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Serial Scope:

1096

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NY 100-78633

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ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd)

The following information is not being included in the details of this report because of the sensitivity of the sources involved and the nature of the information itself:

Passports

N.Y. On December 17, 1963, NY 3401-S* advised that JOSEPH FORER informed NEEDLEMAN that he had nothing new to report concerning the NEEDLEMAN passports. The informant related that NEEDLEMAN promised FORER to send him a draft of an affidavit containing detailed reasons for needing a passport. FORER offered to charge NEEDLEMAN only for expenses but NEEDLEMAN said he was going to send him a check for \$100.00. FORER told him to make it \$50.00. (S)(u)

Communist Party Activity (S)(u)

On January 4, 1964, NY 694-S* advised that GUS HALL had decided that because of NEEDLEMAN's present physical condition, LENA SCHERER, instead of NEEDLEMAN, should henceforth give DANNY RUBIN money intended for CP, USA youth work. (S)(u)

On January 17, 1964, the same informant advised that NEEDLEMAN gave to ISADORE WOFSY \$1,000.00, which was a contribution to the CP, USA from DOROTHY SMITH, former wife of Senator PAUL DOUGLAS of Illinois. (S)(u)

Communist Party Front Organizations (S)(u)

On December 17, 1963, NY 3401-S* related that NEEDLEMAN congratulated JOSEPH FORER on the reversal by the Court of Appeals of sanctions imposed upon the CP, USA, for failure to register. FORER pointed out that he had lost the appeal of a registration order issued to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. FORER said there was not much life left in this organization, and that he doubted that resources were available to continue the case. (S)(u)

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ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd)

(u) ~~(S)~~ [JACOB CHILDS] NY

100-408305 (u)

On January 15, 1964, NY 3225-S* reported that JACOB CHILDS visited NEEDLEMAN's office that day and mentioned that JACK COWAN, who was denied admittance to the United States a couple of years ago, is very anxious to come to the United States. CHILDS indicated that COWAN would be willing to put up \$5,000.00, which NEEDLEMAN could have, if NEEDLEMAN could get him into the United States in such a way that he would not have to come as a witness, or sign any affidavits. COWAN, according to CHILDS, wanted to come to the United States as a law abiding businessman. (S)(u)

NEEDLEMAN asked whether COWAN was a CP member. CHILDS said he was not. CHILDS mentioned that COWAN is the head of a non-communist Jewish organization. (S)(u)

CHILDS inquired whether FORER and REIN, Washington, D.C. attorneys, could do anything. NEEDLEMAN replied that they would require all the information. (S)(u)

CHILDS decided that the matter could wait until the status of the CP registration case was clarified. (S)(u)

NEEDLEMAN then discussed with CHILDS the position of the CP, USA as regards certain organizations. He mentioned having recently given (raised ?) \$100.00 (possibly to the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties), not knowing that MIRIAM FRIEDLANDER did not enjoy the support of the organization (CP ?). CHILDS promised that GUS HALL would give NEEDLEMAN a list of acceptable organizations. (S)(u)

CHILDS then indicated that GUS HALL was annoyed with the firm of Wolf, Popper and Company because they had failed to understand that a substantial contribution they had made was not a one-shot proposition but was expected of them every year. (S)(u)

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ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd)

CHILDS told NEEDLEMAN that until his health improved he (NEEDLEMAN) would be relieved of handling money to be paid to DANNY RUBIN. (S)(u)

The informant was under the impression that the problem of setting up a system of communication between NEEDLEMAN and the SEBORER brothers in Russia was also discussed. (S)(u)

According to NY 3225-S*, NEEDLEMAN gave CHILDS some letters from JACOB and ROSE ROVINSKY, possibly to show to GUS HALL. (S)(u)

On this occasion CHILDS asked whether NEEDLEMAN knew JACK PERRY in London. NEEDLEMAN did not know this individual but had heard of him as a "big shot" businessman. CHILDS said PERRY is a close friend of JACK COWAN. (S)(u)

NEEDLEMAN subsequently introduced SAM BARD to CHILDS and mentioned that BARD wanted to go into a business. CHILDS stated it was not a simple matter, but that in a few weeks someone would be coming down (from Canada ?) and they could then see what was available. (S)(u)

JACK ROVINSKY (S)(u)

On December 23, 1963, an anonymous source of the NYO advised that NEEDLEMAN was the recipient of an unsigned letter from JACK ROVINSKY, dated December 11, 1963 (at Peking, China). ROVINSKY enclosed a summary of an article which had appeared in the Chinese monthly literary journal "Wen Yi Pao." This article criticized modern revisionist art and particularly the Soviet film director G. CHUKHRAI in connection with some of his statements and some of the films directed by him. (S)(u)

