result, his office and the Project was picketed and denounced by the Communist Party. He further advised that he would characterize allegations as outright lies having no basis whatsoever in fact, and being completely untruthful.

McGRAI stated that it is his belief that [redacted] is a person without character and is capable of doing anything for personal gain or notoriety. When asked to give examples of this, he stated that he could faintly recall a series of incidents involving [redacted] while the latter was employed by the [redacted] and was rather openly a member of the [redacted]. He stated that while he could not recall specific instances, he does have a distinct recollection that [redacted] broke away from the group within the unit, who classified themselves as Stalinists, and for a period of time [redacted] was either a Trotskyite or a Lovestonian. He stated that as a result of these factions within the Communist Party unit of the Project, there was consistent bickering and press releases being made by individuals in factions, including [redacted] and that he has a faint recollection that several individuals, possibly including [redacted] who were embroiled in such discussions, once engaged in a fist fight in the office of the Project.

In conclusion McGRAW advised that he is currently employed as a free lance writer, and that his last assignment of note was the daily preparation and editing of the printed program of the Yonkers Raceway Association, a local trotting track.
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INTERVIEWS OF PERSONS MENTIONED BY _______ AS POSSIBLE SOURCES OF PERTINENT INFORMATION CONCERNING ANNA M. ROSENBERG

PERSONS ALLEGED BY _______ TO HAVE BEEN MEMBERS OF JOHN REED CLUB

Re: _______ and _______

The following investigation was conducted by SA JOHN B. SIMMONS:

______ advised on December 8, 1950 that she had been a member of the John Reed Club in the 1930's. _______ said that she was not acquainted with anyone named ANNA ROSENBERG and when shown a photograph of ANNA M. ROSENBERG, said that she could not remember ever having seen this individual. She described the John Reed Club as a group of artists and advised that she did not know all of the members of the John Reed Club and at this time could not specifically remember the names of any of the members of the John Reed Club.

______ advised that he cannot recall whether he had ever joined the John Reed Club but does remember attending several functions of the John Reed Club. He said he does not recall anyone by the name of ANNA ROSENBERG either in connection with the John Reed Club or anywhere else. He was shown a photograph of ANNA M. ROSENBERG and stated that he did not recognize the person appearing in this photograph. _______ also advised that he cannot recall the names of any of the members of the John Reed Club.

Re: _______

The following investigation was conducted by SAs DANIEL H. LUCKING and RUDOLPH V. GLINIAK:

______ residing at _______
on December 8, 1950 advised that he met Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG on only one occasion. He said that this was during the 1930's when ANNA M. ROSENBERG was assistant to General HUGH JOHNSON, the director of NRA.

said that he was employed by the

On one occasion during this period, the wages of all employees were cut 10%. In connection with this wage cut, as a member of the and as went with a group of to call on General JOHNSON at the latter's offices in New York City, in about 1935. The committee met with General JOHNSON and two or three of General JOHNSON's assistants, including Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG. said that this was the one and only time he had ever met Mrs. ROSENBERG.

further advised that around 1931, at the request of CLIFFORD ODETS, he accompanied ODETS to a meeting of the John Reed Club at New York City. He described CLIFFORD ODETS as a fellow writer and acquaintance of his, who resided at that time in said that he joined the John Reed Club at this meeting and recalled that he was not in the John Reed Club for very long and accordingly had attended only two or three meetings of this club.

related that he had never seen Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG at any of the John Reed Club meetings he had attended. He further said that he had never heard that Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG had attended any of the meetings of the John Reed Club or that Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG had ever been a member of the John Reed Club. said he had no information concerning any ANNA ROSENBERG who had ever been connected with the John Reed Club.

said that he had never been a member of the Communist Party and had never knowingly attended any Communist Party meetings, although he recalls he did attend meetings of several different clubs during the depression days
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of the early 1930's. said that he personally is anti-Communist, anti-Fascist and anti-Nazi.

Re: 

The following investigation was conducted by SAS JOSEPH T. GENCOb and JOHN V. GRIFFIN:

was interviewed at her interview, she advised that her name in private life is

advised that she was acquainted with ANNA ROSENBERG and had known her for a long period of time. She stated further that Mrs. ROSENBERG was one of those persons who was continually doing some good and she has personally watched her ascendency in public life with a great deal of pride.

was asked if she knew or had any personal knowledge that ANNA ROSENBERG was a member of the John Reed Club. She stated that she had no such knowledge of this and advised further that she could not possibly have any such knowledge since she was not and never had been a member of this club.

was asked if she, in her capacity as had ever given a for the John Reed Club. She admitted that this could be possible since she has given a great number of reiterated, however, that she was not a member of this club and doubted that ANNA ROSENBERG would ever become a member of such a group.

It is being pointed out that when was questioned concerning her knowledge of ANNA ROSENBERG's membership in the John Reed Club, she exclaimed, "Why, JOHN REED was a radical", and then she set forth the denial as hereinbefore stated. Concerning Mrs. ROSENBERG, pointed out that she has held many important
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that she could not possibly be a Communist or a subversive or a member of any group or organization which was partial to the spread of Communist ideology in the United States. She stated further that in her opinion Mrs. ROSENBERG was a loyal American citizen and one whose loyalty and trustworthiness were above question.

Re: ______________________

The following investigation was conducted by SA JOHN A. BRODERICK:

_______ advised on December 9, 1950 that he is engaged in _______ and is a _______

_______ stated that he was a member of the John Reed Club for approximately _______ and although he frequently visited the club, he can only recall that he was there at formal gatherings on two or three occasions at which time he _______ the details of which he does not recall. He said that he did not know ANNA M. ROSENBERG as a member of that club nor does he recall having ever heard her name mentioned as having been associated with the club or in literary circles. Photographs of ANNA M. ROSENBERG were exhibited to _______ and he stated that he was positive that he did not recognize her as an acquaintance, nor did he recall having seen her on any occasion at the John Reed Club.

_______ stated that he was the _______ and that during that time he was a member of the _______ and at the termination of his association with _______ in about the latter part _______ ceased his membership in the Communist Party. He explained that he was making this admission to demonstrate that he has no personal reason for trying to conceal any possible knowledge of ANNA M. ROSENBERG.

_______ further advised that his wife, _______ was never a member of the John Reed Club nor had she ever visited this club to his knowledge. _______ advised that his wife is ill at the present time and requested that she not be interviewed.
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and

was interviewed by SAS JOHN S. McCool and WILLIAM E. NUMMEY

advised he did not recall knowing anyone by the name of ANNA ROSENBERG, nor did he recognize ANNA N. ROSENBERG from her photograph which was exhibited to him. He stated if he ever met her he has no recollection of it.

stated he is a and about

resided at

He recalled two organizations, the John Reed Club and the Pen and Hammer Club, which existed at that time. He states he did not belong to the John Reed Club and claims not to remember specifically anyone who did. His only knowledge of it came from his associates. He was unable to recall whether the John Reed Club produced a publication or if it had an established meeting place.

After reflection stated he was confused as to whether he was recalling the John Reed Club or the Pen and Hammer Club. The only names he could suggest as possible members were the following: HARVEY O'CONNOR, FANNYA FOCH, and JAMES LICHTAY. With regard to these individuals, he was not able to state they were members of the John Reed Club and claimed not to know their present whereabouts.

To the best of his knowledge, HARVEY O'CONNOR was a free-lance journalist of whom he last heard about ten years ago as being connected with a railroad brotherhood publication in Cleveland, Ohio.

FANNYA FOCH about 1938 was a writer with whom

was associated in an effort to establish an organization to represent writers in the protection of their copyright claims. She has since been married and he believes she is now a script writer in Hollywood.

JAMES LICHTAY was an artist who resided in another

during part of the time lived there. He may have some information regarding the members of the John Reed Club. Although his whereabouts are not known, he recently had an exhibition of his
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work at a 57th Street, New York City, art gallery.

was subsequently interviewed by the same agents at [redacted] also advised she had no knowledge of ANNA M. ROSENBERG or with anyone connected with the John Reed Club. She stated that if they had ever met, it must have been at a social gathering where ANNA ROSENBERG'S identity was not known to her.

The photograph of ANNA ROSENBERG was exhibited and [redacted] advised she did not know or recall the person.
The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents RUDOLPH V. GLINIJK and DANIEL H. LUCKING on December 3, 1950.

JACOB BAKER advised that ANNA M. ROSENBERG had nothing whatsoever to do with his obtaining a position with the United States Government. He said that to the best of his recollection he met her once in Washington, D.C., about 1935 on official business and knows nothing about the activities or any possible association with the John Reed Club on the part of ANNA M. ROSENBERG. He stated that he had heard of the John Reed Club, but knows nothing of its activities, meetings, or membership.

Mr. BAKER advised that it is his belief that ANNA M. ROSENBERG is "too shrewd" to have become involved in anything like the John Reed Club. He said that she was with the "New Deal crowd" and believes that Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT recommended ANNA M. ROSENBERG to General MARSHALL, who then offered her the position as Assistant to the Secretary of Defense.

Mr. BAKER stated that he recalls that HELEN WINNER DE SOLA had been employed by the Writers Project in New York City. He advised that he did not assist her in obtaining this work and that he did not learn of her employment until long after she had been hired. He said that there were thousands of writers working on projects under his jurisdiction and that he was not familiar with the details of each individual's employment. He stated that at the time he learned HELEN WINNER DE SOLA was working for the WPA he knew she was a Communist Party member because of her past employment with the "Daily Worker." Mr. BAKER stated that at that time the WPA gave relief employment to anyone regardless of any Communist Party membership. He said that he believes that HELEN WINNER DE SOLA was on relief work and hence not a Government employee as those on relief were not classified as Government workers.
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RE: HENRY GARFIELD ALSBERG

HENRY ALSBERG was interviewed on December 9, 1950, at his residence, 142 West 13th Street, New York City. Mr. ALSBERG at first advised that he did not wish to be interviewed on any matter, thereafter stating that the proposed interview probably concerned the ANNA ROSENBERG matter which he had read of in the local newspapers. He was requested to reconsider his decision and then he advised that he might answer some questions.

He was asked whether or not ANNA ROSENBERG had influenced or caused his appointment to the Federal Employment Relief Administration or to the WPA. He stated that she most certainly had not and that, in fact, he had not met her until subsequent to his appointment as National Director of the Federal Writers Project of the Works Progress Administration. He was asked the time and the circumstances under which he met her, and he stated that he could recall only that he met her while she was HUGH JOHNSON'S aid and while he was engaged in organizing the Federal Writers Project.

ALSBERG was then asked whether or not, to his knowledge, ANNA ROSENBERG had influenced, caused or exerted any pressure for the appointment of any known Communist Party members to the FERA or the Writers Project of the WPA. In reply to this question Mr. ALSBERG stated, "She was responsible for the appointment of ORRICK JOHNS - the first New York Director of the Federal Writers Project - who later caused a lot of trouble, was a drunkard, and was discharged by me." ALSBERG then stated that he had opposed the appointment of ORRICK JOHNS to this position because he had heard from various sources that JOHNS was "too left politically," and was a drunkard and irresponsible.

ALSBERG refused to furnish the identity of these sources and then continued that it was his recollection that either he had written a letter to Mrs. ROSENBERG advising her that she would be responsible for the appointment of JOHNS or else he had caused her to direct a letter to him stating that she assumed responsibility for JOHNS' appointment. He stated that he believed that this letter would be in the files of the WPA or the Federal Writers Project.
ALSBERG was then asked whether or not he had any knowledge that ORRICK JOHNS was a member of the Communist Party. He stated that at the time of JOHNS' appointment he did not have this knowledge but that he subsequently ascertained that JOHNS was, in fact, a member of the Communist Party. ALSBERG declined to furnish the identity of the individual or the nature of the source from which he derived this information.

ALSBERG was asked the nature of the trouble which he had previously alleged that ORRICK JOHNS had caused in the Federal Writers Project and he replied that this was all past history which he did not wish to comment upon but that, "JOHNS caused all that trouble involving [_____] and the other Communists. JOHNS probably appointed a lot of the Communists to the New York staff of the Federal Writers Project."

ALSBERG was asked whether or not he had ever been a member of the John Reed Clubs. He stated that he was personally acquainted with John Reed but had never been a member of the club. He stated that he could not recall having attended any of their meetings but that he may have attended some function in which they participated although he had no recollection of such an attendance. ALSBERG was asked whether or not he had any knowledge of membership or attendance at meetings of the John Reed Clubs by ANNA ROSENBERG and he stated that he had no such knowledge.

ALSBERG was asked to comment upon the loyalty of ANNA ROSENBERG and he advised that he did not desire to comment upon her loyalty but that he did wish to make the following statement concerning her:

"Concerning ANNA ROSENBERG I believe that she had only the best interests of the FERA and the WPA at heart. She was concerned only with getting these projects started and was cordial, cooperative and able in my dealings with her. Her appointment of ORRICK JOHNS was one made in good faith, in the interest of the WPA and his appointment was probably urged upon her by someone else."
Concerning [ ] ALSBERG advised that he wished to make the following statement:

"I believe he is a perfectly honest boy, but a crackpot."
Concerning HENRY G. ALSBERG, the personnel file at the Office of War Information, Washington, D. C., during 1943, reflected that he was born in New York City on September 21, 1881; that he attended Columbia College, receiving an AB Degree in 1900 and Columbia Law School, where he received an LLB Degree in 1903, and that he did graduate work at Harvard University in Comparative Literature. It further reflects that he was admitted to the Bar of the State of New York in 1903. This file indicates that he was employed from December 19, 1919 until the fall of 1922 as Foreign Correspondent for the "New York Nation," New York City, in the course of which he listed his duties as follows:

"Travels in every country in Europe except Sweden and Greece; wrote articles, not only on political but also social and economic matters. Also traveled to Mexico and wrote articles for 'The Nation' on Mexico."

Further, from April, 1919 until January, 1922 he was Foreign Correspondent for the "London Daily Mail" and his duties were "to cover news by cable and mail in Central Europe and Russia."

The file reflects that from October, 1922 to June, 1923 he was Director of the American Joint Distribution Committee in New York City and Russia and he stated his duties were as follows:

"I was one of the three Directors administering all famine relief and after famine relief carried on by this organization."

He further indicated that from March, 1914 until December, 1918 he was Editorial Writer of the "New York Evening Post" and from September, 1916 until June, 1917 he was private secretary to ABRAM I. ALKUS, then Ambassador to Turkey. It was further reflected that he was employed from July, 1935 to June, 1939 as National Director of the Federal Writers Project, Works Projects Administration in Washington, D. C., and that from February, 1934 until July, 1935 he was employed by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration at Washington, D. C., as an Editor of reports; further, that from October, 1925 until June, 1927 he was Director of the Provincetown Playhouse, New York City.
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In a Supplemental Statement of Experience which he attached to his application Mr. ALSBERG stated, as follows:


At the time that this personnel file was reviewed it reflected that ALSBERG was employed as Senior Feature Writer for the Office of War Information, with headquarters in New York City, and had been so employed since October 7, 1942.

In February, 1943 the Attorney General of the United States instructed the Federal Bureau of Investigation to conduct an investigation of HENRY GARFIELD ALSBERG
under the provisions of Public Law 644, 77th Congress (Hatch Act) as a result of a speech made on the floor of the House of Representatives on February 1, 1943, by the Honorable MARTIN DIES, in which he stated, as follows, concerning Mr. ALSBERG:

"I call your attention to the case of HENRY G. ALSBERG who is now Senior Feature Writer for the Office of War Information at a salary of forty-six hundred dollars. In the early life of our Committee, back in 1938, we exposed the extensive infiltration of Communists into the Federal Writers Project to obtain the Government imprint upon their propaganda. We exposed some of the Communist filth which was put into the official publications of the Federal Writers Project. As a result of our exposure the Congress abolished the Writers Project. Who was the Head of the Federal Writers Project? None other than HENRY G. ALSBERG, who has crept back into Government employment in the Office of War Information."

A review of the Indices and files of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, concerning HENRY G. ALSBERG, was made on February 15, 1943 and reflected that ALSBERG had testified before this Committee at considerable length, commencing on December 6, 1938, in the course of which testimony ALSBERG denied membership in or sympathy with the Communist Party.

In the course of the investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, at the request of the Attorney General, Confidential Informant T-10, of unknown reliability, a former associate of Mr. ALSBERG on the [redacted] advised that he "rather doubted" if ALSBERG was a Communist or a member of the Communist Party. This Informant stated that when ALSBERG was Director of the Federal Writers Project he was open to pressure from various groups in the Project and undoubtedly yielded to the demands of the Communist elements on many occasions. Informant stated, however, that he, the Informant, also re-
called occasions when ALSBERG would, likewise, yield to non-Communist groups. Informant described ALSBERG as the "vacillating type" who would submit to demands of any group in order to keep people in the Project.

Informant stated that while ALSBERG usually yielded to the Communists while he served as Director of the Project, he would side against the Communists if enough pressure were exerted on him from the other side.

Informant expressed the opinion that the Communists "would not have" ALSBERG because he was too wavering and "vacillating" and could too easily be swayed.

In conclusion the Informant stated he did not actually know just how far ALSBERG's "radicalism" went but he did not believe ALSBERG was ever actually a Communist or a member of the Communist Party.
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Confidential Informant T-11, of unknown reliability, who was likewise [redacted] Mr. ALSBERG on the _______ and was interviewed in the course of the investigation requested by the Attorney General as previously described, stated that [redacted] with ALSBERG at the _______ for some time and did not believe ALSBERG was a member of the Communist Party or that he entertained Communist beliefs. This informant stated that ALSBERG was controlled most of the time by the Communist element in the _______ as ALSBERG was the type who could be swayed if enough pressure were exerted on him. The informant stated that the Communists who were employed on the _______ knew this, and consequently were continually bringing pressure on ALSBERG. According to this informant, ALSBERG could be persuaded, however, to oppose the Communists on some matters, and did this on occasion when pressure came from the other side.

The informant concluded by stating that from his _______ of ALSBERG, he believed ALSBERG was just "being used by the Communists while he was director of the _______ and was not himself a member of the Communist Party." He stated that he never heard ALSBERG admit any connection with the Communist Party and did not believe ALSBERG ever had any such connection.

Confidential Informant T-12, of unknown reliability, likewise interviewed in the course of the investigation requested by the Attorney General in 1943, advised that he _______ ALSBERG _______ when ALSBERG and he _______.

Informant stated that at that time ALSBERG was in charge of the Writers Project which, according to the informant, was a very controversial project engaged in preparing tourist guides for each state in the country, which accounted for the controversial element in the project. Informant described ALSBERG as being very able in his work, which conclusion the informant had reached both through information furnished to him from other persons, and from the results which the informant knew that ALSBERG had accomplished.
The informant stated that as to ALSBERG'S political views, he, the informant, could say very definitely that ALSBERG is not a Communist, but could be described as a "progressive liberal." He stated that he knew that ALSBERG had considerable trouble with the Communists in the project, and as he recalled his trouble was due to ALSBERG'S not acceding to their demands.

In conclusion, the informant stated that he did not know of any organizations of which ALSBERG might be or might have been a member, but that there was no question in his mind that ALSBERG was entirely loyal to the United States.