In this letter ROVINSKY stated that he still considered "Ballad of a Soldier" a fine, sensitive, worthwhile anti-war story. (S)(u)

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ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd)

On January 17, 1964, an anonymous source of the NYO reported that JACK ROVINSKY wrote NEEDLEMAN an unsigned letter dated January 5, 1964 (at Peking, China) acknowledging receipt of a communication from NEEDLEMAN dated December 18, 1963. (X)(u)

ROVINSKY indicated that he (and his family) expected to leave China by the end of July or sometime in August, 1964, although he had a two year leave of absence (from Cuba), which under certain circumstances could be extended to three years. He stated that he had signed a one year contract (with the Chinese) and that he pretty much expected not to renew it. Since he had leave of absence, he thought he would like to have the experience of working in another socialist country. ROVINSKY told NEEDLEMAN that there was a fundamental difference between those who are "invited" to work in a given country, and those that are not "invited" but come on their own. He stated that this difference applied to the level of the work, classification, and pay, and was not necessarily predicated on individual capabilities. For this reason, ROVINSKY said he would prefer to go to another country on the basis of an "invitation." (X)(u)

ROVINSKY suggested that working in the Soviet Union would probably provide the sharpest contrast, but work in some other country might prove equally interesting. He indicated that his wife had been teaching English on a university level, and that he had been working as an "expert" in the English language and also doing some translation work from Spanish into English. (X)(u)

ROVINSKY ended by saying that he would welcome any ideas or suggestions NEEDLEMAN might have. (X)(u)

On January 23, 1964, the same source reported that JACK ROVINSKY wrote NEEDLEMAN an undated and unsigned note acknowledging receipt of NEEDLEMAN's letter of December 26, 1963. In this communication ROVINSKY stated that he had told "EPY" (EPSTEIN ?) that NEEDLEMAN had (X)(u)

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ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd)

acknowledged regards received from "EPY" via London. ROVINSKY remarked that he runs into "EPY" more frequently than he does into FRANK (COE?). He added that he had seen FRANK at the New Year's dinner that is given for foreign "experts" and their families. (X)(u)

[The SEBORER Brothers] (X)(u)

In January, 1964, NY 694-S* advised that on January 1, 1964, TIM BUCK, Chairman of the Canadian CP, advised him that while he was in Moscow during the summer of 1963, NEEDLEMAN had been there too. BUCK related that both he and NEEDLEMAN had been invited to an "exciting party" which BUCK was unable to attend because of a previous appointment, but which NEEDLEMAN did attend and subsequently described to BUCK. (X)(u)

The party was given by ARTHUR ADAMS and his wife, DOROTHY, in their apartment in Moscow. The SEBORER brothers were also present. (X)(u) *Adams* *1882* *Russian*

NEEDLEMAN told BUCK that ADAMS is 77 years old, is in complete retirement, and enjoys the privileges of an honored individual, with the rank of an Army Colonel. (X)(u)

BUCK was surprised that NEEDLEMAN knew ADAMS as well as he apparently did. (X)(u)

On January 8, 1964, NY 1286-S* advised that LOUISE PATTERSON informed NEEDLEMAN that her daughter had written that she had straightened out the matter of the eyeglasses (for the SEBORER brothers in Moscow). (X)(u)

Information regarding contacts of NEEDLEMAN has been disseminated to the appropriate individual case files. This information has been carefully considered along with other data already contained in such files and wherever necessary additional investigation is being conducted. (X)(u)

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ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd)

No specific leads are set out concerning known individuals with whom NEEDLEMAN had been in contact. Whenever these persons appear to be engaged in activities that seem to be consistent with activities peculiar to a Communist apparatus, they are made the subjects of separate investigations. The results of these investigations are analyzed to determine whether these individuals are engaged in any clandestine activity in the intelligence or political fields. In this manner, the NEEDLEMAN file operates as a control file. (S) u

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

✓ NY T-1
✓ NY 3401-S* (S) (u)

✓ NY T-2
✓ NY 1286-S* (S) (u)

✓ NY T-3
✓ NY 3225-S* (S) (u)

✓ NY T-4
✓ NY 2561-S* (S)

✓ NY T-5
✓ CSNY 1541-S

134-842-3419

✓ NY T-6

100-29100 (Boston)

JFK Act 6 (4)

NO. 01241/001, MAOS.
(Request)

✓ NY T-7
✓ EU 253-S*

✓ NY T-8
✓ NY 3527-S

134-6858-S

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INFORMANTS (Cont'd)

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

✓ NY T-9

✓ Confidential Mailbox (S)(u)
✓ NYO

100-10769-1B659

✓ NY T-10

✓ JOSEPH TYSLIAVA
✓ 412 Bedford Ave.,
✓ Brooklyn, NY
✓ (Request)

100-20241

✓ NY T-11

✓ LOUIS F. BUDENZ
✓ (Request)

To characterize:

LEONARD BOUDIN

100-68223

SAM NEUBURGER

100-98924

ANNETTE RUBINSTEIN

62-8988

WILLIAM L. STANDARD

100-18430

✓ NY T-12

✓ NY 694-S* (S)(u)

✓ NY T-13

✓ HARRY ZENITH (S)(u)
✓ (PSI, Chicago)

[A134-1184 (Chicago)] (S)(u)

✓ NY T-14

✓ PCSNY [57] (S)

X [134-194] (S)

✓ NY T-15

✓ NY 559-S* (S)(u)

✓ NY T-16

✓ Former NY 1537-S* (S)(u)

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INFORMANTS (Cont'd)

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

✓✓ NY T-17
BELLA V. DODD
(Request)

To characterize:

BLANCH FREEDMAN
RUSS NIXON
PAUL ROSS
MAX SEBORER
CELIA ZITRON

100-102359
100-90750
100-93787
100-118948
100-1944

✓ NY T-18
NY 388-S*

(X)(u)

✓ NY T-19
SORITA PUEBLA
Office Manager
Hecla Press
225 Varick St.
NYC
(Request)

100-123034

✓ NY T-20
RCMP

(X)(u)

100-57446-4 p. 1

✓ NY T-21
CG 5824-S*

(X)(u)

NY T-22
NY 1196-S*

(X)(u)

✓ NY T-23
"KAN" (CG 15-X)
(Deceased)

(X)(u)

File unknown

✓ NY T-24
NY 384-S

(X)(u)

100-112768

✓ NY T-25
NY 751-S*

(X)(u)

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INFORMANTS (Cont'd)

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

✓ NY T-26 NATHANIEL GOLDSTEIN Former NYS AG 6/26/52 letter to Director, FBI	100-80675-1B1134
✓ NY T-27 NY 3477 (PSI)	100-144252
✓ NY T-28 LA 3512-S (S)(u)	100-144252
✓ NY T-29 BU 123-S	134-14A-1116 (Buffalo)
✓ NY T-30 NK 2090-S* (S)(u)	
✓ NY T-31 Former NH 281-S (Request)	66-3146-2 (New Haven)
✓ NY T-32 Former CSNY 301-S (S)(u)	100-26603-1A883
✓ NY T-33 CSNY 1	105-18000
✓ NY T-34 CSNY 1990-S	105-18000

LEADS

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. 1. Will continue to ascertain NEEDLEMAN's activities and to identify his contacts. (S)(u)

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LEADS (Cont'd)

2. Will continue to monitor NEEDLEMAN's accounts at the Amalgamated Bank, New York City, and to report pertinent details. (X) 21

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1. ☒ Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. ☒ The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. ☐ Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. ☒ A suitable photograph ☒ is ☐ is not available.
5. ☐ Subject is employed in a key facility and _____ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are _____.
6. ☒ This report is classified Confidential because (state reason) undue disclosure of information furnished by NY T-1, NY T-2, and NY T-4 might compromise these sensitive and productive sources. ~~(S)~~(u)
7. ☐ Subject previously interviewed (dates) _____.
☐ Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason) _____.
8. ☐ This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
9. ☒ This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason) subject continues to participate in the affairs of CP front organizations and to hold revolutionary beliefs. He is suspected of espionage activity and is therefore considered a dangerous individual likely to commit inimical acts.
10. ☒ Subject's SI card ☒ is ☐ is not tabbed Detcom.
☒ Subject's activities ☒ do ☐ do not warrant Detcom tabbing.

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DETAILS:

Characterizations of individuals with whom NEEDLEMAN has associated, as well as of the organizations and publications mentioned in this report, have been set out in the Appendix. (S)

It is noted that inasmuch as the informants in this report have not furnished sufficient identifying information concerning all the individuals named as contacts of NEEDLEMAN, it is not known whether in every instance they are identical with individuals of the same name regarding whom information from other sources is set out. (S)

Residence

(S)(u)
On February 22, 1964, NY T-1 advised that NEEDLEMAN continues to reside in apartment 18D at 444 Central Park West, New York City, with his wife, EDITH NEEDLEMAN.