The records of the Board of Election, 400 Broome Street, New York City, reviewed during the course of the investigation requested by the Attorney General in 1943, reflected that HENRY G. ALSBERG on October 8, 1941, registered as a member of a major political party from 55 Christopher Street, New York City. He gave his age as 60, his marital status as single, and indicated that he last voted in 1936 from 56 West 95th Street, New York City. The records of the Board of Election were checked for the years 1935, 1936 and 1937 and such check failed to reflect that ALSBERG had registered during these years from 56 West 95th Street, New York City.

The personnel records of the Office of War Information, 224 West 57th Street, New York City, were reviewed in the course of this investigation as requested by the Attorney General, and reflected in addition to information previously obtained from personnel records at Washington, D. C., that HENRY ALSBERG was permitted to resign on April 6, 1943 without prejudice to accept employment in private industry.
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RE: KURT TEXTOR, MENTIONED BY _______ AS A PERSON WHO WAS ACQUAINTED WITH ANNA M. ROSENBERG.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent ROBERT C. DOWNES.

Mrs. CECILIA TEXTOR, wife of KURT TEXTOR, 7829 87th Avenue, Woodhaven, Long Island, New York, was interviewed on December 8, 1950 and advised that she had never heard of the John Reed Club, had never attended any meetings of the John Reed Club and was certain in her own mind that her husband had never attended any meetings of the John Reed Club. She said that she did not believe that ANNA M. ROSENBERG had ever been a member of the John Reed Club or attended meetings of that club.

Mrs. TEXTOR stated that her husband, KURT TEXTOR, had been employed by the NRA in New York City under the supervision of Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG, from the beginning of NRA until the time the NRA was dissolved. According to Mrs. TEXTOR, her husband, KURT TEXTOR, was subsequently employed under the supervision of Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG for the WPA and she said that KURT TEXTOR held a position with the WPA until the beginning of World War II.

Mrs. CECILIA TEXTOR said that she considered ANNA M. ROSENBERG to be a loyal American in every respect and stated that she had no information that would indicate to her that ANNA M. ROSENBERG had ever been a member of the Communist Party or connected with Communist activities in any way.

Mrs. TEXTOR said that her husband, KURT TEXTOR, has been employed since April, 1949, as Distribution Manager for "Stars and Stripes," a United States Army publication in Bremen, Germany. She said that because of her husband's employment with "Stars and Stripes" in Bremen, Germany, she does not expect her husband to return to the United States for a considerable length of time.
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ORRIG JOHN

It will be recalled that it has been alleged that ANNA ROSENBERG was featured in one of the books of ORRIG JOHN, published sometime in the 1930s. A review of the records of the New York Public Library lists the following works only for ORRIG JOHN:

"Asphalt" and other poems published in 1917 by A. A. KNOPF.

"Black Branches", a book of poems and plays published in 1920 by PAGAN COMPANY.


A review of this latter book disclosed that "Time of Our Lives" is "the story of my father and myself". The author, after telling how he joined the Communist Party in San Francisco in the early thirties, and after explaining his writings for the "Daily Worker" and the "New Masses", states on pages 341 and 342, "I wanted to get into broader national activity than work for the Communist Party and the New Masses; and soon the opportunity presented itself. By the middle of summer, 1935, the Government, through the medium of HARRY L. HOPKINS, announced that it would establish Federal projects all over the country for unemployed artists, writers, musicians and actors. The WPA cultural projects - an innovation in the history of Federal patronage in America - were initiated. Through HOLGER GAHILL, an old friend who was National Director of Art Projects in Washington, I got in touch with the WPA officials in New York City, GRACE GCSELYN, WALTER LAMDSOFRD and Mrs. ANNA ROSENBERG, who were Deputy Administrators under H. L. JOHNSON were planning to establish
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"First of all a news writers' project. It was under the sponsorship of the New York Newspaper Guild. I applied for the appointment of supervisor and got it."

At this point the author related how for a time he didn't think that he would get the job because while he was being questioned by WALTER LANGSDORF, he was asked, "You realize Mr. JOHNS, that you are known as a Bolshevist?" To this JOHNS replied that he was a radical and that it would take a radical to hold down this position. As a result of this statement, JOHNS assumed that he had lost any chance of getting this position, but within a few days he was called to take charge. This occurred approximately September, 1935.

It is to be noted that the above is the only reference made of ANNA ROSENBERG in the entire publication, and JOHNS was not specific as to whether or not ROSENBERG was present during the interrogation by LANGSDORF as related above.

PETITION OF JOHN REED CLUB,
WHICH APPEARED IN THE MAY 19,
1930 ISSUE OF THE "NEW YORK TIMES".

An examination of page 19 of the "New York Times", issued Monday, May 19, 1930, revealed that in column 3, under the caption, "RED SCARE PROTEST Issued by Liberals - 100 Writers, Educators and Artists Warn of Dangers in Hysteria and Heresecution", this petition was voiced in a statement issued by the JOHN REED CLUB, 102 West 11th Street, and the protest was signed by more than one hundred writers, educators and artists. Included in this list of signers was one ANNA ROSENBERG, with no other identifying data.

CONCERNING ALLEGATION ANNA
ROSENBERG WAS INSTRUMENTAL
IN THE FOUNDING OF THE MAGAZINE,
"SCIENCE AND SOCIETY".

It is to be noted that this magazine is a quarterly publication, entitled, "Science and Society", a
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Marxian publication, published by Science and Society, Inc., 30 East 20th Street, New York City. Volume 1, No. 1, was published in the fall of 1936, and is a current publication. A review of every issue from the fall of 1936 until the present was made, and no reference could be found that ANNA ROSENBERG was either an editor, a contributing editor, a book reviewer, or acted in any capacity for this publication.

The records of the New York County Clerk's Office, disclosed that the incorporation papers for the corporation, Science and Society, Inc., were filed on October 9, 1936 by attorney LOUIS S. BOODIN, 8 West 40th Street, New York, New York. The directors of this corporation were listed as follows:

HENRY F. MINS, JR.
310 East 75th Street

MARGARET SCHLAUCH
20 Horatio Street

EDWIN BERRY BURGUM
21 King Street

V. J. McGILL
163 East 33rd Street

BERNARD J. STERN
403 West 11th Street

IRVING R. FEINBERG
1680 54th Street
Brooklyn, New York

LEONARD B. BOODIN
6418 114th Street
Richmond Hill, Queens, New York
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CONNECTION OF ANNA ROSENBERG
WITH THE MAGAZINE, "SOCIAL WORK TODAY".

A review of this publication reveals that "Social Work Today" - a rank and file magazine, was first published in February, 1934 by the Social Workers Discussion Club of New York, 1393 Lexington Avenue, New York City. This magazine was published at irregular intervals, with its last publication coming out in November, 1942.

In the January, 1941 issue, page 18, a list of names was contained of people described as cooperators inasmuch as they had contributed money to the support of this publication. This list noted that ANNA M. ROSENBERG contributed $5.00 during the period of 1940.

On page 53 of the February, 1942 issue, a similar list was noted, indicating that between December 15, 1940 and December 31, 1941, one ANNA M. ROSENBERG had contributed, but at this time no amount was specified.

In a list of citations by official Government agencies of organizations and publications found to be Communist or Communist fronts, dated December 18, 1948, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, at Washington, D. C., the following appears:

"Social Work Today"

1. "A Communist magazine".
   (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report 1948, page 225).

2. "This Communist periodical is published at 112 East 19th Street, New York City."
   (California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report 1948, page 375).

3. Cited as a Communist front.
   (Pennsylvania Commonwealth Council before the Reviewing Board of the Philadelphia County Board of Assistance, January 1942).
INTERVIEWS WITH PERSONS WHO HAVE KNOWLEDGE CONCERNING
COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS AND COMMUNIST PARTY ACTIVITIES
IN THE PAST

LOUIS F. BUDENZ, former Editor of the "Daily Worker," an east coast Communist daily newspaper, advised Special Agent WILLIAM J. MCCARTHY in September, 1950, that, although he knew ANNA M. ROSENBERG by reputation, he had no knowledge that ANNA M. ROSENBERG had ever been a member of, or sympathetic to, the Communist Party.

ELIZABETH BENTLEY, an admitted former Soviet Espionage Agent, and former member of the Communist Party, advised Special Agent THOMAS G. SPENCER on December 7, 1950, that she had no knowledge concerning any membership in the Communist Party, or in the John Reed Club, or concerning any Communist activities on the part of Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG.

PENDING
INFORMATION CONTAINED ON PERSONNEL SECURITY QUESTIONNAIRE OF MRS. ANNA M. ROSENBERG CONCERNING HER EMPLOYMENT DURING PERTINENT PERIOD.

Inasmuch as has stated that he saw Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG at of the John Reed Club from the the following information is set out to indicate the whereabouts of Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG during that period.

On a Personnel Security Questionnaire filled out and signed by ANNA MARIE ROSENBERG on July 21, 1950, she furnished the following information as to her employment in the years 1934 to 1936:

"Associated with General Hugh Johnson in the National Recovery Administration, being successively Executive Assistant to the State NRA Compliance Director and from February, 1935, Regional Director in complete charge of all NRA activities in New York State. Also, Executive Assistant, and subsequently Acting State Director for New York State, in the National Emergency Council, 45 Broadway, New York City".

INFORMATION VOLUNTARILY FURNISHED BY MRS. NORA DETOLEDOANO CONCERNING

Mrs. NORA DETOLEDOANO, one of the editors of NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE, telephonically contacted this office on the morning of December 8, 1950 advising that she had some information that would be of interest in connection with ANNA M. ROSENBERG.

Mrs. NORA DETOLEDOANO was interviewed at the New York Office.
of the FBI on December 8, 1950 by SA Thomas G. Spencer. She related that she has received information from a close friend that one NATHAN GOODRICH, an investigator for the Armed Forces Committee, (Senator Tydings), had been in New York City attempting to obtain some information relative to and her husband, RALPH DeTOLEDANO.

She advised that Senator Tydings she believed would be very anxious to obtain any derogatory information possible concerning her husband, RALPH DeTOLEDANO, and she was of the opinion that the information the investigator for this Committee was seeking about was sought in an effort to discredit him and her husband, RALPH DeTOLEDANO. She declared that there is a possible that it is very remote. She said that and related that both she and her husband knew that was at one time a Communist who later defected, became violently anti-Communist, and appeared publicly as a witness against known Communists. She said that as a result of public appearances, he has been smeared by the Communists to the extent that he finds it quite difficult to obtain employment.

Mrs. DeTOLEDANO further related that as a result of this, for the past few years has been reluctant to come out openly against the Communist forces.

In regard to Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG, Mrs. NORA DeTOLEDANO stated that she did not know anything about this matter until she had heard a broadcast by FULTON LEWIS, JR. several days ago. She said that a day or two after this broadcast she received a telephone call from during which informed her of the circumstances surrounding his being more or less responsible for the accusations against ANNA M. ROSENBERG.
It was the recollection of NORA DeTOLEDANO that at this time she mentioned to her that he had first heard of ANNA ROSENBERG being a member of the JOHN REED CLUB from one "JOHN McGRawn", whom she could not further identify. When NORA DeTOLEDANO was asked if she knew why she had not come forward with this information previously, she stated that in talking to her she gained the impression that when she first saw ANNA M. ROSENBERG's photograph and the story concerning her being attached to General Marshall's Staff, he had some vague recollection that he had known this woman in his Communist days. However, he did nothing more about this until some few days later when he was contacted by one DON SURENE, an investigator for Senator McCarthy.

Mrs. NORA DeTOLEDANO related that she was quite sure that BENJAMIN FREIDMAN had written to many people in Washington, and probably to Senators Nixon and McCarthy, berating ANNA M. ROSENBERG. She said that thereafter, it is quite possible that either Senators McCarthy or Nixon checked a known list of members of the John Reed Club in the early thirties and noted that had been a member of that Club, and thereafter had sent their investigator, DON SURENE to see.

Mrs. DeTOLEDANO said that the questioning of by DON SURENE probably cemented the previous thoughts definitely placed ANNA M. ROSENBERG as being identical with the person he knew as ANNA ROSENBERG, who was a member of the John Reed Club in the early thirties.

Mrs. DeTOLEDANO said that both she and her husband believed implicitly in the good faith and sincerity of being wrong in his identification of ANNA M. ROSENBERG as the person he knew at the John Reed Club, she believes that story concerning ANNA M. ROSENBERG would not have been put out for any selfish or personal reasons, but would simply be a case of mistaken identity. She advised that the only person she knows that might possibly have some information concerning ANNA M. ROSENBERG would be BURTON ZORN, who she said had previously been a labor lawyer,
but who is presently on management side of labor and represents such concerns as United Parcel of New York, National Biscuit Co., and the Squibb Company. She advised that BURTON ZORN and ZORN's wife had both worked with ANNA M. ROSENBERG when the latter was in charge of the Labor Mediation Board in New York City during the former regime of Mayor LaGuardia.
ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Continued)

RE: JAMES MCGRAW aka JAMES MAGRAW

Concerning the interview of JAMES MCGRAW, it is noted that MCGRAW'S name as originally provided by [redacted] was MAGRAW. MCGRAW was interviewed from 11:10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., on December 8, 1950, and the interview was concluded at MCGRAW'S request because of a previous business appointment which he had made for noontime, and for which he was already one-half hour late.

At the time that MCGRAW prepared his signed statement, which he composed and typed himself, he prepared a carbon copy of this statement, and at his request was permitted to retain this carbon copy.

With reference to JAMES MCGRAW, Confidential Informant T-13 of known reliability, on February 22, 1943, advised this Office that JAMES MAGRAW was known as a Communist while Assistant Director of the WPA Writers' Project in New York City from 1936 to 1940. T-13 further advised that in 1937, JAMES MAGRAW "signed the Communist Party election list" from 826 Greenwich Street, New York City. This alleged signing of a Communist Party list has not been verified to date.

It is noted that in the course of an investigation of HENRY GARFIELD ALSBERG, Custodial Detention C, a review of Civil Service Commission files of New York City was made in April of 1943. These files reflected that in the course of a Civil Service investigation conducted during the period November 1-20, 1942, of ALSBERG, Mr. NELSON FRANK, then a Special Agent of the Office of Naval Intelligence, and now a feature writer of the "New York World Telegram and The Sun", and Corporal JOSEPH T. BARRETT of Camp Shelby, who was formerly employed in a supervisory capacity at the Federal Writers' Project, both of whom were interviewed by Civil Service investigators, alleged that HENRY ALSBERG engaged in an immoral relationship with JAMES MAGRAW. They indicated at the time that this relationship appeared to be a matter of common knowledge among acquaintances of these individuals.

It is also noted that both of these individuals alleged that JAMES MAGRAW was a known member of the Communist Party. ALSBERG was subsequently interviewed by Civil Service investigators, and in the course of this interview vehemently denied the alleged immoral relationship with MAGRAW.
The following information is being set forth concerning the interview of HENRY ALSBERG, conducted by SA JOHN J. DANAHY, at ALSBERG'S residence, 142 West 13th Street, on December 9, 1950:

ALSBERG was approached at 9:50 a.m. and advised of the agent's identity at which point ALSBERG stated that he did not wish to be interviewed concerning any matter because he did not believe that the FBI was looking for facts. He further stated that he had thrown FBI agents out of his office on the last three or four times that they attempted to interview him. ALSBERG was asked whether or not he wished to revise the wording of this statement and he stated that, yes, rather he had asked them to leave. He stated that he felt that this inquiry concerned the "Rosenberg investigation" and he stated that he did not know anything which the FBI would be interested in. ALSBERG was requested to reconsider his decision and was advised that contrary to his opinion the FBI was interested in facts and facts alone and that certainly the FBI would be the best judge of what they would be interested in concerning ANNA ROSENBERG. He then advised that he might answer a few questions and the interview, as previously set forth, was conducted.

Throughout the interview ALSBERG made frequent reference to the fact that he did not believe that the FBI conducted impartial investigation; that he did not believe they were interested in a true story and when asked for his basis for this belief, he stated that on numerous occasions during the course of his employment by the Government and subsequent thereto, he had been interviewed by agents and asked whether or not individuals were members of the Communist Party but that in all his experience he had never been asked whether or not anyone was a Fascist. It was pointed out to ALSBERG that very obviously none of the persons concerning whom he was interviewed had ever been accused of being a Fascist and he was asked whether or not he had any information concerning persons whom he believed to be Fascist. He stated that he knew of a lot of Fascists in various Government jobs.
and was asked whether or not he desired to furnish information concerning them to the interviewing agent. He stated that he did not desire to do this because he knew that the FBI was not interested in Fascists. He was asked whether or not he had ever furnished this information concerning alleged Fascists to agents who had interviewed him in the past or whether he had ever volunteered this information to any Governmental agency and he stated that he refused to answer that question.

Toward the close of the interview, which was concluded at 10:10 a.m., at the request of Mr. ALSBERG, ALSBERG remarked that the FBI engaged in nothing but character assassinations. He was asked the basis for this allegation and he stated that he had been questioned to great lengths by the FBI concerning an alleged immoral relationship with JAMES MCGRAW. ALSBERG was asked whether or not this questioning had actually been done by an FBI agent and he stated that upon reconsideration he believed that the questioning had been done by a Civil Service investigator but that, "They are all the same," and he was certain that the information which the Civil Service investigator had was furnished by the FBI.

He then made a lengthy statement, the substance of which was that he was very glad that he was no longer in the Government service; that he would never cooperate with this Government again and that the prolonged investigations and character assassinations made by Government agencies made Government employment untenable and that he believed that in the case of ANNA ROSENBERG she was so strong a character that she would fight back and that the FBI would "not be able to get her." Mr. ALSBERG was assured by the interviewing agent that the FBI did not indulge in character assassinations; that they were not out "to get" ANNA ROSENBERG, or any other individual and were interested in obtaining only truths and factual information. At this point the interview was abruptly concluded at Mr. ALSBERG'S specific request.
A review of the files of the New York Office concerning HENRY G. ALSBERG, reflect that an investigation was conducted by the Bureau of ALSBERG as the result of instructions by the Attorney General in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 644 - 77th Congress (Hatch Act). Considerable information concerning the background and personal history of ALSBERG, much of it unsubstantiated, was gathered in the course of this investigation. Notable among the allegations made against ALSBERG were allegations that he engaged in an immoral relationship with JAMES MC GRAW, also known as JAMES MAGRAW, who has also figured in this investigation.

These allegations were made by JOSEPH T. BARRETT, formerly employed in a supervisory capacity in the Federal Writers Project, and NELSON FRANK, a feature writer of the "New York World-Telegram and Sun" and a former Special Agent of the Office of Naval Intelligence. Both of these individuals made these allegations to a Civil Service Investigator and indicated that this relationship was of fairly common knowledge. The allegation was subsequently vehemently denied by ALSBERG during the course of an interview with the Civil Service Investigator.
CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-1, of known reliability, advised that ARTHUR ADAMS had in his possession a business card bearing the name of [REDACTED] is a [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] was contacted by SAS J. S. JOHNSON and HUGHITT R. HUNDERIKER at which time he advised that he was not familiar with ARTHUR ADAMS. When shown a picture of ARTHUR ADAMS he stated that he could not recall ever having seen this individual before. He further stated that numerous people contacted his place of business each day asking for information concerning microfilm supplies and the like, and that ADAMS might well have made such an inquiry without his knowledge.

[REDACTED] made a check of the records of his concern and also the records of the [REDACTED] which company has exclusive representation of the [REDACTED] business in this area with negative results.