Employment

(S)(u)
On February 24, 1964, NY T-2 reported that NEEDLEMAN continues the practice of law in his own office which is part of Suite 2810 at 165 Broadway, New York City. (S)(u)

Family Matters

~~Needleman~~ (S)(u) (u)
Towards the end of December, 1963, NY T-1 advised that NEEDLEMAN's son, DAVID, arrived home from the University of Wisconsin, on December 31, 1963, for the Christmas holidays. W-1

[At the end of January, 1964, the same informant] learned that EDITH NEEDLEMAN had taken oral and written examinations to qualify for a license in guidance work and would soon undergo the required physical examination. (S)(u)

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At the end of December, 1963, NY T-4 advised that SEMENOV informed NEEDLEMAN that Amtorg had obtained an extension from the Internal Revenue Service and would have until January 30, 1964, to answer the Internal Revenue Service thirty day letter in connection with the Amtorg tax case. SEMENOV indicated that at the expiration of this period of grace an additional thirty days would be allowed. (S) (u)

Early in January, 1964, NY T-2 reported that NEEDLEMAN discussed with JOSEPH FEINSTEIN a memorandum which SEMENOV and FEINSTEIN planned to dictate on January 6, 1964. FEINSTEIN expected this dictation would be ready by January 7 and that then NEEDLEMAN, or whoever was designated to handle the matter, could look it over and decide what to do. NEEDLEMAN declared that he did not want to take the blame if anything went wrong. (S) (u)

FEINSTEIN expressed annoyance because the Russians seemed to take the attitude that the Amtorg tax case was a joke. He intimated that if SEMENOV could be considered stupid, MALOV was twice as stupid. FEINSTEIN said he could not figure out what they had in mind. (S) (u)

During the first few days of January, 1964, NY T-3 advised that WILLIAM L. STANDARD visited NEEDLEMAN's office on January 2, 1964. NEEDLEMAN related that SEMENOV and his wife had dropped in at the NEEDLEMAN apartment on New Year's Eve, before going to their party at the Soviet Delegation to the United Nations. NEEDLEMAN mentioned that SEMENOV and FEINSTEIN were to dictate a "factual memorandum" in preparation for answering the government in connection with the tax case. (S) (u)

NEEDLEMAN told STANDARD that he did not want to be associated with this matter in such a way that the Russians could blame him if something went wrong. He and STANDARD speculated as to the reasons which might be keeping the Russians from selecting counsel. NEEDLEMAN thought it was possibly that a top level agreement had already been reached. (S) (u)

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A few days later, NY T-1 advised that ~~JOSEPH CROWN~~ informed NEEDLEMAN that SEMENOV had recently been in to see him and had complained that Amtorg was being discriminated against by the Treasury Department. CROWN said he had assured SEMENOV that such was not the case, and that this was the way the Internal Revenue Service worked. ~~(S)~~ (u)

CROWN said that SEMENOV had requested legible copies of the tax report and had thought of considering the date of receipt of these legible copies, rather than the date of the report, as the beginning of the thirty day period. ~~(S)~~ (u)

CROWN said he had advised against this procedure inasmuch as Amtorg would probably have to request further extensions. ~~(S)~~ (u)

During the early part of January, 1964, NY T-4 reported that NEEDLEMAN called the attention of SEMENOV to an item in "The New York Times" of January 9, 1963, which reflected a boycott of all Soviet cargo by dockworkers on the eastern seaboard. NEEDLEMAN expressed the opinion that the time was now favorable for bringing suit against the Department of State. SEMENOV said he would think this over. ~~(S)~~ (u)

Shortly after the middle of January, 1964, the above informant reported that FEINSTEIN informed NEEDLEMAN that SEMENOV and MALOV would be leaving for Moscow on January 17, 1964. ~~(S)~~ (u)

FEINSTEIN stated that he had an eleven page schedule in Russian, which MALOV had prepared. FEINSTEIN said he would translate it and give a copy of it to NEEDLEMAN so that he would know what it was all about when SEMENOV and MALOV returned. ~~(S)~~ (u)

During the latter part of January, 1964, NY T-3 related that FEINSTEIN showed NEEDLEMAN the document he had translated from Russian into English, which pertained to the Amtorg tax case and which was to be sent to the Internal Revenue Service. NEEDLEMAN read it and made a ~~(S)~~ (u)

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few suggestions concerning the phrasing (u) [05-104159] (S)(u)

On this occasion, FEINSTEIN referred to a visit which MANUEL DIAZ, Amtorg chauffeur, had made to NEEDLEMAN. FEINSTEIN said he had instructed this individual to tell the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) should he be approached, that he did not understand Russian and was, therefore, not in a position to know anything that was going on. NEEDLEMAN stated that by giving such advice, FEINSTEIN had risked the possibility of being charged with conspiracy to obstruct justice. He chided FEINSTEIN for not referring DIAZ to him immediately and said that whenever such a situation arises the person approached should agree to an interview in the presence of an attorney. (S)(u)

At the end of January, 1964, NY T-2 [advised that FEINSTEIN informed NEEDLEMAN that Amtorg had received a reply from the Internal Revenue Service stating that a request for a further extension of time could not be granted as the Statute of Limitations was due to expire on June 30, 1964. It was suggested that the Statute of Limitations could be extended by executing Form 872 and returning it by February 7, 1964. An extension could then be obtained until May 4, 1964, but in no case beyond this date. (S)(u)

NEEDLEMAN recommended filling out and sending in the above form. (S)(u)

Towards the end of January, 1964, NY T-2 [reported that JOSEPH FEINSTEIN advised NEEDLEMAN that SEMENOV was returning to New York City from the Soviet Union the night of January 29, 1964, and that MALOV was due the following night, accompanied by the International Trade Commission to the United Nations. (S)(u)

[IGOR IVANOV] (S)(u)

Shortly after the middle of December, 1963, NY T-1 [advised that PAUL ROSS informed NEEDLEMAN that IGOR IVANOV (codefendant in an espionage case) had been released under (S)(u)

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\$100,000.00 bail. NEEDLEMAN revealed that the Russians had discussed the matter with him and had sought his advice about getting a bondsman who would put up the bail money. NEEDLEMAN said he had recommended that they put up government bonds. (S)(u)

[Four Continent Book Corporation (FCBC)] (S)(u)

During the latter part of December, 1963, NY T-2 reported that EDA GLASER advised NEEDLEMAN that Dun and Bradstreet had promised to change their report on the FCBC and to show her the new one. However, she had heard nothing further. NEEDLEMAN thought he might get his friend HARRY MAGDOFF to request the FCBC report through one of the companies with which he is associated. (S)(u)

On this occasion NEEDLEMAN mentioned that he had some people in Peking, China, whom he expected to place fairly good orders for publications. NEEDLEMAN said he had been wondering whether FCBC would be interested in their business. He explained that it would involve ordering the books and shipping them, as American companies would probably not make any direct shipments if they knew where they were going. NEEDLEMAN felt that the orders might reach a considerable volume. He urged EDA GLASER to give the matter serious consideration. (S)(u)

Early in January, 1964, NY T-2 advised that EDA GLASER told NEEDLEMAN that a shipment of records and arts and crafts consigned to FCBC had arrived by Holland-America Line and had been unloaded at Pier 40, New York City, but that the longshoremen refused to handle it. (S)(u)

NEEDLEMAN subsequently discussed the matter with the Secretary-Treasurer of the International Longshoremen's Union who stated that the longshoremen are refusing to handle any Russian goods. NEEDLEMAN asked whether they were formulating policy for the State Department and the union official grudgingly agreed to see what he could do. (S)(u)

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At the end of January, 1964, NY T-3 related that EDA GLASER and SERGE USHAKOFF visited NEEDLEMAN at his office on January 31, 1964, to discuss the union contract which was soon to be renegotiated. USHAKOFF claimed that the FCBC could not grant any wage increases as it was only now that the company was beginning to show a small profit. (S)(u)

NEEDLEMAN urged them not to allow the Russians to unload large amounts of material which does not sell, and suggested that it be sent back if this should happen. (S)(u)

NEEDLEMAN mentioned the possibility that the FCBC enter the business of accepting cash from individuals in the United States who wish to order products such as automobiles or refrigerators to be delivered to friends and relatives in the Soviet Union. (S)(u)

NEEDLEMAN also mentioned that the FCBC might consider a tie-in with a business operated by MILTON FRIEDMAN, whereby the shipping facilities of the FCBC would be utilized by FRIEDMAN's company. (S)(u)

Two Continent Commodity Corp.