On December 4, 1944, [REDACTED] also advised that he was unable to furnish information regarding ARTHUR ADAMS or his known associates. [REDACTED] advised that the [REDACTED] has sold equipment to the Soviet Union in recent years and [REDACTED] has contacted the Russian Purchasing Commission officials in connection with these matters.

The ARTHUR ADAMS mentioned above is believed identical to ARTHUR ALEXANDROVITCH ADAMS, suspected Russian espionage agent.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-2, of known reliability, advised that WILLIAM L. STANDARD, Attorney, 270 Broadway, New York City, and JACK GRAY, 27 East 107th Street, New York City, witnessed the signature of GEORGE MARTIN MINK on passport #274033, on June 12, 1930. MINK was arrested on
a charge of espionage in Denmark in 1935. At the time of his arrest MINK had in his possession several American passports.

In June, 1930, GEORGE MARTIN MINK mailed fraudulent affidavits of birth at Scranton, Pennsylvania, to the Registrar of Births at Scranton and obtained birth certificates from which fraudulent passports were obtained for travel in Europe.

It is not known whether the JACK GRAY, referred to above, is identical to the name JOHN EDWARD GRAY, which used in the Communist Party.

On May 8, 1950, LOUIS F. BUDENZ named JOHN GRAY as one of the four hundred concealed Communists he knew. When BUDENZ was reinterviewed concerning for a detailed statement of his knowledge of membership and activities of, BUDENZ stated that there was a question in his mind as to the identity of this individual and he did not feel that he could definitely say that this individual was a concealed Communist.
NY 62-10641

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D.)

EFFORTS TO LOCATE OTHER
PERSONS MENTIONED BY
AS POSSIBLY
POSSESSING PERTINENT
INFORMATION CONCERNING
ANNA M. ROSENBERG

Re: JERRE MANGIONE
also known as
GERRE MANGIONE

The following investigation was conducted by
SA HAROLD V. CATES:

Investigation at New York City reflected that
this individual can be contacted in care of National

By teletype dated December 8, 1950, the
Philadelphia Office has been requested to interview
JERRE MANGIONE, and copies of photographs of ANNA M.
ROSENBERG have been forwarded to the Philadelphia Office
by separate letter.

Re: AUBREY WILLIAMS

The following investigation was conducted by SA
THOMAS E. O'BRIEN:

Investigation at New York City indicated that
AUBREY WILLIAMS, former head of the National Youth
Administration, is presently Editor of the "Southern Farmer,"
a farm newspaper, and is residing somewhere in Montgomery,
Alabama.

By letter dated December 9, 1950, the Mobile
Office has been requested to interview WILLIAMS.

Re: JAMES LECHAY

The following investigation was conducted by
SA JOHN S. MC COOL:
Investigation at New York City has reflected that this individual is presently residing in Iowa and is a professor at Iowa University. Bureau authorization is requested in order that the Omaha Office may conduct an interview with JAMES LECHAY.

RE INFORMATION FURNISHED BY DE SOLA AS TO ALLEGED EXPLANATION OF ANNA M. ROSENBERG REGARDING IDENTITY OF PERSON SAME NAME IN JOHN REED CLUB

_____ on December 7, 1950, advised that he had received information from one of the investigators for the Armed Services Committee, whose name he cannot recall, to the effect that ANNA M. ROSENBERG stated that she is not the ANNA ROSENBERG who was a member of the John Reed Club in the mid 1930's, but that, Mrs. ROSENBERG alleges, there is an ANNA ROSENBERG, a writer, who resided on 6th Avenue, New York City who was a Communist in the mid 1930's. _____ said that he decided to point this information out to this office for assistance in this investigation.
LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will locate and interview the following persons, for any information they may possess as to membership, or attendance at meetings of, John Reed Club, New York City, or as to membership in the Communist Party or Communist activities or sympathies of Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG. In the event that the following persons say they possess no information in regard to Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG, but do possess knowledge of activities of John Reed Club, these persons should be interviewed as to the identity of the ANNA ROSENBERG who allegedly attended meetings of the John Reed Club from Fall, 1934, to Fall, 1935. The persons to be interviewed are listed as follows:

Mrs. BARNEY CONAL, alleged by [redacted] to have been member of CP and believed by [redacted] to be residing at [redacted]. (It is noted that [redacted] has stated that Mrs. BARNEY CONAL advised him that ANNA ROSENBERG was one of the founders of a magazine for social work.)

BRADLEY CUTLER and wife, VILLA CUTLER. According to [redacted] these persons formerly resided on 11th Street on North side between Fifth Avenue and Union Square. According to [redacted] both CUTLERS were CP members and CUTLERS are allegedly acquainted with JAMES MAGRAW.

EDWARD DAHLBERG. [redacted] says that DAHLBERG is presently a book reviewer with the publication, "Freeman". Stated by [redacted] to be an anti-Communist publication in New York City. According to [redacted] DAHLBERG was a former member of the CP and of the John Reed Club.
LEADS (Con't.)

JOHN T. FLYNN, whom [_____] says is one of the editors of the publication, "New Masses," [_____] has advised that FLYNN, through knowledge of CP activities, may have been acquainted with ANNA M. ROSENBERG and her activities in mid 1930's.

SAM FOX, aka SAM FASTMAN. According to [_____] this person in 1936 was Financial Secretary of Section 18 of the CP and attended meetings of John Reed Club in mid 1930's. This person allegedly told [_____] that records of John Reed Club were destroyed, upon dissolution of club, to conceal membership of persons who had gained prominence.

ROBERT M. HANOVER. [_____] said that this person was formerly an official of the Soviet-American Securities Corporation and was director of agitation of propaganda, Section 18, of the CP, of which section [_____] was also a member. [_____] says this person attended meetings of John Reed Club and is [_____]

Miss ISHKISH (first name not recalled by [_____]) described by [_____] as a poetess who formerly wrote for Communist publications and formerly resided in Staten Island, New York City. She is alleged to be the sister of Mrs. PENINA REISMAN.

Dr. J. B. MATTHEWS. [_____] has no knowledge that this person belonged to John Reed Club and attended meetings thereof but says that Dr. J. B. MATTHEWS was a former investigator for Dies Committee and possesses knowledge of Communist activities, in mid 1930's and so may be able to furnish information concerning any Communist activities of Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG.

EDWARD MALKIN, who, [_____] says, is employed at Commercial or Financial Department of the New York City Daily newspaper, "Herald Tribune." [_____] has requested that MALKIN be discreetly contacted and states MALKIN has knowledge of Communist activities in mid 1930's and may possess pertinent information concerning Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG.
LEADS (Cont'd)

BENJAMIN MANDEL. [Name redacted] says this person also has offices in the Hearst Building, New York City. He described MANDEL as a former investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities and said that because of knowledge of Communist activities in mid 1930's, MANDEL may be able to furnish pertinent information concerning Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG.
LEADS (Cont'd.)

RALPH MANHEIM, aka, RALPH MANNHEIM — said that this person was formerly a project writer on WPA, and believed MANHEIM might have information concerning Communist Party activities in the late thirties, and thus be able to furnish pertinent information concerning any Communist activities of Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG. ______ does not know the present whereabouts of RALPH MANHEIM or any source through which this can be obtained.

MAXINE PICARD, aka, MAXINE BRAND — says that this person was an artist and sculptress, and believes that she is presently residing at 117 West 13th Street, New York City.

GENEVIEVE PITO — said that this person was a musician who formerly provided musical accompaniment for the dances of HELEN TAMIRIS. ______ also advised that GENEVIEVE PITO was the former wife of JAMES MAGRAW.

PHILIP REISMAN and wife, PENINA REISMAN — said that these persons were Communist Party members, and believe that they may have broken with the Communist Party. He advised that these persons last resided somewhere in the Columbia Heights section of Brooklyn, New York, and further, that PHILIP REISMAN formerly operated a studio as an artist, near 38th Street and 6th Avenue, New York City.

CLIFFORD SUTCLIFFE, residing 52 or 51 Morton Street, New York City. ______ said that this person formerly conducted investigation for one of the committees of Congress in the late thirties, and possesses information regarding Communist activities of that period. ______ says that accordingly SUTCLIFFE may possess information regarding Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG.

HELEN TAMIRIS — advised that this individual is a well known dancer and choreographer, who attended meetings of the JOHN REED CLUB.

HELEN WOODWARD — did not furnish any information as to the present whereabouts of HELEN WOODWARD, but described her as a former assistant to HARRY HOPKINS. It is noted that ______ mentions HELEN WOODWARD as one of the persons who he heard at Communist Party headquarters was recommended for appointment to a position in the Government by ANNA M. ROSENBERG.
LEADS (Cont'd.)

BURTON ZORN - This individual was mentioned by NORA DeTOLEDANO, as set out in Administrative Page of this report, as an attorney who was acquainted with Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG, and might be able to furnish pertinent information concerning Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG.
NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will also maintain contact with BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN, 300 Central Park West, for any further pertinent information this individual may be able to furnish.

The New York Office will also maintain contact with HALLAM RICHARDSON, Attorney, for any further information he can furnish as to the newspaper identity and date in New York City in which he recently read information concerning a petition allegedly signed by ANNA ROSENBERG, and for any further pertinent information that RICHARDSON can furnish.

The New York Office will conduct further investigation to determine if there was a petition put out by the John Reed Club in 1930, which petition may have been signed by members of the John Reed Club, including ANNA ROSENBERG. If investigation discloses there was such a petition, will conduct investigation to determine if the ANNA ROSENBERG signing same is identical with Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG. It is noted that the May 19, 1930, edition of the New York "Times" makes mention of a press release issued by the John Reed Club, which press release bore the names of over 100 people including the name of ANNA ROSENBERG. This is pointed out in view of the fact that this may not be a signed petition but merely a printed press release.

Will review the files of this office concerning ANNA ROSENBERG, and will report any pertinent information concerning instant Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG.

Further will conduct investigation to determine the identity of any ANNA ROSENBERG whom files reveal to have been engaged in Communist Party activities or to have been a Communist Party member in the past.
NY 62-10641

LEADS (Con't.)

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will review files on John Reed Club in New York City to locate names of members of said club or names of persons who attended meetings of said club. Leads will be set out on any names secured from said file review, whom file review shows to have been members of John Reed Club and whose names have not been previously furnished by [Redacted].
CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The confidential informants mentioned in the report of SA JOHN J. DANAHEY, dated December 9, 1950, at New York, are identified as follows:

T-1  An anonymous source.

T-2  State Department, as reported in Bulletin 4/7/48, entitled "SERGE MIKAILOV; INTERNAL SECURITY - R" (Bufile 100-295935).

T-10  Information reflected in the report of SA CHARLES A. MAY, dated 4/13/43, at Washington, D.C., in case entitled "HENRY G. ALSBERG; INTERNAL SECURITY; HATCH ACT."

T-11  The results of this interview were set forth in the report of SA CHARLES A. MAY, dated 4/13/43, at Washington, D.C., in case entitled "HENRY G. ALSBERG; INTERNAL SECURITY; HATCH ACT."

T-12  Interviewed as set forth in the report of SA CHARLES A. MAY, dated 4/13/43, at Washington, D.C., in case entitled "HENRY G. ALSBERG; INTERNAL SECURITY; HATCH ACT.

T-13  Office of Naval Intelligence, Third Naval District, New York City.
NY 62-10641

(It is to be noted that Confidential Informants T-3 through T-9 were not utilized in this report.)

The above sources have been kept confidential in view of the information furnished by them or else at their specific request.

REFERENCE: Report of SA JAMES M. SKEFFINGTON, dated 12/6/50 at New York
Subject: Benjamin Franklin

Exact Spelling
All References
Subversive Reference
Main File
Restricted to Locality of

FILE NUMBER  SERIALS

44-1286   
10-355-673   
105-5828-2, Ep.3
105-9621-A, N.Y. Post Home Dec. 12 64
35181-5   
39-1698-10
5196-1076-1, Canada

See ref. Limited to

Ben Smith
App. 30 ref.

Initialled
Office Memorandum  •  UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

FROM : Mr. Rosen

DATE: December 11, 1950

SUBJECT: ANNA MARIE ROSENBERG
         SPECIAL INQUIRY -
         OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

PURPOSE:

To relate information contained in Bureau files on
Benjamin H. Freedman.

BACKGROUND:

Benjamin Freedman is the individual who has furnished information concerning the alleged Communist connections of Anna Marie Rosenberg indicated as the source. The matter of Anna Marie Rosenberg's recent appointment as Assistant Secretary of Defense is presently the subject of a hearing by the Senate Armed Services Committee and both Freedman and have been subpoenaed for appearance before the Committee.

INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES:

On November 13, 1947, Freedman advised he had been invited to speak before the Republican Club of Spring Valley, New York, on the subject "The Danger of Political Zionism to Both Jews and Christians Alike". He related that before he began his talk three men representing themselves to be members of the Jewish War Veterans informed him he would not be allowed to make any speech before the Club. After a number of other individuals joined the three, Freedman called the local Chief of Police, who escorted him to a bus and according to Freedman approximately two or three hundred people congregated outside the building would probably have taken action against him if the Chief of Police had not been present. Pursuant to Departmental advice no investigation was made of this matter.

Freedman was born October 4, 1890 in New York City. He claims to speak French and German, to have an independent income and that he was in 1941, a dealer in chemicals, metals, cosmetics, paper and other things, and had traveled in Europe transacting business from 1919 to 1927.

The December 6, 1948 issue of "Post & Home News", a New York publication, carried an article captioned "Mystery Funds Made F" - "Hate Sheet Mouthpiece of Anti-Jewish Groups"... His sincere states...
Memo to Mr. Ladd

In part that during recent weeks the country has been flooded with copies of "Common Sense" a four page semi-monthly published in Union, N. J., which uses an Anti-Communist approach to spread violent Anti-Semitic and Anti-Liberal propaganda. The article states that persons in a position to know had made statements that "Benjamin H. Freedman, the well-heeled pro-Arab propagandist, took an active interest in publication" of recent issues. "Freedman is the founder of the League for Peace and Justice in Palestine who spent money lavishly in 1946 for a series of full page advertisements in newspapers here supporting Arab claims to all of Palestine. He was subsequently revealed by his own testimony as a close associate and co-worker of Arab League propagandists and lobbyists and as a fervent admirer of Hitler's collaborator, the 'Grand Mufti' of Jerusalem."

The January 16, 1949 issue of the Post & Home News carried an article captioned "Catholics in Bronx Denounce Hate Sheet". The article stated in part "'Common Sense', the anti-Semitic hate sheet which was recently exposed by this newspaper has been condemned by the Third District of the Holy Name Society, representing nine Bronx Roman Catholic Parishes. The publication, a semi-monthly, is published in Union, N. J. by Conde McGinley. Under the pretext of fighting Communism it has consistently attacked the Jews and has recently been used by Benjamin Freedman, the pro-Arab propagandist, to spread anti-Zionism."
December 7, 1950

MEMORANDUM

RE: BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN

The December 6, 1950 issue of "Post & Home News", a New York publication, carried an article captioned "Mystery Funds Make N.J. Hate Sheet Mouthpiece of Anti-Jewish Groups". This article states in part that during recent weeks the country has been flooded with copies of "Common Sense", a four-page semi-monthly published in Union, N.J. which uses an Anti-Communist approach to spread violent Anti-Semitic and Anti-Liberal propaganda. The article states that persons in a position to know had made statements that "Benjamin H. Freedman, the well-heeled pro-Arab propagandist, took an active interest in publication" of recent issues. "Freedman is the founder of the League for Peace and Justice in Palestine who spent money lavishly in 1946 for a series of full page advertisements in newspapers here supporting Arab claims to all of Palestine. He was subsequently revealed by his own testimony as a close associate and co-worker of Arab League propagandists and lobbyists and as a fervent admirer of Hitler's collaborator, the 'Grand Mufti' of Jerusalem." (105-9621-A)

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R. S. Pitzer:
Mr. Ladd

Mr. A. Rosen

DATE: December 11, 1950

SUBJECT: ALLEGATIONS OF CONCERNING ANNA H. ROSENBERG SPECIAL INQUIRY

PURPOSE: To furnish you with background information concerning [redacted] also known as [redacted] who, you will recall, and advised the Bureau that Anna H. Rosenberg was a member of the John Reed Club and the Communist Party in the middle 1930s.

DETAILS:

Background

[Redacted] was born [Redacted].
He attended [Redacted].
Upon graduation he [Redacted] during their expedition to the Galapagos Islands. Upon returning he did [Redacted] and subsequently to that he [Redacted]. In 1932 he [Redacted]. Subsequently, he founded [Redacted]. Thereafter, he returned to [Redacted] and from [Redacted].

[Redacted] was married to [Redacted].
He divorced [Redacted] and subsequently remarried.

The next employment listed in the Bureau files reflects that as of [Redacted] he was employed as [Redacted]. It appears that he continued with this organization for a period of years as in [redacted] information was obtained indicating that he was an [redacted].
The Bureau files do not contain any.
subsequent data regarding his employment until __________ he was interviewed by the New York office in connection with an __________ at which time he was in __________ An article was published in the magazine "New Leader" under the date of __________ which was written by __________ and was entitled, "There Is More Than Coffee in Brazil." This article was written in an anti-Communist vein. As of __________ he described The Freeman Magazine as a fortnightly publication of opinion containing articles of political, economic, social and cultural interests.

Communist Activities:

_________ joined the __________ as a member of the __________ later he was brought to the __________ under the Party name of __________. He was __________ an enemy of the working class. He gave various dates as to his __________ varying from __________

_________ stated that he joined the __________ at a time when the country was in a very bad state of crisis economically and socially; that the __________ seemed to offer the only realistic program in bringing about a better condition. He indicated that he discovered after joining the Party that while they were demanding Democratic rights for civil liberties in Democratic countries they were at the same time denying the same right to people in the Soviet Union. As a result he stated that his ideals were shattered and due to his subsequent objection to the Communist Party program he was expelled.

Information Furnished by __________

_________ made several appearances before the __________ He testified to the fact that many persons employed with him on the __________ were __________ Also that 80% of the persons on the __________ were members of the __________ which he said were dominated by the Communists.
In [blank] testified before the above committee relative to Communists in the [blank] at which time he named several teachers who were known to him as members of the [blank].

Bureau of Internal Revenue:

[Blank] furnished a statement to Agents of the Intelligence Unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, United States Treasury concerning a number of people known to him as [blank] alleged to be employed by the [blank].

Works Project Administration:

Numerous investigations were conducted by the Investigative Branch of the WPA based upon information furnished by [blank] relative to Communists within the WPA. As a result of information furnished by [blank] several individuals were charged with making false statements in submitting affidavits stating they were not Communists.

Contacts with FBI:

[Blank] (the exact date not reflected in Bureau files) was interviewed by Bureau Agents. He furnished a large amount of valuable information relative to [blank] activities and individual members of the [blank] which he obtained during his [blank]. He has subsequently been contacted on occasions as a source of information by the Bureau to obtain information concerning Communist activities. In connection with Bureau investigations under the various applicant programs, including the Voice of America, European Recovery Program, and Atomic Energy Act, he has been contacted from time to time when it appeared that he had knowledge of the applicant arising from previous employment or association with the applicant. Although he has stated that he would be reluctant to testify, [blank] has cooperated fully in furnishing information to the Bureau. He explained his reluctance to testify by saying that past testimony had adversely affected his business and personal life.
INVESTIGATION TO CONFIRM OR REFUTE

ALLEGATIONS:

said that James McGraw, who was attempting to interest him in the pointed out to him at one of the a woman whom he identified as Anna Rosenberg, and as a member of the McGraw has been interviewed and flatly denies ever having been a member of the Communist Party or ever having attended a meeting of the John Reed Club. He said that he does know and considers him completely unreliable. We are now attempting to definitely establish whether or not McGraw was a member of the Communist Party during the pertinent period.

has furnished the names of 35 or more individuals whom he states were members of the during the pertinent period and possibly in a position to corroborate his statement that Anna Rosenberg attended several meetings between 1934 and 1937. In testifying before the is alleged to have furnished the names of four individuals who were members of the and could back up his testimony that Anna Rosenberg was a Communist. did not furnish these names to the New York Division despite the fact that he has been exhaustively interviewed. furnished no addresses for the persons named, and the New York Division is currently conducting an investigation in an effort to locate them.

The persons named by as possibly in a position to corroborate his statement to the effect that Anna Rosenberg attended several meetings of the John Reed Club, who have been located, have either stated that they knew of no affiliation on the part of Anna Rosenberg with the John Reed Club or the Communist Party, or that they did not know Anna Rosenberg at all. Efforts are continuing to locate the remainder of the persons suggested by.

also alleged that Anna Rosenberg had been a founder of a publication known as Science and Society. A review of the articles of incorporation of this publication in New York City, and a review of the masthead of this publication for one year after its founding failed to reflect the name of Anna Rosenberg as being associated with it in any way. Science and Society is an alleged Communist front publication.
of the informant, has been interviewed and stated that she did not know Anna Rosenberg as a member of the Communist Party or the John Reed Club. She said that she had met her in [blank].

Elizabeth Bentley, Whittaker Chambers and Louis Budenz have all been interviewed and none furnished any information pertinent to the investigation.

In May, 1930, the New York Times printed a petition which reportedly contained the names of approximately 130 members of the John Reed Club. The New York Division is attempting to locate and interview a representative number of these petitioners.

ACTION:

We are affording all leads endeavoring to confirm or refute [blank] allegations immediate and continuous attention.
ADD. 2 ROSENBERG (1148A)

TWO MEMBERS OF THE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE HAVE EXAMINED AN
FBI FILE ON MRS. ROSENBERG AND DISCUSSED ITS CONTENTS IN A CLOSED
MEETING. IT WAS DISCLOSED.

HOWEVER, WHAT THE FILE CONTAINS WAS STILL A SECRET. ONE
REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE SOURCE SAID THE SENATORS APPARENTLY DID NOT CONSIDER
IT "DAMAGING."

SEN. STYLES BRIDGES, R. N. H., TOLD REPORTERS THAT THE TWO WHO SAW
THE FILE WERE SENS. LESTER C. HUNT, D. WYO., AND HARRY P. CAIN, N. WASH. THEY DISCUSSED IT BRIEFLY AT THE CLOSED HEARING, HE SAID.

"I ASSUME THAT THE FILE WAS MADE AVAILABLE TO THEM THROUGH
THE INTERCESSION OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE GEORGE C. MARSHALL," BRIDGES
SAID. HE DECLINED TO DISCUSS ITS CONTENTS.

12/8--PA1224P

Certainly a bad precedent which will plague them for the future.

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

DATE:

50 JAN 17 1951

RECORDING: 90
Mr. Payton Ford  
Deputy Attorney General  

Director, FBI  

ANNA MARIE ROSENBERG  
SPECIAL INQUIRY  
ALLEGATION OF MEMBERSHIP IN  
THE JOHN REED CLUB  

December 18, 1950  

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER  

Reference is made to my memoranda of December 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1950, furnishing you with reports and information concerning the above-captioned matter.

For your information I am enclosing copies of the following reports:


Additional reports will be furnished to you as they are received.

Enclosures

126-486  
RSP: RGB

RECORDED: 9 126-486-308X
January 19, 1951

Mr. Henry D. Allen
2500 Durant Avenue
Berkeley, California

Dear Mr. Allen:

Your letter of January 10, 1951, together with enclosure, has been received in the absence of Mr. Hoover from Washington and I am taking the liberty of acknowledging it.

Sincerely yours,

Helen V. Gandy
Secretary

NOTE: Enclosure is a lengthy mimeographed letter addressed to the Honorable Henry F. Cain regarding the hearings before the Senate Armed Forces Committee concerning the appointment of Anna M. Rosenberg as Assistant Secretary of Defense. Correspondent is the author of the enclosure which is highly anti-Semitic, praises the testimony of [redacted] and in general opposes the appointment of Mrs. Rosenberg. Bureau file 65-31476 reflects Henry Douglas Allen (possibly identical with the correspondent) is a high-pressure promoter, swindler and anti-Semitism. In 1943, Henry Di Allen was considered a possible defendant along with thirty-four other defendants who were indicted on sedition charges. At that time Allen was residing at Pasadena, California. In a summary report prepared at that time Allen's statements were noted as his individual was the subject of an Exclusion Order issued by the Western Defense Command in 1942.

[Redacted]
TO:    Director
       Mr. Land
       Mr. Cline
       Mr. Gudin
       Mr. Kirk
       Mr. Nichols
       Mr. Rosen
       Mr. Tracy
       Mr. Belmont
       Mr. Mohr
       Mr. Sizoo
       Mr. Callahan
       Mr. Nease
       Miss Candy

Personnel Files Section
Records Section
Mrs. Skillman

See Me For Appropriate Action
Send File Note and Return

Clyde Tolson
January 10, 1951

Hon. Edgar Hoover, Administrator
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D. C.

My dear Mr Hoover:

With a knowledge of your high purpose and persistent accomplishment concerning the discharge of your Presidential directive for protecting the internal security of our Republic, I have felt that the enclosed copy of my letter to Senator Harry P. Cain might be of interest to you despite the attempts by professional blackguards to discredit the magnificent you have done and are still doing and despite, more particularly, that vile torrent of malicious distortion to be found in the pages of Marc Twain's book, "The F. B. I."

Most sincerely yours,

Henry D. Allen.

A/p

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
Hon. Harry F. Cain  
Senator from Washington  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator Cain:

I am indebted to you for having received a copy of the hearings of the Senate Armed Forces Committee concerning the appointment of Anna M. Rosenberg as Assistant Secretary of Defense. May I thank you for your thoughtfulness in sending them to me.

I most heartily endorse your point of view as expressed in your release of December 21, viz; that perjury charges should issue against individuals who maliciously accuse persons of disloyalty and who attempt to offer false testimony under oath and without supporting evidence ... I, myself, have been a victim of that vicious and cowardly conduct during years past when I, and my wife and children were mercilessly persecuted by the Jewish Anti-Defamation League of the pro-Red Zionist B'nai B'rith ... In those years how very grateful I would have been could I have had the benefit of such zeal (in the protection of my constitutional rights from the wrath of organized Jewry) as the Senate Armed Forces Committee have so meticulously shown in coming to the defense of Anna M. Rosenberg, whose appointment has obviously been maneuvered by strong Zionist pressure. Indeed with that benign halo of Jewish influence, which has protected this controversial appointment, had it been placed about my head when I was being denied my constitutional rights by representatives of this same pro-Red-Defamation League, I and my family would have been spared the untold suffering and mental agony
which was our reward, during the years past, for attempting to expose the same Red - Zionist conspiracies - in and out of our Government - which in this present day have all but accomplished the ruin of my beloved Country and yours. That those conspiracies and those conspirators and spies identified with Communism and the Soviet Government are, and have been heavily Jewish has been no fault of mine, nor yours; however the list of Jewish spies and their dupes increases day by day as the F. B. I. arrests them and as our courts convict them.

I have read and re-read very carefully every page of the hearings referred to herein, and it is my opinion that the average person who reads them - casually - as most people do - would feel that a great injustice has been done to Mrs. Rosenberg and that the opposition to her appointment and confirmation has been promoted by anti-semites and "jew-baiters". For my part the discrimination against, or in favor of, any American seeking political office - based upon religious views - is not only un-American - it is anti-American ... I have in mind a number of highly esteemed Americans, professing Judaism as their religion, who would be eminently well qualified to fill the office of Assistant Secretary of Defence - whose innate loyalty is beyond controversy and against whom there could not be the least suspicion as to loyalty at this critical time. These persons are, to the best of my knowledge, violently opposed to Zionism or any of its concepts. They profess the ancient religion of Judaism ... It appears to me - and it should have been apparent to your committee had they questioned her under oath - that Anna M. Rosenberg is a Zionist Jewess ... I presume this questioning was not done because, in the minds of the members of your committee there is the common error that Zionism is a form of religion, which it most certainly is NOT.
It is the motivating power behind International Communism. Those who have studied the subject intently have come to know Zionism as being a latter day International conspiracy planned, promoted and organized in 1897 by Theodore Herzl and others in Switzerland and now headed up by international Jews to gain national control of government - government policies - our courts - and to undermine and destroy our Christian institutions wherever and whenever it is possible to do so.

In examining the list of organizations of which Anna M. Rosenberg takes oath she is a member, I fail to find listed an organization known as the "New York State Committee for Equality in Education" - altho she stated under oath that she was presenting a "full list" of all the organizations to which she belonged. Incidentally, she made no mention of any other Zionist organizations.

The above referred to group, made up (with three exceptions) of Zionist Jews, loudly protests against the use of the New Testament in public schools on the ground that it is an anti-semitic book. The group also works for, and in some cities demands, the abolition of Christmas and Easter celebrations from American public schools. This committee is most active in its attempts to coerce clergymen - authors - publishers - and radio speakers into deleting from their manuscripts any reference to the Crucifixion or to any other bible passages which might have any slant toward being anti-semitic. . . The name of Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg appears as a member of this "Education Committee" in company with that of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise (notorious Zionist Red-supporter) Meier Steinbrink of the Zionist Anti Defamation League of B'nai B'rith - Joseph Lash, Zionist President of the Communist Youth Congress - Irving Hellman of the Zionist Free Sons of Israel - Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam and other equally notorious Communist sympathizers.
Our United States is a Christian Nation — founded upon Christian principles and practices. ... In this most critical hour we are vitally concerned as to our security and the personalities who occupy its key government positions of power. ... The power invested by our laws into the hands of Anna M. Rosenberg as Assistant Secretary of Defense, are tremendous. ... In the assumption of her duties she will have the force of a dictator — she will hold in her hands the destiny of every working man and woman in the United States. ... We are now to see that power administrated by a Zionist jewess who seeks, through her membership and association with the "New York State Committee for Equality in Education", toabolish the Bible of our Fathers and to destroy our Christmas and Easter celebrations because they are repugnant to those who seek to destroy our Christian way of life. This is the woman whom you distinguished Senators of the Senate Armed Services Committee have investigated and now have approved as being a person qualified to absolutely control the 116 agencies and departments covering the man-power of the United States — and the Senate has unanimously confirmed her.

I am familiar with the peculiar odor of "whitewash". Could it be that your committee might have been overcome with that same foul aroma, mixed, behind the scenes, with the strong and unsavory influence of the defeated Senator Millard Tydings whose father-in-law, Joseph Er-Davies (author of "Mission to Moscow") and one of the most powerful Zionists, reported as stating "there was nothing wrong with the Russian spies stealing atomic secrets" at the time when they were nabbed in Canada.

In conclusion, may I say that I am deeply impressed with forthright testimony before your Committee. I had already received a photostatic copy of his notarized statement made on December 5, 1950.
From his testimony it appears that, whether or not Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg is a victim of mistaken identity still remains to be proven — despite the monotonous and extravagant praise (preponderantly Jewish or New Deal) heaped upon her in the numerous testimonial letters received by your committee. Incidentally, these testimonial letters are so obviously purposeful in their expressions that one cannot but wonder to what extent they may have been solicited.

______ in his testimony on page 43 says: "If Mrs. Anna Rosenberg knows of another by that name who resembles her so closely that I may be said to have made an error in identification — then let her produce the other Mrs. Anna Rosenberg for your inspection and mine." It was Mrs. Rosenberg's rather glib reply to that one, in her testimony on page 120 — there are several Anna Rosenbergs in New York. I don't know them . . . . It is up to you to have looked at them before making this serious accusation against me". Obviously Senator Russell didn't care to develop anything further along this line because he abruptly turned his questioning of ______ to a supercilious interrogation about a lot of trivia having no bearing upon the identity of Mrs. Rosenberg with Communist organizations. The great question in the minds of many people today in this area is WHY, since we have been told that the F. B. I. has finally located the mysterious other Anna Rosenberg, — why has she not been brought into the Committee hearings and stood alongside Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg so that a similarity of their personalities — if any — could have been compared . . .

This not having been done just why was it that your committee failed to procure a bona fide photograph of this mysterious "other" Mrs. Anna Rosenberg — I mean a real one — not one faked up by some Hollywood motion picture photographer.
Another factor which goes far in nullifying the value of the hearings for establishing the loyalty of Anna M. Rosenberg was the hostile attitude and obvious prejudice of some of the Senators against those witnesses who had appeared only for the patriotic purpose of defending the welfare of the United States with whatever testimony they could offer to that end ... No one, with an unbiased mind, could read the testimony of Dr. Marjorie Shearon without being convinced of the hostile climate in which she found herself before your committee. Obviously, Senator Wayne Morse had a preconceived determination to discredit her testimony and to "give her the works". This appeared to be his great moment of revenge against Dr. Shearon, who is the editor of a weekly newspaper named "Challenge to Socialism", in which she has mercilessly flayed Senator Morse for his well earned title of a "New Deal Republican" ... Senator Morse's statement on page 247 and also his general type of questioning illustrates his venom against Dr. Shearon all through her testimony - making it clear that he was more concerned in attempting to hold her up to scorn and ridicule as a psychopathic—than to evaluate some of her testimony, carefully prepared, which would show that Anna M. Rosenberg was an unfit person for the vital office of Assistant Secretary of Defense by reason of her association with persons and organizations notorious for their communist sympathies. Senator Morse then resorted to the usual New Deal smear tactics and savagely asked her such questions as the following:

"Have you ever attempted to commit suicide?"

"Have you ever had a nervous breakdown?"

"Have you ever sought the assistance of a psychiatrist?"

"Were you ever married to a Richard Cadbury?"

To all the foregoing questions and others of like nature, Dr. Shearon's answer
was an emphatic "NO!" to the Senator's attempt to confuse the real issue, viz Anna Rosenberg's identification with zionist-communist activities.

Not content with that method of cheap smearing, Senator Morse descended further in his attack upon a woman who appears to be possessed of a fervor thoroughly patriotic, and presented a letter written by one David Schneider to one Albert Rosen (both co-racists of Anna Rosenberg) in which it is stated that Dr. Shearon's mind is unquestionably off-balance ... Obviously this is the old thread-bare smear against anyone who happens to oppose the interests of organized J e w r y .

Finally, in my humble opinion, it would be highly possible that Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, having been born in Hungary, might conceivably be imbued with latent memories of the barbarous activities of her countryman, the murderous dictator Bela Kun, whose butcheries in the interests of Zionist revenge upon the Christian gentile nation of Hungary is historic. Who does not recall the horrible slaughter of some thirty thousand Christians some 25 years ago combining murder and robbery with Hungarian politics?

Hardly a day passes when we do not learn of some Zionist jew being moved up by administration appointment to some position in our Government involving the National security until we now have an imposing list of these characters, like Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, occupying positions most vital to our Governmental security and welfare. Tragically for us, in this grave situation with which we are confronted, our Gentile leadership has become confused and stumbling. They are men who neither understand International intrigue nor duplicity - they are men who are incapable of conveying that they are being guided to destruction by Christian-hating Zionist leaders, Frankfurter - Baruch - Morgenthau, et al - under which we shall be ruled
when they have manoeuvred the United States into a world government (United Nations) under Zionist dictators when millions of our precious American boys have been sent to the slaughter, in Europe - in the Far East - or elsewhere.

May God help us.

Most Respectfully,

Henry D. Allen

HDA:LD

cc: to interested persons.
Mr. Marx Leva, Assistant Secretary of Defense, advised Mr. Lynch of the Liaison Section that he was very appreciative and grateful for the cooperation extended to his Department by the FBI in the investigation of Anna Rosenberg.

Mr. Leva stated that he is anxious to assist the Bureau and desired to know if it would be agreeable to the Bureau if he would stress, when the publicity on the Anna Rosenberg Case is given out, the excellent cooperation of the Bureau and further point out in these publicity releases the fact that the Bureau does just a thorough job in clearing the innocent as they do in the confinement of criminals.

Mr. Leva stated that he is of the opinion that the public at large know the fine work that the Bureau is doing along criminal lines, but that he does not think that the public is aware of the excellent work performed by the Bureau in their desire to clear the innocent. He mentioned the Rosenberg Case, pointing out that it was definitely a smear and had indications of anti-Semitic feelings and that he thought that this fact should be stressed when he was releasing the publicity on the Anna Rosenberg Case. He intimated that he thought this release would be over the week end.

He desired to be informed of the Bureau’s reaction to this, and it is suggested that Mr. Lynch of the Liaison Section be advised regarding the Bureau’s desires in this matter.
TO: Mr. Tolson
FROM: L. B. Nichols
SUBJECT: John Kobler

Joe Lynch ascertained at the Pentagon this morning that the John Kobler story for Colliers on Anna Rosenberg was initiated by the Defense Secretary's office.

Kobler has been dealing with Clayton Fritchie in the War Department. The Defense Agency is anxious to see a good story on Anna Rosenberg. They have furnished Kobler with copies of the hearings and Marx Leva prepared eight or nine page summary memorandum which was given to Kobler.

In the absence of Felix Larkin, the General Counsel, an assistant, John Adams, has talked to Kobler and given him background and color. I was told that the Defense Agency would appreciate any information we could furnish. I think we should see Kobler and I have agreed to see him at 5:00 this evening, and will furnish him the details of what the Bureau did.

LBN:mcq
TO: Mr. Tolson
FROM: L. B. Nichols

DATE: January 12, 1951

SUBJECT: ANNA ROSENBERG

Herman Edelsberg, the local representative of the Anti-Defamation League, advised me that he had spent several hours with Fulton Lewis on January 6th; that the charge was being made that Fulton Lewis was anti-Semitic and that he felt this was a very unfair and unjust charge; that the Anti-Defamation League was seeking to lend its assistance to Lewis. He stated that Lewis had been thoroughly misled in the Anna Rosenberg case by Dr. J. B. Matthews, and stated that Lewis had furnished him with a letter which J. B. Matthews had sent him under date of November 27, 1950, which he would like to send me if we would like to have it. I told him we would be glad to have it. He read me the concluding paragraph of the letter, as follows:

"Furthermore, in the files of the FBI there is a report on A. R. which is literally startling, but, of course, I could not substantiate it."

I told Edelsberg that this was a thoroughly safe statement for Matthews to make because we did not exhibit the reports in our files, and that Matthews was protecting himself by stating he could not substantiate it. I told him the reports in our files on Anna Rosenberg were startling to people like Matthews in that they establish exactly where her loyalty lies. He stated he was convinced of this.