ALEXANDER SVENCHANSKY (S)(u)

Shortly before the end of December, 1963, NY T-1 advised that ALEXANDER SVENCHANSKY returned to the United States from the Soviet Union the morning of December 22, 1963, and that he later discussed with NEEDLEMAN the matter of MILTON FRIEDMAN's firm, Two Continent Commodity Corporation. (S)(u)

SVENCHANSKY indicated that the Russians appeared to be unaware of FRIEDMAN or of his firm and, apparently as a result of a misunderstanding, assured SVENCHANSKY that the shipment of books to Communist China was done in a large scale directly through Mezhdunarodnaja Kniga (International Book) without the need of a lawyer in the United States as an intermediary. NEEDLEMAN told SVENCHANSKY that this was undoubtedly true as far as Russian books were concerned, but that when the Chinese want books and periodicals in the United States, they ordered them from FRIEDMAN's company. (S)(u)

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NEEDLEMAN claimed that FRIEDMAN's company did a business of half a million dollars a year with various publishers. (~~S~~) (u)

According to the informant, NEEDLEMAN had suggested to SVENCHANSKY that he ascertain whether the Russians would have any objection to SVENCHANSKY handling this type of business. It was evident, however, that SVENCHANSKY had taken up the matter with people who knew nothing about it. (~~S~~) (u)

[WALTER ALVIN WEISS] (~~S~~) (u)

During the latter part of December, 1963, NY T-1 advised that WALTER ALVIN WEISS discussed with NEEDLEMAN the formation of a Russian-American company to promote export - import business with the Soviet Union. WEISS was of the opinion that such an organization could develop the skill of dealing with Russia, recruit the sales representatives, and made arrangements to obtain the required export licenses. (~~S~~) (u)

WEISS suggested MARSHALL MAC DUFFIE as a potential member of a committee to set up his projected organization. WEISS reminded NEEDLEMAN that MAC DUFFIE is acquainted with Soviet Premier NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV and has conducted successful negotiations for the release of prisoners held in the Soviet Union. WEISS also mentioned DAVID ROCKEFELLER and NORMAN COUSINS as other possible members, as well as ABE FORTAS, the Washington attorney who is a top adviser to President JOHNSON. WEISS described FORTAS as an old friend. He said he planned to get in touch with FORTAS to determine whether he wanted to join the undertaking as its Washington representative. (~~S~~) (u)

NEEDLEMAN emphasized that the biggest problem would be the creation of a favorable climate in Washington for the issuance of export licenses by the Department of Commerce. He suggested the appointment of an individual named GARTH (possibly a farmer from Iowa) to the founding committee and also recommended CYRUS EATON as a splendid person to have on it. (~~S~~) (u)

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NY T-1 learned that H. FRED BAERWALD, Vice-President and Secretary of International Minerals and Metals Corporation and son-in-law of its President, had expressed interest in trade with Russia and had invited WEISS to discuss it with him. (S)(u)

NEEDLEMAN'S ACTIVITIES WITH CP
FRONT ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER
ORGANIZATIONS

American Committee for Protection
of Foreign Born (ACFPB)

The ACPFB has been cited pursuant to
Executive Order 10450.

Early in January, 1964, NY T-1 reported that
MARTIN YOUNG arranged to see NEEDLEMAN at home the afternoon
of January 4, 1964. (S)(u)

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The informant subsequently ascertained that YOUNG
was anxious to discuss with JAMES ARONSON, of the "National
Guardian", the adverse Circuit Court decision (concerning
the registration of the ACPFB as a Communist front organiza-
tion). (S)(u)

Towards the end of January, 1964, NY T-1 advised
that NEEDLEMAN decided not to attend a meeting of the
ACFPB on January 25, 1964, despite MARTIN YOUNG's desire
that NEEDLEMAN go and take the floor. (S)(u)

A few days later the same informant related that
MARTIN YOUNG informed NEEDLEMAN that about 80 people had
attended the above meeting, which he considered a good turn
out in view of the inclement weather. NEEDLEMAN asked
whether any program had been agreed upon and YOUNG replied
that they had something being worked out but it was not
concrete enough yet. (S)(u)

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11/ At the end of January, 1964, NY T-1 reported that ANNETTE RUBINSTEIN informed NEEDLEMAN that she had attended the ACPFB gathering on January 25, 1964, and that she had said a few words about ANTHONY BIMBA whom she had met for the first time. (S)(u)

NEEDLEMAN assured ANNETTE RUBINSTEIN that the government would be defeated in its efforts to deport BIMBA. (S)(u)

"National Guardian" (S)

Towards the middle of December, 1963, NY T-1 advised that NEEDLEMAN checked with JAMES ARONSON as to whether MARK LANE's article would appear in the December 19 issue of the "National Guardian." ARONSON said it would appear and that it would run to five pages. (S)(u)

ARONSON mentioned that the "National Guardian" was in financial difficulties because of a payroll increase amounting to \$10,000.00 and a current deficit of \$15,000.00. (S)(u)

Some days later the same informant reported that ARONSON advised NEEDLEMAN that he was thinking of distributing the stock of the "National Guardian" so that he would keep ten shares while RUSS NIXON received ten shares, JANE MC MANUS five, and ED ZUSI five. NEEDLEMAN pointed out the danger of a disagreement in policy, which might result in ARONSON's ouster as editor. ARONSON said he could not imagine such a thing happening in this case. (S)(u)

ARONSON revealed that he was considering naming ZUSI managing editor and mentioned that IRVING FINEMAN (phonetic) was going to work for the "National Guardian" as business manager. ARONSON said this individual, formerly a sheet metal estimator, was going to take a cut in pay in order to work at the "National Guardian" because he wanted to do something. (S)(u)

During the latter part of January, 1964, NY T-2 advised that NEEDLEMAN questioned DAVID FREEDMAN about the steps being taken by FREEDMAN and SAM NEUBURGER to obtain (S)(u)

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steps. NEEDLEMAN was of the opinion that legal papers to obtain an order to show cause should be prepared immediately as any delay could lead the court to feel that there was no urgency. NEEDLEMAN explained to NIXON the mechanics of obtaining an order to show cause and an injunction. ~~(S)~~(u)

NIXON asked NEEDLEMAN to get in touch with NORMAN REDLICH and urge him to tell New York University that their attitude was out of line from the point of civil liberties. ~~(S)~~(u)

NEEDLEMAN subsequently discussed the matter with BEATRICE MAGDOFF who told NEEDLEMAN that her husband, HARRY MAGDOFF, felt that it would not be proper to ask REDLICH to intervene. She said REDLICH was on leave of absence from New York University in order to work with the Warren Commission in Washington, D.C., and that he was under a great deal of pressure. She suggested that REDLICH might not even return to New York University upon the completion of his work in Washington. ~~(S)~~(u)

At the end of January, 1964, the same informant reported that RUSS NIXON told NEEDLEMAN of a conference he had had with LEONARD BOUDIN in connection with the cancellation by New York University of the rental of Town Hall. BOUDIN had indicated that his fee to make application to the State Supreme Court would be \$1,500.00, plus an additional thousand dollars if an appeal was taken by either side to the Appellate Division. NEEDLEMAN and NIXON agreed that it was outrageous that BOUDIN should ask such fees, giving no consideration to the "National Guardian." ~~(S)~~(u)

NIXON mentioned that CORLISS LAMONT had promised to help the "National Guardian" financially in this litigation. ~~(S)~~(u)

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Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties (CCCL) (S)u

During the latter part of December, 1963, NY T-1 advised that MIRIAM FRIEDLANDER informed NEEDLEMAN that the CCCL was considering the publication of an advertisement in "The New York Times" in the form of an open letter to President JOHNSON asking that 1964 be a year of reconsideration of the policy on Civil Liberties, commending the President for his plea at the United Nations, and calling attention to the danger that the "assassination fever" might recur. In this connection, a full page advertisement of the John Birch Society in "The New York Times" and other newspapers was to be condemned. (S)u

NEEDLEMAN suggested a large mass meeting to go along with the advertisement but MIRIAM FRIEDLANDER felt that this would be too much to undertake at this time. (S)u

She stated that an Advisory Committee meeting was to take place on December 27, 1963, and that representatives of several civil liberty groups had been invited to attend. She said that JOHN APT had been asked to give his interpretation and that STANLEY FAULKNER was working with them. (S)u

NEEDLEMAN doubted that his doctor would permit him to attend the December 27 meeting, but he volunteered to get contributions even though they would be small. (S)u

Shortly after the middle of January, 1964, NY T-2 reported that MIRIAM FRIEDLANDER expressed concern at the many postponements of a meeting which she had wanted to have with NEEDLEMAN and STANLEY FAULKNER. The informant stated that she, therefore, made tentative plans to see NEEDLEMAN (S)u

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on January 21, 1964. (S)(u)

Sometime later NY T-1 advised that NEEDLEMAN informed FAULKNER that he had had a conference with MIRIAM FRIEDLANDER and that it had been decided to hold a fund raising party in February, either at the NEEDLEMAN or the JOHN HUBLEY apartment. FAULKNER was in favor of holding it on February 14, 1964, and said he would prepare the invitation as soon as the location was decided. (S)(u)

N.Y. aka, Mrs. John Hubley (S)(u)
NEEDLEMAN subsequently sounded out FAITH HUBLEY on the possibility of using her home for the above purpose. (S)(u)

FAITH HUBLEY told NEEDLEMAN she was fairly certain it would be all right, but would have to check with her husband and let NEEDLEMAN know later. (S)(u)

[National Lawyers' Guild (NLG)] (S)(u)