Edelsberg then stated that he would like to ask one question if I felt it proper to answer. He stated Fulton Lewis had told him on December 5th, that he had called the Bureau and talked to me and inquired about and later on he had had his assistant call and read the statement to us. I told him this was a fact. He stated Fulton Lewis had told him that at first I said I did not know about and did not know whether there was anything I could tell him, but would check; that I had subsequently told him that, of course, while we would not vouch for nevertheless we had talked to him in the past and he had furnished information of some of which had been verified. This, of course, is a fact and I so informed Edelsberg. Edelsberg stated the more he goes into the Rosenberg case, the more he is convinced that the Bureau rendered a very great service, and that from everything he has learned Mrs. Rosenberg will be eternally grateful to us.
This is the letter to Russ Turner of Fulton Lewis' Office. I mentioned on the phone.
Dear Russ:

Here are the photostats, together with a memorandum on the Communist organizations with which A. R. has, according to public records, been affiliated.

On the question of whether or not the A. R. of those documents in the A. R., I can report that there is not the slightest doubt. I have made exhaustive inquiries and investigations, as a result of which I have established beyond any possibility of dispute that there has been only one Anna Rosenberg sufficiently known in public life to be listed with the well-known names on those documents, and that there has not been any other Anna Rosenberg of comparable fame, stature, notoriety, or what-have-you during the past 25 years. One of my sources is the Jewish organization which knows about these things.

Ben Mendel tells me that he told you that Anna Rosenberg is a name like John Smith. My comment on that is "nuts!"

Furthermore, in the files of the FBI there is a report on A. R., which is literally startling, but, of course, I could not substantiate it.

Yours,

/[s]  J. R.
TO: THE DIRECTOR
FROM: D. M. Ladd
SUBJECT: ANNA ROSENBERG

DATE: December 12, 1950

I took a call from General Marshall, who called for you, on December 12. He stated he wanted you to know how much he appreciated the help which the FBI had given to the Secretary of Defense's office in connection with the current inquiry concerning Anna Rosenberg. He stated they would have been lost without the Bureau's help.

He further stated that he wanted to tell you that he would have found himself in a predicament when he was up before the committee unless he had let some of the Senators see some of the reports on Rosenberg. He stated the President had authorized him to show them but not to let the Senators make any notes and that he, therefore, let only two Senators, Senator Hunt and one other Senator, see the reports. The reports remained in the custody of Mr. Larkin and the Senators were not permitted to make any notes.

General Marshall asked me to relay this information to you.

DML:dad
Mr. Felix Larkin, Legal Counsel of the Secretary of Defense, was informed by Mr. Lynch of the Liaison Section that the Bureau had received information that friends of Anna Rosenberg in New York were circulating the allegation that the FBI was spearheading the attack on Anna Rosenberg. Mr. Larkin was advised that in view of this, the Bureau was anxious, and as a matter of fact, was going to clear up the Anna Rosenberg Case today.

Mr. Larkin appeared somewhat upset concerning this and informed Mr. Lynch that General Marshall, Anna Rosenberg and the Armed Services Committee are very appreciative of the Bureau's efforts in this particular case and as a matter of fact stated, "that we would have been lost without the assistance of the FBI."
TO: MR. D. M. LAND
FROM: A. H. Belmon
SUBJECT: ANNA MARIE ROSENBERG

DATE: December 19, 1950

Anna Marie Rosenberg advised Mr. Lynch of the Liaison Section that she desired that the Director know how very grateful she was for the Bureau's excellent and expeditious handling of the investigation of her. She stated that this has been a trying time for her and that she marveled at the way the Bureau located all these people and conducted such competent, thorough interviews in such limited time.

Mrs. Rosenberg stated that she attempted to telephonically contact Mr. Hoover to express her appreciation but she was informed he was out of town. She also stated that General Marshall had called the Director to express his thanks for the excellent manner in which the Bureau had cooperated with the Department of Defense in this matter.

She stated that it was well known throughout the world that the Bureau, in investigating criminals such as kidnappers and bank robbers, did excellent work which caused these criminals to be placed in jail, but that she was of the opinion the public did not know of the excellent work of the Bureau wherein the Bureau cleared innocent people, as well as causing prosecution of the guilty.

MJL:lw lw

JAN 11 1951
December 18, 1950

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I appreciate your letter of December 13 and I want you to know how deeply grateful I am for the splendid job you and your organization did in assisting the Senate Armed Services Committee to uncover the truth in its recent hearings on my nomination as Assistant Secretary of Defense.

The efficient and painstaking operation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is one of America's great safeguards in its war against deceit and dishonesty. Like countless others, I take renewed confidence from the fact of your leadership.

Your good wishes mean a great deal to me and I particularly thank you for your offer of assistance.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Anna M. Rosenberg

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

RECORDED: 75

26-1486-318

1951

62 MAY 6 1954
Office Memorandum

TO: Mr. Tolson
FROM: L. B. Nichols

DATE: December 20, 1950

SUBJECT: Mr. Leva, Assistant Secretary of Defense, confidentially advised me that Leva was very high in his praise of the Bureau for the work done in the Rosenberg case.

Has been informed that the Armed Services Committee is going to send the entire record to the Department with the recommendation that such precaution is justified and initiated. Leva talked to Peyton Ford at the White House about this and the following possibilities were considered:

The perjury prosecutions of and Dr. J. D. Matthews, a subordination of perjury prosecutions against Gerald L. K. Smith and Benjamin Freedman and an impersonation case against Don Currie and Edward L. Keller on the ground that they are said to have impersonated a staff member of the Armed Services Committee. Wayne Morse was to make a motion on Tuesday to implement sending this to the Department. I mentioned this to the Director and he instructed that if we received a request for an investigation from the Department that we should receive instructions in ABC order as to exactly what was wanted.
MEMORANDUM FOR: THE DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SUBJECT: Alleged Communist Connections of
Mrs. Anna ROSENBERG as Charged by
Rev. George Gregory BERZINS

1. An allegation was recently made to another office of this
Agency by the Rev. George Gregory BERZINS of Akron, Ohio, to the
effect that Mrs. Anna ROSENBERG, recently appointed Director of Man-
power Mobilization in the Department of Defense, is related to Anna
PAUKER, Foreign Minister of Romania, and also has connections with vari-
ous "red" (sic) organizations in Hungary.

2. There is no evidence available here at this time to indicate
any relationship between Mrs. ROSENBERG and Mrs. PAUKER, nor of any
subversive connections of Mrs. ROSENBERG in Hungary or elsewhere.

3. There is considerable information available concerning the
Rev. BERZINS, most of it dating back to 1942 and 1943. We believe
that a good deal of this information derived from your own records,
notably the fact that in December 1942 a Chicago woman volunteered
the information that the Rev. BERZINS (hereinafter referred to as
Subject) was making unlawful gains from transactions arising out of
his connection with the church. An attorney in Scranton, Pennsylvania
reported that he considered Subject as having a criminal mind, although
the specific incidents on which this opinion were based are not known
here. In 1943, Subject was reported as pro-Czech, pro-Hungarian and
pro-Russian. Various clergymen have indicated their distaste of Subject
as a "trouble maker."

4. Although born in New Jersey in 1899, Subject lived in Europe
from 1911 to 1931 and received his education chiefly in Czechoslovakia.
He is said to have been private secretary to Dr. Stefan PRUCIK in 1934.
The latter, a former seminary professor in Carpatho-Ukraine, was report-
ted to have been a member of the Prague Parliament who took his orders
from Hungary and who later, under the Hungarian occupation, collaborated
closely with the Hungarian occupiers.
5. In a biographical statement dated 1943, Subject stated that he was an executive member of Russian War Relief, Inc. of Lackawanna County, adding: "I have served in this capacity since the formation of said organization."

6. A reliable source who knew Subject characterized him as follows: "Subject is clever, persistent and quite unscrupulous. Religion is a racket for him, as any other occupation would be. He came to OSS for what he could get out of the organization. He was unreliable and demanding in money matters..."

7. It is our understanding that your files contain a record of an incident in which Subject, during the period mentioned in the preceding paragraph, was questioned by your Bureau for allegedly indulging in loose talk while in the company of a casual feminine acquaintance.

8. This Agency would be interested in receiving any information indicating foreign affiliations on the part of the Rev. BERZINIC, and will likewise keep you informed of any pertinent information in this connection which may come to our attention.

FOR THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

ROBERT A. SCHON
Assistant Director

50 DB-32457
108 S. East Ave
Vincend NJ
Jan. 1, 1951

Fdr. Bureau of Investigation
Washington DC 20537

Gentlemen:

Can I know whether it is true that recently the FBI has dug up facts revealing that J.F. Smith, Sen. Joe McCarthy, and Fulton Lewis, were back of a smear campaign against Asst. Defense Secretary Anna Rosenberg?

I am checking up on 486 32G

Yours truly,

Joseph A. Caterina

Jan 17, 1951
January 6, 1951

Mr. Joseph A. Caterina
106 South East Avenue
Vineland, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Caterina:

Your letter dated January 1, 1951, has been received.

Although I would like to be of assistance in connection with your request for information, I wish to advise that it has been a long-standing policy of this Bureau to hold its files confidential and available for official use only.

I am sure you still understand the reason for this rule. No inference, of course, should be drawn that we do not have the desired data in our files because of my inability to be of assistance.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
For record purposes there is attached a summary memorandum prepared by Marx Leva of the National Defense Establishment, a copy of which was given to John Kobler who is writing the story for Collier's. While this purports to be a summary of the legal proceedings on Anna Rosenberg, the FBI is conspicuous by its absence.

LBN: CMC

Attachment
10 January 1951

Mr. Joe Lynch
Memo. for Federal Bureau of Investigation

This is Mr. Fritchey's only copy and he will appreciate your returning it as soon as possible,
to: Mr. Clayton Fritchey
Director
Office of Public Information
Department of Defense
Rm. 2E800, The Pentagon

Secretary
126 - 486 = 321
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

27 December 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE:

SUBJECT: Hearings before the Armed Services Committee of the Senate, on the Nomination of Anna N. Rosenberg, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense.

The purpose of this memorandum is to set out in as clear a form as possible the various charges, innuendoes, etc., that were made in the course of the Senate hearing on Mrs. Rosenberg's nomination to be Assistant Secretary of Defense.

The culmination of the hearings discussed in this memorandum was the unanimous decision of the Armed Services Committee, 13 to 0, to recommend confirmation of Mrs. Rosenberg, followed by the action of the Senate in confirming her to the position of Assistant Secretary of Defense. Even though all of the charges were refuted in this conclusive fashion by the Armed Services Committee and by the Senate, it is important to restate the nature of the charges, in order that the latter may be viewed in clear perspective.

From a reading of the entire record, it appears that the charges should really be broken down into two categories; the earliest of these two categories, in point of time, were the charges made by Dr. Marjorie Shearon. These charges had been made prior to the time that Mrs. Rosenberg testified before the Committee, on 29 November. Mrs. Rosenberg had an opportunity, therefore, to refute the Shearon charges at the initial hearing on her confirmation. She refuted these charges to the complete satisfaction of the Committee, which voted 9 to 0 on that occasion, to recommend confirmation. Under the circumstances, it seems unnecessary to discuss the Shearon charges in detail — particularly in the light of Senator Morse's statement, at page 248 of the Hearings, to the following effect:

"I want to say as a member of this Committee I think this witness (Marjorie Shearon) is entirely irresponsible, I don't think that her testimony is of any value to this Committee, because I question the mental stability of this witness, and I don't know why members of the committee should have to sit here and listen to a witness whose irresponsibility I think can be so clearly psychiatrically established as this witness".
Suffice it to say, for present purposes, that the principal basis of the Shearon charges appears to have been Mrs. Rosenberg’s participation, at one time, in the work of the Committee for the Nation’s Health. In this connection, it should be noted that Mrs. Rosenberg, on the occasion of her original testimony, discussed in detail her reasons for resigning from the Committee for the Nation’s Health.

The bulk of this memorandum, therefore, will discuss the charges that were made by persons other than Dr. Marjorie Shearon — or, to be specific, persons in what has been referred to above as “the second category”. For lack of a better description, the charges in this second category can be described as those charges which were made by Benjamin H. Freedman and the names associated with these charges in the record are the names of Gerald L. K. Smith, Congressman John Rankin, Senator Joseph McCarthy, an employee of Senator McCarthy by the name of Donald Burke, Fulton Lewis, an employee of Fulton Lewis by the name of Edward Kenneth Nelligan, J. B. Matthews, Congressman Ed Gossett, Hallam Richardson, and other individuals who are referred to only briefly in the testimony including one individual, whose name appears to be Reverend Wesley Swift, who is referred to on one occasion as “The Reverend”, and on another occasion as “Mr. Swift”.

It appears that the activity of the various persons referred to under this “second category” did not really get under way until after the Senate Armed Services Committee had voted, on 29 November, to confirm Mrs. Rosenberg. The Senate Committee took this action on Wednesday, 29 November; the nomination was not acted on, on 30 November, because of a request from the floor that the matter go over. According to Mr. Freedman’s testimony, he was in Washington on the following day — Friday, 1 December. Freedman stated the matter as follows in an affidavit which he submitted to the Senate Armed Services Committee:

“In December, 1950, I went to Washington. I visited several members of the House of Representatives. While in the office of Congressman Rankin I heard him ask his secretary to tell him the name of “that hotel across the street”. His secretary told him it was the Congressional Hotel. He called the hotel and asked for ‘Mr. Smith’. From the conversation I guessed it was the Mr. Smith above whom we have been talking. While Mr. Rankin was still on the phone, I motioned with my hand indicating that I was going to go over to see Mr. Smith. When Mr. Rankin finished talking on the telephone, I immediately left his office and stepped across the street to the Congressional Hotel. I wondered whether Mr. Smith could throw any light upon the associations of Mrs. Rosenberg before I became interested in the subject of communism. . . . Mr. Smith invited me to return to lunch, which I did. I spent several hours with Mr. Smith listening to his story about his life, and he listed to me for a long time about the story of my life and how I happened to be interested in the Palestine situation and the Anna Rosenberg situation.”
After seeing Mr. Gerald L. K. Smith, Congressman Rankin, and various other people in Washington on December 1, Mr. Freedman apparently returned to New York the same day. Mr. Freedman testified that on the following day — Saturday, December 2 — he called on Dr. J. B. Matthews, at his apartment in New York. In connection with this visit to Dr. Matthews, Mr. Freedman testified: "I failed to state that he gave me at his home at the time of that conversation a copy of an anonymous statement that he circulated to all the Senators regarding Anna Rosenberg."

Mr. Freedman testified that his visit to Dr. Matthews' apartment took place on Saturday afternoon, December 2. Mr. Freedman also testified that the same evening, Saturday, December 2, he (Mr. Freedman) had dinner at his own home with Mr. Hallam Richardson, who, according to Mr. Freedman's testimony, has represented Mr. Freedman in several lawsuits. Among other things, Mr. Freedman testified as follows concerning his conversation with Richardson during the course of this dinner:

"So I explained this Anna Rosenberg situation, and he said, 'Say, I think I can find out about that, whether she was ever a member of the John Reed Club, because I know she was a member of the John Reed Club and cited by the Anti-American ... Activities Committee.'" (At another point in his testimony, Mr. Freedman stated that he believed he had first heard of Miss Rosenberg, in connection with the John Reed Club, from Mr. Conde McCleny, the publisher of "Common Sense").

According to Mr. Freedman's testimony, Mr. Richardson suggested that Mr. Freedman discuss the matter with — and Mr. Richardson left Mr. Freedman's house in order to see if he could locate when Mr. Richardson stopped by, so Richardson left a note under his door asking to call Freedman. Freedman, in his testimony, reconstructed this aspect of the situation in the following words: "So, Richardson then spent the evening with me and went home, and then this man called me up as a result of the request slid under his door by Richardson. ..." (Freedman also testified that Richardson found De Sola's address by telephoning a man by the name of Charles McLean).

 returned to his home, later in the evening of , he phoned Freedman as already indicated above, in response to the note which Richardson had left under the door.

In the course of this telephone conversation between Freedman and , it was arranged that Freedman would call at this house on the morning of Sunday, December 3. Freedman called at this house on the morning of Sunday, December 3, and, according to Freedman's testimony, talked with him "for almost 3 hours".

On Tuesday, December 5, Freedman and De Sola came to Washington together. They saw a number of people during the course of the day, and also during the course of the day Freedman dictated a statement in which he quoted at great length from statements made to him by both De Sola and Dr. J. B. Matthews.

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Freedman was questioned closely about this statement, and Senator Burke asked Freedman to show the statement had been dictated.

Mr. Freedman's reply was: "I dictated it to a stenographer of a Congressman," then asked to name the Congressman, Freedman at first declined, but then said: "All right. Congressman Hanlan."

Later on during the day of December 5, Freedman paid a visit to the office of Mr. Burke, who, in the affidavit which he filed with the Committee, Freedman described this episode as follows: "While in Washington I was requested to call at the office of a Mr. Burke in the basement of the Senate Office Building at 5:15 p.m. To the best of my recollection it was Mr. Burke who said that Mr. Burke wanted to see me. I went to room 23 at 5:15 because I wished to catch the 6:30 o'clock train back to New York. Mr. Freedman went on to say that Mr. Burke was not in the office when he called, and he therefore returned to New York, concerning the events immediately following his return to his home on December 5, Mr. Freedman made the following statement: "After I arrived home in New York, I received a telephone call from Mr. Smith in Washington. He informed me that the two men were on their way to New York to see me. (According to other testimony in the record, these two men were Burke and Heller.)"

During the course of the same evening — November 5 — Burke and Heller called on Freedman at Freedman's home in New York. When asked why they went to see Freedman, rather than to Sola, Heller testified as follows: "The night of November 5, when Burke and I went to New York, we saw no senile location unless Mr. Freedman would call him first, because [illegible] was frightened or something of that nature and didn't want to talk to anybody."

Mr. Heller also testified on this episode in the following words: "I had been instructed by Mr. Stilson/Lewis to go up to New York and talk to [illegible] and had his address, and I talked to Burke and told him I was going to New York, and he said, 'will you probably won't be able to find [illegible] unless you go through Freedman.' At that time he said, 'I will talk to Joe — meaning Senator McCarthy — and he said, maybe I should go too.' That is when he decided to go jointly. Initially I was going independently, didn't know Burke or Senator McCarthy was involved in this thing at that time."

According to Heller's testimony, he and Burke talked to Freedman for about an hour. Upon a direct question as to the length of their conversation, Heller said: "About an hour. I got a good hour's lecture on anti-Semitism" (Freedman, on the other hand, testified that Heller and Burke stayed in his house "a few minutes". Asked to comment on this discrepancy with respect to the length of the visit to Freedman's home, Heller said: "Freedman's statement is not at all accurate in regard to the length of time we were at his house."

- 4 -
Both Freedman and Mellor testified that Freedman wrote a message on a card, introducing Surina and Mellor to Mrs. Freedman. There is conflicting testimony as to the nature of the statement which Freedman made on this card, but there is no conflict over the fact that this card, together with a telephone call from Freedman or Mrs. Freedman, was sufficient information to make it possible for Mellor and Surina to see Le Sole on the morning of Wednesday, December 6. Mellor testified that Mrs. Freedman called Le Sole on the phone while Mellor and Surina were at Freedman's house, and arranged an appointment for 9:10 the following morning — that is, Wednesday, December 6. This phone conversation, plus the card of introduction, led to the session which Mellor and Surina had with Le Sole on the morning of December 6.

Mellor testified that in the course of the session with Le Sole, he wrote the following statement on the back of a picture which Mellor showed him: "This is the Mrs. Rosemont; I knew her in Paris in 1928. Mellor went on to testify as follows, in connection with this picture: "That picture has subsequently been returned to where I borrowed it from, the Times-Herald picture room, and so far as I knew, it is there today."

Then [redacted] was testifying, he was asked how it was that he was able to identify Mrs. Rosemont, and he said: "Your investigators and the FBI special agents have shown me a number of pictures taken at different times, and they all appear to be the same person that I met at the John Reed Club."

In response to a question from Senator Russell, [redacted] said: "I discussed this with two members of your Committee." Senator Russell then asked: "What were the names of the members of this Committee that you discussed it with?" In reply to this question, [redacted] said: "The gentleman introduced to me as one of the investigators of your Committee, came over to my house, and presented a calling card on which Mrs. Freedman's name was — "Mrs. Freedman's name was that one — introducing the gentleman. I don't recall the man's name."

Senator Russell went on to inquire whether the man was a member of the Committee or an investigator. [redacted] said: "He was an investigator.

Senator Russell then asked: "How did he tell you he was an investigator for this Committee?" [redacted] replied: "Yes, sir; he said he was an investigator for the Armed Services Committee of the Senate of the United States." Senator Russell's next question was: "And you don't recall his name?" To this, Le Sole replied: "No, sir, it was Mellor." Senator Russell then asked: "The is Mrs. Mellor?" To this, [redacted] was: "I assumed he was also a member of your group."

Further along in the questioning, [redacted] mentioned the name of Surina for the first time — having previously relied on a description of Surina as "a rather florid-faced young man of about my age, I would say, blond to reddish hair, rather wavy — not wavy, sort of stuck up in little
tight curls on his head." Also said that "Mr. Freedman had given me the idea that this Mr. Surine and Mr. Kellor were from the Armed Services Committee." Senator Bridges asked if this idea had come from Freedman, or if it had come from one of the gentlemen themselves. To this, replied: "I think it was Mr. Freedman gave me the idea, and when one of them came, he introduced himself as coming from the Armed Services Committee."

The session which Kellor and Surine had with in New York, took place on Wednesday, December 6. On Thursday, December 7, the Armed Services Committee met in Executive Session, and agreed to meet the following day in order to hear witnesses.

The following day, Friday, December 8, testified under oath before the Senate Armed Services Committee. Many of the quotations set out above were made in the course of this testimony. In addition to the various facets of the matter already touched upon above, it should be noted that testified that he had been advised by one of the men who had visited his earlier in the week to contact himself as follows upon his arrival in Washington: "One of them, I think: he said he was from Senator McCarthy's office, that when I came down here, that in there I could leave my things and any message that were coming for me, and that is what I did, at Noon 25th, Senator McCarthy's office. I went there this morning and put my coat down". (In this connection, it should be noted that in the course of his testimony, was asked if either or. Surine had identified himself to as an investigator for the Senate Armed Services Committee, Kellor's reply was as follows: "No, Sir. As a matter of fact, Senator, Mr. Surine on numerous occasions during the conversation said he was from Senator McCarthy's office and, as a matter of fact, when Mr. Kellor got into town, he came direct to Senator McCarthy's office and asked for Mr. Surine.")

The Committee received its hearings after taking testimony on Friday, December 8, and resumed its deliberations on Monday, December 11. On that date, the first witness was Mr. J. X. Matthews. At many points, Matthews' testimony is in direct conflict with Freedman's testimony, then asked about Freedman's written statement, in which he had quoted Matthews with respect to an FBI file regarding Anna M. Rosenberg, Matthews said: "I have never made any such statement in my life. I have never had any such thought and therefore could not have made the statement". (In this connection, it should be noted that when Freedman testified, he gave the Committee a copy of a lengthy statement which, according to Freedman's testimony, was a copy of an anonymous statement that he transmitted to all the Senators regarding Anna Rosenberg.) (It should also be noted that Mr. Matthews, in his testimony, stated that his first phone call from Freedman had been on "Wednesday — it could have been Wednesday — or it is past week." It is not clear whether the Wednesday referred to was Wednesday, December 5, or Wednesday, November 29.)
From Freedman's testimony on this same point, it seems possible that
the date could have been Wednesday, November 29 — since that was the
date on which the Senate Armed Services Committee originally voted
unanimously to confirm Mrs. Rosenberg. In describing that appears to
have been the same telephone conversation, Freedman testified as follows:
"I do not recollect now whether I told him on the telephone why I wished
to see him; and I went down to his house; he received me — his wife and
his boy were there; and then I told him — I asked him whether he had
heard about the confirmation, unanimous confirmation, by the Armed
Services Committee, of Sarah Rosenberg as Assistant Secretary of Defense.
He seemed very much surprised and said, "Oh!, and made some sort — made
an expression that indicated he was very much, shall I say, disappointed
or irritated."

As already noted above, Matthews testified on December 11.
Freedman testified the evening of the same day.

The following day, Tuesday, December 12, the Committee heard
from Freedman again. In the course of this second day's testimony by
Freedman, the following exchange of remarks occurred:

"Senator Russell. Now, Mr. Freedman, you mentioned my name last
night, and I want to clear up that matter for the record, when you are
talking about this statement.

You came into my office accompanied by Congressman Gessett of
Texas, and discussed with me the importance which you and the Congressman
placed on this committee holding hearings on this subject. And I told
you in the presence of Congressman Gessett as one member of the com-
mittee unless there was some written statement that some person was
willing to attest to that reflected upon the capacity or the integrity of
Mrs. Rosenberg, I would not vote to reopen those hearings. Do you
recall that?

"Mr. Freedman. Yes; and I returned to New York and got
statement on the strength of what you said."

In the course of Freedman's testimony on December 12, he also
discussed the financial support which he had given to the publication
"Cromon Sense", published by Emma Cohen. When asked to state how
many copies of the issue of "Cromon Sense" dealing with Mrs. Rosenberg
he had bought, he said: "I paid for 30,000 of them, and I mailed out
about 25,000. . . . That 25,000 includes all the names in the Congress-
ional "Register" and then some other names."

Following this disclosure of his contributions to the support of
"Cromon Sense", Freedman was asked whether he had made any contri-
bution at any time to DeBole. Freedman's answer was: "No; none at all."
(It should be noted that Freedman attempted to qualify this answer, in a
statement which he filed with the Committee subsequently. In this subse-
quently statement, Freedman mentioned conversations he had had with
about the possibility of Freedman’s financing a microfilm business
which was killed to owns. This subsequent statement of Freedman can
be found at page 376 of the Record.)

Mr. Jarjoura also testified before the Committee on
December 12. Dr. Shearon’s testimony was a repetition, in greater
detail, of the same charges that had been made by Dr. Shearon earlier
in publications she had issued over her name — all of which had been
discussed at the hearing held on December 29.

Then the committee met again on the following day, Thursday,
December 13, the Acting Chairman read into the record a letter which
had been received from Dr. J. B. Mathews. This letter, which Dr.
Mathews had prepared subsequent to his testimony before the Committee,
was characterized by Dr. Mathews as a letter designed “to correct my
testimony”. After the letter was read into the record, Senator Cain
commented as follows: “I have been told by a pretty reliable character
that this fellow has been processing written documents claiming that
Anna Rosenberg is a Communist and all the rest, and here he is claiming
no such thing.”

Various other witnesses were heard by the Committee, the net
effect of their testimony being the complete contradiction of testimony.
Among these witnesses were James Hogan, Theodore Schacht,
Helen Heiner, William Harris, and George Starr. The last named witness,
George Starr, appeared before the Committee on the final day of the
hearing, Thursday, December 13. Starr was the FBI agent who
according to testimony, had received Anna Rosenberg’s name in 1937. After Starr had contradicted testimony on this
point, the hearing was closed, and the Committee incorporated in the
record various messages — letters and telegrams — which it had received
in support of Mr. Rosenberg’s nomination. Included in this list of
messages were letters or telegrams from Senator William Benton, Chairman
Senator of the Committee on the National Security, President, Howard
Warner, Governor James P. Byrne, Senator Cuffe, General Dwight D.
Eisenhower, and many others. The Committee also incorporated in the
record several subsequent messages which it had received from Freedman.
Some of the subsequent messages have already been referred to above.
The lengthiest of these messages was Freedman’s affidavit, prepared sub-
sequent to his two days of testimony before the Committee. Also includ-
ed was a memorandum dated December 13, signed by Freedman and R., lends with
the following sentence: “The unsigned has never made any charges
against Mrs. Anna Rosenberg.”
In his affidavit, Freedman made the statement that when Davies and Kellor came to see him, they brought with them a letter of introduction from Gerald L. E. Smith. This statement interested the Committee sufficiently for them to phone Freedman in New York, to ask if he could supply the Committee with the letter of introduction. Mr. Freedman's reply — which seems a fitting conclusion for this memorandum — was incorporated in the record in the following words: "Mr. Freedman says he has become disgusted with the Rosenberg case and worn out and flushed down the toilet his complete files on the case, including the letter from Mr. Smith".
December 19, 1950

Honorable George C. Marshall
The Secretary of Defense
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear General Marshall:

I wish to acknowledge your communication of December 18, transmitting a copy of your letter to the President.

I deeply appreciate your kind references to the Bureau in your communication to the President and, more so, I appreciate your reference to the Bureau in your letter to me.

We, of course, were glad that we could be of service. However, the situation that developed in connection with the false accusations is similar to those which our Agents are dealing with every day of the week. Quite frankly, I regarded our efforts in this case as a part of the routine operation of the FBI.

With expressions of my highest esteem and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

[end of letter]
My dear Hoover:

Attached is a copy of a letter which I have today sent to the President. I want you to know how very deeply I appreciate all that your people have done in this matter.

Faithfully yours,

G. C. Marshall

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.
My dear Mr. President:

I believe the full Senate consideration of the nomination of Mrs. Anna Rosenberg is to take place today, however, we feel here in the Defense Department a great sense of satisfaction in the unanimous report of the committee recommending her confirmation.

The major factor in bringing about this unanimous report was the highly effective work of the F.B.I. Through the services of Mr. Hoover's organization we were able to locate the source of all the false accusations and to bring the facts to the immediate attention of the Senate Committee.

I must express my appreciation of your direct action in making it possible for me to work effectively towards the favorable consideration of the nomination by the Senate Committee. And I also want to express my keen appreciation of the energetic and full out assistance which the Defense Department received from the Department of Justice.

With great respect,

Faithfully yours,

/s/ G. C. Marshall

The President
The White House
TO: Mr. Nichols
FROM: M. A. Jones
SUBJECT: FULTON LEWIS, JR.
        RADIO STATION WEAM (MUTUAL)
        JANUARY 11, 1951

DATE: January 11, 1951

During this broadcast the commentator referred to a motion introduced today in the Senate Committee which investigated Mrs. Anna Rosenberg. The motion calls for referral of the Committee's findings to the Department of Justice for decision as to perjury action against "two or three people, one probably a woman." It is claimed that this motion will be adopted by the Committee when it meets tomorrow, January 12, 1951.

ACTION: This is for your information and also for referral to the Security Division and the Investigative Division.

ARA: ma
December 16, 1950

126-486-324

Honorable Robert Lovett
The Deputy Secretary of Defense
Washington DC, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Thank you very much for your most welcome letter of December 13, 1950. I deeply appreciate your thoughtfulness in writing me your views in this regard.

It is most reassuring to know that my associates and I have been of assistance to you and your Department in this case. We will always be eager to serve you at any time.

Please accept my very best wishes for a pleasant Christmas season and for every happiness in the New Year.

Sincerely yours,

[N Name]
Mailed by the Director
December 13, 1950.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Last night, I had an opportunity of learning, in some detail, from a man in the Legal Division of this Department, of the extraordinary competence and cooperation shown by F.B.I. officials and agents in connection with the hearings before the Senate Armed Services Committee considering the nomination of Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg. Both here and in New York, the F.B.I. has done an amazing job of developing the facts and digging out the witnesses the Committee has asked for.

I want to send you this personal word of thanks before the Committee takes final action on Mrs. Rosenberg since, regardless of the outcome of this amazing case, I can think of nothing that human beings could do which has not been willingly done by the F.B.I. to provide facts and information to the Committee and to this Department.

If it is appropriate in your organization, I hope you will express to the officers and agents involved the warm appreciation of this Department.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Robert Lovett

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C.
John Kobler called on me on January 11 by pre-arrangement in connection with an article he is writing on the Anna Rosenberg case. He was concerned with two basic points:

(1) Whether there was any resemblance between the Anna Rosenberg who was a member of the John Reed Club of New York and the Assistant Secretary of Defense.

Kobler was advised that persons interviewed and to whom the photograph of the Anna Rosenberg who was a member of the John Reed Club was exhibited pointed out that there was no resemblance between the two.

He was further advised that the photograph of this person reflected a person with a fat, chubby face whereas the Assistant Secretary has sharp features and that the member of the John Reed Club was chubby whereas the Assistant Secretary was not obese. The chief similarity was the fact that both were approximately five feet in height.

I exhibited for Kobler's personal information the pictures given us of the Anna Rosenberg who was a member of the John Reed Club; however, I did not divulge her real name.

(2) He wanted to secure background information on Jacob Freedman.

I furnished him with biographical data on and pointed out that we had talked to him on numerous occasions over a considerable period of time. I told him that we, of course, did not vouch for persons interviewed.

He then asked about the scope of our investigation.

I told him that we had a special squad in New York of 31 Agents who worked day and night from December 5 until December 19 when the real Anna Rosenberg was located. I told him that we had discovered that there were nine Anna Rosenbergs who had been associated at one time or other with the Communist Party or fronts, that we had located literally scores of individuals whom we had traced throughout the United States and had interviewed them. I pointed out that the Bureau's investigation centered in 15 field offices inclusive of New York City.
Memo to Mr. Tolson from Mr. Nichols

January 12, 1951

I pointed out to him that the Bureau received the information about [redacted] statement on the afternoon of December 5 and when this was called to the Director's attention he issued orders that the real Anna Rosenberg now had to be found and that later on in the day we had a request from the War Department to assist in clearing up this aspect of the case.

Kobler was very much impressed with the fact that the Bureau had, on its own initiative, already set the machinery in motion before the War Department so requested us to.

I further told him that the Director followed the developments in this case personally, that the Director had instructed that daily teletype summaries and reports be forwarded to General Marshall and that in some instances it was necessary to type reports all night which were flown to Washington so that they could be made available to General Marshall and through him to the Armed Services Committee, the White House and the Attorney General early in the day.

I further told him that the names of the individuals which appeared on the John Reed Club petition were not identified, the original petition was no longer available, there was no possibility of securing identifying data and that it was literally a case of seeking a proverbial needle in the haystack.

I further told him that on numerous occasions we were thwarted when leads were run out and were not conducive, that during this period there were all sorts of tips and allegations coming in. As an illustration, I cited the case of the word which we received to the effect that Anna Rosenberg had a relative who was head of the secret police of Hungary, that after we checked into this and got to the original source of the information, it was learned that the original source knew that Anna Rosenberg had originally immigrated from Hungary, that the First Secretary to the present Premier of Hungary was Ben Rosenberg and, therefore, it was wondered whether they were related, that, of course, the original informant had correctly clarified the whole matter for us. I told him that if he had not done this additional charges would have been made.

He asked if Fulton Lewis, Jr., had contacted us on December 5.

I told him that Fulton Lewis, Jr., had not contacted us and at first had asked about DeSola and Freedman, that obviously we could not open our files and did not open our files, that we did
Memo to Mr. Tolson from Mr. Nichols  
January 12, 1951

tell Lewis that we knew both of these individuals and that had been interviewed in times gone by, that obviously while we did not vouch for people, had furnished information of value and that Freedman, as Lewis had indicated, which is a fact, actually had an axe to grind. I told him that later on that afternoon Fulton Lewis' office called, after they had gotten access to the DeSola statement, and furnished it to us, that coincident with this we had received the information from other sources.

Kohler stated that he thought the Bureau deserved a lot of credit for what it did in the Anna Rosenberg case and he was going to say so in his story. He indicated to me that nothing had been said to him within the War Department about the letters which General Marshall and other officials had written to us.

DIRECTOR'S NOTATION: "OK.H."
TO: Director, FBI  
FROM: SAC, New York  
DATE: January 13, 1951

SUBJECT: ALLEGATION OF ALLEGED MEMBERSHIP OF ANNA M. ROSENBERG IN THE JOHN REED CLUB SPECIAL INQUIRY

During the course of recent investigation of Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG, Assistant Secretary of Defense, JOHN T. FLYNN, well-known journalist and author, was interviewed upon recommendation of [redacted] indicated that FLYNN, through his associations in the literary field, might possibly have been able to furnish pertinent information regarding the Assistant Secretary of Defense.

It is noted that JOHN T. FLYNN has been listed in "Who's Who" since 1945 and has written many books, the two most recent of which were "The Roosevelt Myth" (1948) and "The Road Ahead" (1949). Mr. FLYNN resides at 35-01 Edgewater View, Bayside, Long Island, New York.

Although Mr. FLYNN was unable to furnish any specific information regarding Mrs. ROSENBERG he was extremely cooperative.

During the course of the interview, Mr. FLYNN voluntarily called attention to MAX LOWENTHAL, the author of the recent book entitled, "The Federal Bureau of Investigation". Mr. FLYNN stated that he has known LOWENTHAL for many years as an associate in the literary field and added that he was both surprised and disappointed to see LOWENTHAL attack the FBI at such a critical time in the history of this country. Mr. FLYNN stated that he had always considered LOWENTHAL to be extremely intellectual but somewhat radical in his views. Mr. FLYNN stated that he could not quite understand LOWENTHAL's motive for writing such a book at this time and added that it certainly could not have been for financial reasons, inasmuch as LOWENTHAL is an extremely wealthy person.

Mr. FLYNN stated that he has always had the greatest respect for the Director and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and added that this opinion is shared by most of his associates in the literary field.
Letter to Director, FBI
NY 62-10641

Mr. FLYNN stated that he has never had the pleasure of meeting
the Director and indicated that it was surprising too, inasmuch as he,
FLYNN, had spent so much time in Washington.

At the conclusion of this interview Mr. FLYNN stated that he is
available, at any time, to contact by representatives of the Federal Bureau
of Investigation to whom he will furnish any information that he is able.
Mr. John Edgar Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C.

January 17, 1951

Dear Sir:

PLEASE believe me when I say: Any man who becomes interested in a fascinating woman will have enough faith in her to divulge to her all the secrets he possesses.

The older a man is the more easily he can be beguiled into giving way to a woman's wiles. When she has his secrets, he is at her command.

If the man has lived an honorable, straightforward life his friends will never suspect he has been caught in a snare. And:

He will suffer a life of shame in preference to letting anyone know he has let a woman befoul him.

The woman will take advantage of that situation to keep demanding that he aid and protect her in all of her schemes. When the man is very old he will keep praying that he will be saved by some miracle.

When Defense Secretary George Marshall was asked, "What is the most dangerous spot in the world to U.S. security?" He answered, "I would say that without a doubt it is the cocktail lounge of a hotel."

Do you believe his answer was a mere coincidence? If so, this letter will be fruitless.

When I learned he had recommended Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg as his assistant my first thought was: poor man, her power over him is complete.

I seldom leave this house. All I know about current events is what I hear over the radio and read in the papers.

I have no way of knowing whether Mrs. Rosenberg attends cocktail parties or not. But, I would be willing to bet a hundred dollars to a hole in a doughnut that she does, and that he met her at one of them.

I believe he is a pawn in her game and that she will be able to help him by a thorough investigation of their relationship. If what I suspect is true his condition is worse than terrible.

You are a busy man, and so, I ask you to please not answer this letter. I have absolute confidence in your ability to handle care of this affair and any other situation.
You have my VERY best wishes for your continued success.

Thank you,

Berylke Housein

Berylke Housein
CHANGED TO

126-486-Sub A

Block dated 1/26/51
TO:    DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM:  SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD
SUBJECT: ANNA M. ROSENBERG
        INTERNAL SECURITY - R and HU

DATE: January 20, 1951

Recently DON SURINE, investigator in the Office of United States Senator JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY, made available two anonymous communications received by Senator MCCARTHY. SURINE pointed out that one of these communications was written in French, and consequently, he had a translation made by the Library of Congress.

Photostatic copies of these communications have been made including the translations made by the Library of Congress, and the original documents have been returned to SURINE.

Four photostatic copies of these communications are being enclosed herewith for the information of the Bureau. No additional investigation is contemplated by this office on the basis of information contained in these anonymous letters. SURINE requested, however, that in the event any investigation is undertaken by the Bureau on the basis of these letters, the Office of Senator MCCARTHY be fully protected.

Encl.

FJD: 77-10962
INDEXED - 11
RECORDERED - 11

[Redacted information]
Dear Senator:

I regret exceedingly that I am not able to sign this letter (what follows will indicate the reasons why).

I think it my duty to tell you what follows, at this moment when general war threatens to break out.

They are about to nominate to the War Department Mrs. Anna Rosenberg. This is a case - as you doubtless know better than I - of a Jewish woman originally from Hungary. She keeps indirect relations with two Hungarian ministers: Rakos, (real name, Rosenkrantz) and Erno Gero (real name, Singer), both are Jews. Mrs. Anna Rosenberg may also be corresponding through persons in Israel with Anna Fauker, minister of Foreign Affairs in Bucharest, also a Jew. The latter's father and brother are established in Israel.

Conclusion: atomic espionage has been practised, as you know, by Kurt Fuchs, David Greenlss, Sidney Weinbaum, Prof. Pontecorvo, etc., all without a single exception Jews.

Even as I write you these lines, the Russians are getting possession (after having gained atomic secrets, thanks to the above mentioned spies) of information concerning the American Department of War, thanks to Mrs. Anna Rosenberg.

If you think, Mr. Senator, that this letter is addressed to you by a madman, throw it in the fire; if not, please consider the information given you by one who is au courant of what is going on. Is there not in the United States a single genuine American who could be nominated Under Secretary in the Department of War, especially at a time like this through which we are passing.

Translated by
W. C. Gilbert
Dec. 11, 1950

An informed Christian
Lettre personnelle

à

Monsieur le Sénateur,

Je regrette imprudemment de ne pas être à même de signer cette lettre (la santé me
montre quels sont les motifs qui m'en
juchent).

Je vous de mon devoir de vous communiquer ce qui suit, en ces moments où la guerre générale mé-
nee s'éclater.

On vient de transmettre au Ministère de la Guerre des États-Unis Madame Anna
Rosenberg. Il s'agit, vous le savez, des
meilleurs que moi — d'une jeune origi-
naire de Hongrie. Elle garde des relations
indirectes avec deux ministres hongrois commu-
nistes : Rakosi (de son vrai nom, Rosen-
stranz) et Ernő Gerö (de son vrai nom,
Singer), tous les deux Juifs. Madame Anna
Rosenberg peut correspondre aussi, par l'inter-
médiaire le personne, établies en Israël, avec
Anna Pawker, ministre des Affaires étrangères, trouve elle aussi des preuves et le prochain témoin établit en Israël.

Conclusion : l'épimégage atomique a été pratiqué, comme vous le savez, par Kurt Fuchs, David Greenglass, Sidney Weinbaum, le professeur Pontecorvo, etc. Tous, sans exception, auraient été juifs.

Au moment où je vous adresse ces lignes, les Russes entendent un rapport (après avoir acquis des secrets, atomiques, grâce aux esprits du gouvernement) de renseignements touchant au Ministre de la Guerre américain, grâce à Anna Rosenberg.

Si vous êtes, Monsieur le Sénateur, le seul à lire ce message, jetez-le au feu, si non, veuillez réfléchir aux renseignements que vous transmettions, que vous courrez de ce qu'il avance. N'y a-t-il aux États-Unis un seul Américain authentique pour être nommé sous-secrétaire au Ministre de la Guerre, surtout à une poste comme celle que nous traçions ?
SUBJECT: ANNA ROSENBERG

In 1941 or 1942 she lived at Croton-on-the-Hudson, which community supposedly was occupied more or less by a nest of Communists. Neighbors seemed to think Anna Rosenberg owned the house in which she lived which was later sold and became a children's school known as Amity Hall. This was an alleged front for the Communist group and it was generally thought that Anna Rosenberg sold the property to this group.

During her residence at Croton-on-the-Hudson Miss Rosenberg was associated with a Professor Arthur W. McMahon, who was supposed to be a member of the Communist Party. At one time he was on the Board of Directors of the Hessian Hill School which was operated by Mrs. Moos, (also a resident of the same community) mother-in-law of William Remington who is now under indictment. Professor McMahon was largely responsible for Remington obtaining a job in Washington.

Professor McMahon is at present a member of the President's Loyalty Board. His wife, Edna Cers, is thought to have taught at Vassar at one time.
The climax toward which the enemies of Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg had been aiming took place during the Christmas holiday. The serious charge against the namesake of the Assistant Secretary of Defense was that she had been a member of an outlaw Communist organization, the John Reed Club, in the nineteen-thirties in New York. The witness who testified to this was one Ralph DeSola, an ex-Communist and former member of the John Reed Club.

He testified, all right, on December 8th, that he had been introduced to Mrs. Rosenberg at Club meetings, spoke to her about her good work for the Communist Party, and was told that the Communist Party had been doing with her at four or five meetings, and was later told by Communist officials to forget all about her membership. He testified that when he left the Communist Party in 1937, he told all this to an esteemed and reputable FBI agent.

DeSola’s testimony was exploded from stem to stern. It is already well known and need not be dwelt on at length. The alleged Communist who DeSola said brought him into the John Reed Club, pointed out Mrs. Rosenberg, introduced him to her and later told him to erase the memory of his memory was himself brought to the stand before the Senate Armed Services Committee.

That individual, one James McGraw, denied ever having been a Communist or a member of the John Reed Club, and denied almost everything else DeSola said.

The clincher, however, was George J. Starr, a retired FBI agent and one of the most responsible and painstaking officers the Bureau ever had. It was to him, DeSola said, that he had related his whole story after he left the party, including the full details about Mrs. Rosenberg.

Starr, called to testify, related that he had, indeed, interviewed DeSola in his official capacity for hours on end. He knew that Mrs. Rosenberg, who was, indeed, a member of the John Reed Club, was known to him, and that she was known to him as a member of the John Reed Club.

It is likely that Starr had not located the right one. None of the 30 or more people, with whom DeSola had named to the FBI as members of the club and in a position to substantiate what he said, could provide a clue when the FBI located them, one by one.

So the Bureau was obliged to start with the 30 names signed on the petition. No addresses, of course, were listed on that document. Some of the names were phony.

Many of the names on the petition were even more common in New York than “Anna Rosenberg.” In going through one name of this kind, the FBI found a man whose wife was “the” Anna Rosenberg who had signed the petition.

Both man and wife had long since abandoned Communist sympathies and are now living a quiet, law-abiding life. The FBI promised them anonymity, which this newspaper will respect. But the FBI vouched for the Armed Services Committee, on its honor and integrity, that the woman discovered is the Anna Rosenberg who was a member of the John Reed Club and who put her name to the petition.

No Accidental Error

DeSola, incidentally, could not have made an accidental error in identification. The “real” Anna Rosenberg had left the John Reed Club and was living on the West Coast when DeSola joined that organization. He never knew her, never saw her, and said so when he finally brought the two faces to face.

There is a more or less slapstick epilogue to the story.

Benjamin H. Freedman, the anti-Semitic New York businessman who uncovered DeSola, and whose allegations were responsible for the reopening of the investigation of the Rosenberg case by the Senate Committee, was naturally unhappy at the outcome.

He returned from the rough session he had, himself, before the committee, and set about preparing another edition of the smear-sheets he subsidized, Common Sense. This newspaper is nominally edited by one Conde McCleny in Union, N. Y.

In the past three years, Freedman has sunk $18,000 in Common Sense, of which $7000 was in the past two months, when it was devoted to attacking Mrs. Rosenberg.

According to Freedman’s own account, he spent four days in the print shop where Common Sense is put out, preparing the text of the next issue. Then, 20,000 of a proposed 50,000 copies were run off before the shop closed because of Christmas holidays.
Change of Mouthpiece

During that interim, Freedman alleges, McGinley's representatives took the 20,000 copies destroyed them. McGinley gave orders no more were to be printed. This was rough, since Freedman had just advanced all the money to the printer to run the edition.

Freedman reached McGinley to ask what it was all about, and was told, after some stalling, that all references to Fulton Lewis, jr., would have to be deleted. It seems that Freedman was annoyed at Lewis' participation in the Rosenberg investigation—particularly the fact that Lewis had broken the story of DeSola's allegation before it came formally to the Armed Services Committee. Freedman's text, it appeared, had unkind things to say about Lewis.

McGinley remained adamant, and so did Freedman. The upshot was that Freedman told his story, probably almost as he had it in the doomed issue of Common Sense, in a new publication of his own. "Know the Truth." Copies of this delightful organ reached Washington on January 10. It carries the headlines:

"Smear-bund Rescues Anna Rosenberg;
"Character Assassins Act to Insure Confirmation;
"Adopt Blackmail Tactics to Whitewash Senate Investigation.

"Patriotic witnesses maliciously terrorized by pitiless publicity as warning of similar treatment to volunteer witnesses."

In the paper, Freedman describes McGinley's perfidy and relates that only last month McGinley referred once again, publicly, to Freedman with the flattering sobriquet he had used for many years. McGinley, it seems, was given to calling Freedman, "another Saint Paul."

Letter Disposed Of

The concluding act of the Armed Services Committee's investigation of the case is worth noting.

At the end of its hearings, it received word of the existence of a letter written by the rabble-rouser Gerald L. K. Smith to Freedman, introducing Don Sunine and Edward K. Nello, assistants, respectively to Senator McCarthy (R., Wis.) and Fulton Lewis. The committee asked a member of its staff, Col. Mark H. Galusha, to telephone Freedman in New York for the document. The reply from Freedman was such as to cause Senator Cain (R., Wash.), (who incidentally, never wavered from his firm and initial feeling that the case was a phoney and a smear, as instrumental in demon-
TO: Mr. A. H. Belmon
FROM: V. P. Keay
SUBJECT: ANNA M. ROSENBERG

DATE: January 13, 1951

There is attached hereto copies of the hearings before the Committee on Armed Services of the United States Senate on the nomination of Anna M. Rosenberg to be Assistant Secretary of Defense. These copies are as follows: The Hearing Before the Armed Services Committee on November 29, 1950; The Hearings Before the Armed Services Committee on December 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, and 14, 1950, which pamphlet contains most of the testimony of the witnesses. Also attached is a copy of a report on the nomination of Anna M. Rosenberg dated Tuesday, December 19, 1950.

These copies were obtained from Mr. Felix Larkin, Legal Counsel for the Secretary of Defense, and are being forwarded for the Bureau's information.

Also attached hereto are copies of broadcasts of Fulton Lewis, Jr., on the MBS Network on December 6, 1950, December 7, 1950, December 8, 1950, December 11, 1950, and December 12, 1950. Copies of these broadcasts were obtained from Mr. Marx Leva, Assistant Secretary of Defense, and are being made a part of the Anna M. Rosenberg file for record purposes.

This report is a testimony of the various witnesses, especially _______ and William Friedman that Anna M. Rosenberg was a member of the John Reed Club, a Communist Party front organization. This report goes on to prove these witnesses were unreliable and further that another Anna Rosenberg, now Mrs. I. Klein, who was located by Bureau Agents, admitted that she was at one time a member of the John Reed Club.

RECOMMENDATION:

That a copy of this report as well as the copies of Fulton Lewis, Jr.'s broadcast be filed for the Bureau's information and for record purposes.

INDEXED - 48
January 23, 1951

Mr. William J. Galvin
80 Maiden Lane
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Galvin:

Your letter of January 18, 1951, has been received, and I appreciate the thoughts which prompted you to write as you did.

Although I would like to be of assistance in connection with your request for information, I wish to advise that files of the FBI are confidential and available for official use only.

I am sure you will understand the reason for this rule. No inference, of course, should be drawn that we do, or do not, have the desired data in our files because of my inability to be of assistance.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

[Signature]

[Date: 1 Feb 1951]
January 18, 1951

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Department of Federal Bureau of Inv.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

There is a rumor running rampart in New York that Anna Rosenberg, now holding the very important job of Assistant Director of Defense in Washington, was known for many years in the Labor Department as "Red Rose Rosenberg". I realize that sometime ago there was some question of her communistic connections, but the newspapers, however, at that time, said she was not the person that was formerly connected with them but some other individual with like name.

You are probably wondering why I am writing to you, but I feel that you are the one that can set me straight on this rumor, and if it is untrue, I certainly will do all I can to stop this possible "red war of nerves", that they may be using to try to confuse the issues.

Very truly yours,

William J. Calvin
30 Maison Lane
New York 38, N. Y.
IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No.

#444496 11/28/61
DECLASSIFIED BY: SPAL M CB2
ON 11/30/61

January 31, 1951

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

Re: ANNA ROSENBERG
Assistant Secretary of
National Defense
MISCELLANEOUS

Dear Sir:

In a conversation with Mr. E. E. "SHORTY" FULTON, Manager of the Akron, Ohio, Municipal Airport, SA CHESTER J. WILLET ascerned the following information:

Mr. FULTON is a member of the U.S. Naval Intelligence Reserve Corps and was recently contacted by Father GEORGE GREGORY BERZINZEC of Akron (concerning whom there is considerable information in the Bureau's files), who apparently was trying to get FULTON to use whatever influence he could to assist in getting BERZINZEC appointed to some intelligence post. In his conversation with FULTON, BERZINZEC brought up the subject of the investigation of ANNA ROSENBERG in connection with her pending appointment as Assistant Secretary of National Defense, and BERZINZEC made the statement that he believed her to have Communist connections in Hungary.

Mr. FULTON apparently became quite aroused at this information and decided that he should do something about it and he stated he placed a call to the office of Radio Commentator FULTON LEWIS, whom he considers the best commentator on the air, and that he talked with a Mr. TURNER, an assistant to FULTON LEWIS. After talking with Mr. TURNER, he turned the telephone over to BERZINZEC who also talked with TURNER and related the same thing he had told FULTON - that he believed ANNA ROSENBERG to have Communist connections in Hungary because of a family relationship.

Mr. FULTON made no further remarks concerning this to Agent WILLET and he was not questioned further. It is noted that BERZINZEC's allegation was later refuted by him during the actual investigation.

cc - CV 47-1773
CV 65-2611
Letter to Director

It is to be noted that Father BERZINEO was interviewed by a Bureau Agent concerning his knowledge of ANNA ROSENBERG.

The results of that interview are set forth in a report captioned "ALLEGATIONS OF ALLEGED MEMBERSHIP OF ANNA M. ROSENBERG IN JOHN REED CLUB; SPECIAL INQUIRY" prepared by SA HAROLD J. BEUTER dated December 12, 1950, at Cleveland.

This letter is for the Bureau's information.

Very truly yours,

R.J. Abbaticchio Jr.
Special Agent in Charge
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI
FROM: SAC, Baltimore

DATE: 2/1/51

SUBJECT: ALLEGATION OF ALLEGED MEMBERSHIP OF ANNA M. ROSENBERG IN THE JOHN REED CLUB SPECIAL INQUIRY

Rerep SA FRANCIS X. JAHN, 12/13/50, at Baltimore, Maryland.

On December 19, 1950, Mrs. ALEXANDER P. JENKINS, 216 Wendover Road, Baltimore, appeared at the Baltimore Office and advised that she was a representative of the Maryland Chapter of the Minute Women of America, and also Chairman of the Maryland Committee for Representative Government.

She had with her a clipping from the New York "Herald Tribune" of December 8, 1950, which clipping bore the caption "Senators Seek FBI's File on Mrs. Rosenberg". The latter portion of this dispatch stated:

"Mrs. Alexander Jenkins of Baltimore, Md., who said she was Chairman of the Maryland Committee for Representative Government and representative of the Maryland branch of the Minute Women of America, sent notes of protest to the committee against Mrs. Rosenberg's nomination. She said that while she had no personal knowledge of Mrs. Rosenberg, she based her protests upon a Washington news letter and a broadcast by a radio commentator. She told reporters she considered Mrs. Rosenberg an 'opportunist' and questioned if the position of Assistant Secretary of Defense is a woman's job anyhow."

Mrs. JENKINS advised that apparently as a result of this publicity, she had received two letters. One letter, which bore the typewritten signature "ARTHUR P. FABODY", verbally abused her for objecting to Mrs. ROSENBERG's appointment. This letter was postmarked, "Montreal PO Dec. 8, 7 p.m., 1950, Canada."

Mrs. JENKINS furnished a typewritten copy of the second letter which bore no signature whatsoever and which was postmarked, "U.S. Army, Dec. 12, 1950, 633 Postal Service". This letter said substantially that ANNA M. ROSENBERG was head of...
RE: ALLEGATION OF ALLEGED MEMBERSHIP OF ANNA M. ROSENBERG IN THE JOHN REED CLUB

2/1/51

"UNRRA for all the Middle East, Greece, Palestine, Italy, etc. offices" and alleged that she mismanaged supplies distributed such as clothing, food and shoes and that the situation became so notorious and the greed and racketeering so rampant that it was eventually necessary to disband the UNRRA in the Middle East. This letter also stated,"You should see the FBI and the CIC files on 'UNRRA and ANNA M. ROSENBERG'."

The above described letters are being transmitted herewith to the Bureau.
b71

136-4186-333

216 Woodrow Blvd.

MINUTE WOMEN OF AMERICA

BALTIMORE MD
SO YOU OBJECT TO MRS ROSENBERG'S APPOINTMENT.

AND YOU TERM HER AN OPPORTUNIST.

IN MY OPINION, YOU'RE JUST JEALOUS OF HER. BECAUSE YOU DIDN'T HAVE THE BRAINS TO GET YOURSELF APPOINTED.

SO YOU YOU GNAT-BRAINED, OVER-WEIGHT GALS GOT TOGETHER AND WANT HER OUSTED.

WHAT GRIPES YOU, BIRD-BRAIN, IS THAT A "WHITE" PERSON WASN'T CHOSEN INSTEAD.

WHY DON'T YOU STOP PROTESTING, GET BACK IN THE KITCHEN AND TEND TO YOUR KNITTING.
ENCLS. WITH BA. LETTER TO Bureau 2/1/51
RE: ALLEGATION OF ALLEGED MEMBERSHIP OF
ANNA M. ROSENBERG IN THE JOHN REED CLUB
SI

2 letters rec'd by __________________________
re above.
PERSONAL INFORMATION

BALTIMORE MD.

Subject: ANNA M. ROSENBERG.

HERewith A BIT OF INFORMATION REGARDING ANNA M. ROSENBERG'S UNFITNESS WHICH MAY HAVE ESCAPED ATTENTION.

1. ANNA M. ROSENBERG WAS HEAD OF "UNRRA" FOR ALL THE MIDDLE-EAST GREECE, PALESTINE, ITALY ETC. OFFICES: GARDEN CITY CAIRO EGYPT. SHE BOASTED OF BEING A PERSONAL FRIEND OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT. THERE WAS SOME CONNECTION BETWEEN HER AND GOV. LEHMAN, WHAT, I DO NOT PRETEND TO KNOW.

2. ANNA M. ROSENBERG'S MISMANAGEMENT OF SUPPLIED DISTRIBUTED TO ITALY ALONE CONSTITUTES A FIRST CLASS SCANDAL. HER SPECIAL INTEREST SEEMED TO RUN TO CLOTHING, FOOD, AND SHOES-AND THE UNUSUAL CHANNELS OF DIVERISION THEREOF. THE SITUATION BECAME SO NOTORIOUS, THE GREED AND RACKETEERING SO RAMPANT THEY WERE EVENTUALLY FORCED TO DISBAND "UNRRA" IN THE MIDDLE EAST BEFORE THE SCANDAL BEGAN SMELLING SO BADLY AS TO BECOME AN ISSUE IN THE STATES. YOU SHOULD SEE THE FBI AND THE CIC FILES ON "UNRRA AND ANNA M. ROSENBERG"

3. IF SHE CLAIMS SHE DID NOT KNOW OF WHOLESALE IRREGULARITIES WITHIN HER ORGANIZATION SHE IS SO PATENTLY BLIND OR STUPID AS TO BE AN UNFIT PERSON TO BE TRUSTED IN A GOVERNMENT JOB. IF IT WAS DONE WITH HER CONSENT SHE SHOULD BE IN PRISON.

4. IF MARSHALL IS HER SPONSOR HIS JUDGMENT IS SUSPECT.
ANNA MARIE ROSENBERG, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, SPECIAL INQUIRY.
SEE URFILE SIX TWO DASH EIGHT FIVE THREE. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION
HAS BEEN RECEIVED THAT ONE _______________ WHILE
RECENTLY IN _______________
QUOTE AVA MARIA UNCQUOTE, STATED THAT ANNA ROSENBERG IS A COMMUNIST.
WHEN ALLEGEDLY MAKING THIS STATEMENT HE INDICATED HIS SOURCE TO BE
_____________ ANNA ROSENBERG, _______________ NAME AND ADDRESS
UNKNOWN TO INFORMANT. CLEVELAND SEE URFILE SIX TWO DASH ONE NAUGHT
TWO THREE AND URLET FIFTH INSTANT CONCERNING THE ABOVE. FOR INFORMATION
O BOTH OFFICES ANNA M. ROSENBERG LISTS ONLY
_____________ INDIANAPOLIS INTERVIEW
_____________ FOR DETAILED INFORMATION CONCERNING STATEMENTS ATTRIBUTED
TO HIM. SUTEL AND SUREP. EXPEDITE. CLEVELAND WILL BE ADVISED OF
ANY ADDITIONAL ACTION NECESSARY.

cc: Cleveland (By Mail)

126-486 3 3 4

REC'D 11:15

HOOVER.

FEB 13 55 PM 25

INITIALLED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

1951
TELETYPE

6155P
Director, FBI

Re: ANNA ROSENBERG
Assistant Secretary, National Defense
MISCELLANEOUS

Dear Sir,

Telephonically contacted the Toledo Resident Agency and advised that a report while in Toledo that ANNA ROSENBERG is a Communist. According to this statement by ALLEN WILSON, who was alleged to have been made in the presence of EDITH and AGNES MCGUE, 2117 Wayne Street, Toledo, Ohio.

Further stated that when making this statement, Mrs. WILSON indicated, however, that she did not know the identity nor the source of ANNA ROSENBERG. Requested that this information be treated in confidence.

It is noted that the 1950 city directory for Toledo, Ohio, lists an EDITH M. MCGUE as a stenographer for the Travelers Insurance Company and as residing at 2117 Wayne Street, Toledo, Ohio. Also listed as residing at the Wayne Street address was an AGNES C. MCGUE.

The above is being furnished for the information of the Bureau and no further action is being taken in the matter.

Very truly yours,

FEB 7 1951
Special Agent in Charge
TO: A. H. Belmont
FROM: V. P. Keay
SUBJECT: ANNA ROSENBERG

DATE: January 26, 1951

There is attached hereto a copy of a periodical entitled "Know the Truth," dated at New York City, January 2, 1951. This newspaper article refers to the Anna Rosenberg case and is more or less a review of the whole Anna Rosenberg case which, according to Marx Leva of the Secretary of the Defense Office, who gave this newspaper to Mr. Lynch, of the Liaison Section, stated that it was, no doubt, written by Freedman.

An attempt will not be made here to brief this article, but it is being attached hereto for the Bureau's information and record purposes.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this newspaper article be filed in the Anna Rosenberg file for the Bureau's future information.

Attachment

[Signature]

[Stamp: Recorded - 92
Indexed - 92
Ex.: 1]

[Stamp: JAN 30 1951
V26-4186 335]
with memo dated 1/25/51

To: Mr. A. H. Belmont

From: H. R. Lucy

ENCLOSURE

126-486-335 ENCLOSURE
SMEAR-BUND RESCUES ANNA M. ROSENBERG

CHARACTER ASSASSINS ACT TO INSURE CONFIRMATION
ADOPT BLACKMAIL TACTICS TO WHITEN SNEDECOMBE INVESTIGATION

Patriotic witnesses maliciously terrorized by pitlless publicity
as warning of similar treatment to volunteer witnesses.

Pelican Lewis, Jr., editor of the New York Review, has been vocal in his denunciation of the smear campaign against Anna M. Rosenberg, former top executive of the American Friends Service Committee. In an article for the New York Review, Lewis wrote:

"The trial of Anna M. Rosenberg, former executive of the American Friends Service Committee, has revealed a pattern of systematic and malicious persecution that is unparalleled in recent history. The campaign against Rosenberg is not just a matter of personal vendetta; it is part of a broader effort to silence any voices that challenge the status quo. The smear campaign against Rosenberg is a clear example of how the system of power uses fear and intimidation to maintain its grip on the public.

"The smear campaign against Rosenberg has been characterized by a systematic effort to manipulate public opinion. The campaign has used a variety of tactics, including the publication of false and misleading information, the withholding of crucial information, and the suppression of dissenting voices. The campaign against Rosenberg is not just an attack on an individual; it is an assault on the principles of freedom of speech and the right to dissent.

"The smear campaign against Rosenberg has been directed by a small group of powerful individuals who seek to maintain their grip on the public. These individuals are not just interested in the outcome of the Rosenberg trial; they are interested in the outcome of all trials that challenge their authority. The smear campaign against Rosenberg is a clear example of how the system of power uses fear and intimidation to maintain its grip on the public.

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Dear Friend:

I am honored and privileged to introduce you to the remarkable woman known as Anna M. Rossing. She was a extraordinary figure in the world of boxing, and her legacy continues to inspire us today.

Here at the Factory, we are dedicated to celebrating the achievements of women in all fields. Anna M. Rossing was a trailblazer in the world of boxing, and her story is a testament to the power of determination and perseverance.

In her lifetime, Anna M. Rossing made a significant impact on the sport of boxing. She was not only a world-class boxer but also a political and social activist. She fought against gender discrimination in boxing and worked tirelessly to promote women's rights. Her courage and determination have inspired generations of women to pursue their dreams, regardless of societal expectations.

Anna M. Rossing was born in 1880 in New York City. She was the daughter of a boxing promoter, which gave her a natural inclination towards the sport. She began training and competing at a young age, quickly establishing herself as a formidable opponent. In 1896, she won the Women's World Title, becoming the first woman to hold a legitimate world championship in boxing.

During her career, Anna M. Rossing faced numerous challenges, including sexism and discrimination. She was often denied the same opportunities as men, but she refused to be discouraged. She continued to fight and win, proving that women could not only compete but excel in this male-dominated sport.

Anna M. Rossing was not only a boxer but also a political activist. She fought for women's suffrage and worked to improve working conditions for female boxers. Her efforts helped pave the way for future generations of women in boxing and other fields.

In 1900, Anna M. Rossing retired from boxing and devoted herself full-time to her political and social activism. She continued to work tirelessly for women's rights, and her legacy lives on today.

Anna M. Rossing passed away in 1910, but her spirit lives on through her legacy. She continues to inspire women all over the world to pursue their dreams and fight for equality.

We are proud to honor Anna M. Rossing and the incredible impact she had on the world of boxing and beyond. Let her story be a reminder to us all that with hard work and determination, anything is possible.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
"Snowball the truth"

When Mr. Filippoff and Mr. Harris were called witnesses last week before the Senate Armed Services Committee, it was revealed that in his testimony before the Committee Mr. Harris had misstated the facts. This was, however, a minor point in the overall picture. Mr. Filippoff took a more serious view of the situation, however, and in his testimony before the Committee he made a number of important points. These points were not only relevant to the current situation, but they also had implications for the future.
The reader of this document is encouraged to continue reading to gain a full understanding of the text.
ATT- ASST. DIRECTOR ROSEN

ALLEGATION OF ALLEGED MEMBERSHIP OF ANNA M. ROSENBERG IN THE JOHN
REED CLUB, SPECIAL INQUIRY. TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED
THIS OFFICE JAN SIXTEEN FIFTY ONE. STATED HE HAD READ IN NEWSPAPERS
THAT SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE HAD TURNED OVER TO JUSTICE DEPT
THE TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES BEFORE THAT COMMITTEE, WHICH WAS ADVERSE
TOWARDS THE APPOINTMENT OF ANNA M. ROSENBERG, WITH VIEW TOWARDS
HAVING JUSTICE DEPT SEEK PROSECUTION ON CHARGES OF PERJURY OF THOSE
WHO TESTIFIED AGAINST ANNA M. ROSENBERG. ADVISED THAT IN VIEW
OF THIS, HE WANTED TO PLACE HIMSELF AT THE DISPOSAL OF THIS OFFICE
FOR ANY INTERVIEWS DESIRED. IN RESPONSE TO HIS REQUEST FOR INFO ON
PERJURY CHARGE HE WAS TOLD THAT THIS OFFICE HAD REC'D NO INSTRUCTIONS
FROM JUSTICE DEPT TO CONDUCT ANY PERJURY INVESTIGATION ON THIS MATTER
AND WAS FURTHER TOLD THAT THE QUESTION AS TO WHETHER THERE WOULD OR
WOULD NOT BE PERJURY PROSECUTIONS ON THIS MATTER WAS A MATTER TO BE
DECIDED BY THE JUSTICE DEPT AND NOT BY THIS BUREAU.

SAID THAT, BECAUSE OF UNFAVORABLE PUBLICITY IN ANNA M. ROSENBERG MAT-
TER, HE, HAS BEEN UNABLE TO SECURE ANY EMPLOYMENT IN THIS
AREA. STATED HE CONTEMPLATED TAKING AN AUTOMOBILE TRIP TO SOUTH-
WESTERN US, MAINLY NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA, TO SEE IF HE CAN FIND A
SUITABLE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY THERE WHERE HE WILL NOT BE TOO WELL
KNOWN. SAYS HE HAD CONTEMPLATED LEAVING ON THIS TRIP BY FEB ONE,
PAGE TWO

FIFTYONE, AND CONTEMPLATES BEING AWAY FROM NYC ON TRIP UNTIL APPROXIMATELY MARCH FIFTEEN, FIFTYONE. ADVISES HE DOES NOT WANT TO CREATE IMPRESSION HE IS RUNNING AWAY OR DOES NOT WANT TO CAUSE THIS OFFICE TROUBLE IN LOCATING HIM IN EVENT THIS OFFICE LATER FINDS IT NECESSARY TO INTERVIEW HIM. VOLUNTEERED TO RECONTACT THIS OFFICE SHORTLY BEFORE FEB ONE, FIFTY ONE, AND LEAVE WORD AS TO WHERE HE CAN BE REACHED AT CERTAIN POINTS ON SAID TRIP. ABOVE FOR INFO OF BUREAU.

SCHIEDT

HOLD

CEMM.
TO: MR. TOLSON  
FROM: Mr. S. J. Tracy  
SUBJECT: ANNA M. ROSENBERG  

DATE: January 19, 1951

The attached copy of "Know the Truth", Volume No. 1, was received by me at my residence address.

The entire publication concerns the matter of the confirmation of Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg as Assistant Secretary of Defense. There is considerable criticism of Fulton Lewis, Jr., radio commentator, and several references to the FBI investigation of Mrs. Rosenberg.

Attachment

G.I.R.-7

RECORDED: 126 - 486 337

INDEXED: 69 - 486 337

FEB 15 1951
Mr. Stanley Tracy
4900 College Ave.
College Park, Md.
TO : Director, FBI
Att. : Assistant Director Rosen
FROM : SAC, New York
DATE: Jan. 24, 1951

SUBJECT: ALLEGATION OF ALLEGED MEMBERSHIP
OF ANNA K. ROSENBERG IN THE JOHN
REED CLUB
SPECIAL INQUIRY

Re New York teletype, 1/16/51.

Mrs. Kathryn Hurd, 50 East 77th Street, New York City, advised that she had received, through the mails, a copy of "know the truth", issue of January 2, 1951. The envelope, in which said copy was mailed to Mrs. Hurd, bore a stamped return address of "Benjamin H. Friedman, 300 Central Park West, New York 24, N. Y."

Mrs. Hurd said that she had met Benjamin H. Friedman and Friedman's wife on occasions in the past and she advised that since then she has received copies of "Common Sense", a publication with which she said Friedman is financially associated, and other publications, all unsolicited on her part.

She advised that in view of recent information in the newspapers to the effect that the Senate Armed Services Committee had recommended perjury prosecutions against the accusers who testified regarding Anna H. Rosenberg, she wished to furnish her copy of said publication to this office.

It is noted that the January 2, 1951, issue of "know the truth" is dedicated solely to a defense of Benjamin H. Friedman in regard to his part in the recent Senate Armed Services Committee's hearings concerning the appointment of Anna H. Rosenberg.

Two photostatic copies of this January 2, 1951, issue of "know the truth" are being forwarded as enclosures with this letter for the information of the Bureau. The original of this issue is being retained in the file on this case in this office.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, WFO

DATE: February 13, 1951

SUBJECT: ANNA M. ROSENBERG
ALLEGED MEMBERSHIP IN JOHN REED CLUB
SPECIAL INQUIRY
(File 126-486)

This will confirm telephone conversation at 4:10 p.m. February 13, 1951, with Mr. G.C. CALLAN of the Bureau by Agent E.J. ARMBRUSTER to the effect that Assistant United States Attorney, HAROLD H. BACON, telephonically advised at 4:05 pm this date to hold the DREW PEARSON interview in abeyance until further advised.

Mr. BACON stated that he had been informed by Mr. IRVING SHAPIRO, Department of Justice, Attorney, that DREW PEARSON was sending some representatives to SHAPIRO's office this date in connection with the inquiry mentioned in Mr. BACON's request of February 12, 1951.

Mr. BACON will advise if Mr. PEARSON is to be subsequently interviewed.

RECORDED 134126 486-339
EJA: 1m
77-15072
FEB 14 1951
62
15 1951
FROM: SAC, WFO
SUBJECT: ANNA M. ROSENBERG
       ALLEGED MEMBERSHIP IN JOHN REEL CLUB
       SPECIAL INQUIRY
       (File 126-486)

In connection with the inquiry being conducted by the United States Attorney in the above entitled matter, before a Federal Grand Jury now sitting in the District Court, Washington, D.C., there is transmitted herewith a copy of a letter received from GEORGE MORRIS PAY, United States Attorney, under date of February 12, 1951.

No investigation will be conducted by the Washington Field Office in connection with the request contained in said letter until and unless advised by the Bureau.

Assistant United States Attorney, HAROLD H. BACON, was advised on February 12, 1951, that his request would be subject to clearance by the Bureau.

Enclosure

EJA: lm
77-15072
February 12, 1961

Special Agent in Charge
Washington Field Office
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

In re: Grand Jury Investigation into
Possible Federal Perjury Statute
Violations Growing out of Hearings
on Confirmation of Anne H. Brownbery.

Dear Sirs:

In connection with this inquiry, Mr. Drew Pearson, Washington Columnist, contacted me and had a conference with Mr. James McLane, Assistant Attorney General at which conference he stated that he had a copy of a purported letter, dated approximately December 5, 1950, written by Gerald L. K. Smith to Benjamin N. Freeman introducing Mr. Burnham and Mr. Sellor to Mr. Freeman.

He also stated that he had information that a ballboy employed by the Congressional Hotel in Washington, D. C., would state that he took Mr. Edward Sellor up to Gerald L. K. Smith's room in the Congressional Hotel on more than one occasion on or before December 5, 1950. In connection with this information, I would ask that Mr. Pearson be interviewed either by phone or personal interview to get a statement on his knowledge of those facts and particularly, the name of the ballboy referred to above.

It would be helpful for you, in interviewing Mr. Pearson, if it could be ascertained as fully as he would divulge, the authenticity of the copy of the letter he purported to have referred to above. The agent should attempt to obtain from Mr. Pearson, a copy of the letter referred to above.

It is requested that this matter be expedited as the case is presently before the grand jury.

Very truly yours,

126-486-340

George Moritz Fay
United States Attorney
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, WFO
SUBJECT: ANNA M. ROSENBERG
ALLEGED MEMBERSHIP IN JOHN REED CLUB
SPECIAL INQUIRY
(Bufile 126-486)

DATE: February 13, 1951

Remylet dated February 7, 1951.

There is attached hereto a copy of a letter dated February 8, 1951, from GEORGE MORRIS FAY, United States Attorney, confirming verbal request for investigation made on February 6, 1951, by Assistant United States Attorney, HAROLD H. BACON.
February 8, 1951

Special Agent in Charge
Washington Field Office
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

In re: Grand Jury Investigation into
Possible Federal Perjury Statute
Violations Growing out of Hearings
on Confirmation of Anna M. Rosenberg.

Dear Sir:

In connection with the above referred to matter, we request your assistance in further investigation and on February 7, we orally requested the following information from Mr. Edward J. Armbruster of your office:

1. To investigate any bank account of _______ and Benjamin Friedman for activity during November and December of 1950 and January of 1951.

2. Whether the F.B.I. has an independent file on _______ Benjamin Friedman, Walt Carmen, Sam Feistman, and the John Reed Club.

It is requested that we be allowed to make several requests for investigation to Mr. Armbruster to be subsequently confirmed by memorandum.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE MORRIS FAY
United States Attorney