Early in January, 1964, NY T-2 reported that LOUISE PATTERSON advised NEEDLEMAN that the NLG was reducing its office personnel in an economy move, as a result of which she and BETTY BERNSTEIN were being discharged as of January 10, 1964. (S)(u)

LOUISE PATTERSON said she was going into an exciting job, but did not know what BETTY BERNSTEIN had in prospect. (S)(u)

Toward the end of January, 1964, NY T-1 reported that WILLIAM L. STANDARD urged NEEDLEMAN to reconsider his resignation from the NLG, but NEEDLEMAN absolutely refused to do so. (S)(u)

[Teachers Union] (S)(u)

At the beginning of January, 1964, NY T-1 advised that the NEEDLEMANS planned to attend a dinner (S)(u)

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of the Teachers Union in honor of ROSE RUSSELL at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria on January 4, 1964. (S)(u)

The informant learned that HARRY and BEATRICE MAGDOFF were to sit at the NEEDLEMAN table. (S)(u)

OTHER CONTACTS OF NEEDLEMAN (S) 2

JAMES ARONSON (S)(u)

Early in January, 1964, NY T-2 advised that JAMES ARONSON informed NEEDLEMAN that he was going to Chicago, Illinois, on January 19, 1964, for a gathering of the mid-West ACPFB and that he planned to take off the weekend of January 20 in order to move. (S)(u)

DOROTHY BALLAN (S)(u)

At the end of January, 1964, NY T-3 related that DOROTHY BALLAN visited NEEDLEMAN's office on January 27, 1964, to discuss her housing problems. She indicated that her landlord, who had previously tried to evict her, now wanted her to sign a new lease incorporating a rent increase, or else vacate the premises. (S)(u)

A short time later NY T-1 reported that DOROTHY BALLAN advised NEEDLEMAN that her landlord's motion to reverse a rent control order had been denied by the court, and that she had thus won her case. (S)(u)

CEDRIC BELFRAGE (S)(u)

During the first part of January, 1964, NY T-2 learned that BLANCH FREEDMAN was representing JOSEPHINE BELFRAGE at a court hearing on January 10, 1964, and had asked NEEDLEMAN, who was representing CEDRIC BELFRAGE, to stand mes. (S)(u)

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by in case the judge should want him to appear in person on that day. (S)(u)

NY T-2 subsequently reported that BLANCH FREEDMAN informed NEEDLEMAN that the hearing had taken place and that everything was in order. (S)(u)

(S)(u) [ANTHONY BIMBA]

Shortly after the middle of December, 1963, NY T-1 advised that IRA GOLLOBIN informed NEEDLEMAN that ANTHONY BIMBA recently had been served with denaturalization forms. GOLLOBIN asked NEEDLEMAN whether he had ever obtained the transcript of a hearing at which NEEDLEMAN had represented BIMBA. NEEDLEMAN indicated that he had not done so, inasmuch as BIMBA pleaded the Fifth Amendment. GOLLOBIN said that BIMBA was being charged with misrepresentation in that he had not advised of an arrest. (S)(u)

(S)(u) [PHILIP FIELD]

Toward the end of December, 1963, NY T-1 advised that NEEDLEMAN invited PHILIP FIELD and his family to a New Year's Eve party at the NEEDLEMAN apartment. (S)(u) N.Y.

(S)(u) [IRVING and JACQUELINE FINK] N.Y.

Early in January, 1964, NY T-1 advised that IRVING and JACQUELINE FINK planned to visit NEEDLEMAN at home on January 11, 1964, in order to sign their wills. (S)(u)

At the end of January, 1964, NY T-1 reported that the NEEDLEMANS made a tentative engagement to visit the FINKS on February 14, 1964. (S)(u)

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ELIZABETH HALL (S)(u)

Early in January, 1964, NY T-2 reported that ELIZABETH HALL proposed to visit NEEDLEMAN at home on January 6, 1964. (S)(u)

JOHN HUBLEY (S)(u)

At the end of December, 1963, NY T-1 related that JOHN HUBLEY expressed interest in having his daughter ANN, a senior at San Diego (California) University, attend a discussion group which FRED MAGDOFF was holding on Thursdays during the Christmas holidays. (S)(u)

According to the informant, DAVID NEEDLEMAN mentioned to HUBLEY that this gathering was an outgrowth of a discussion group previously held by HARRY MAGDOFF. DAVID NEEDLEMAN assured HUBLEY that his daughter would be welcome. (S)(u)

CHARLES HUMBOLDT (S)(u)

Toward the end of January, 1964, NY T-1 reported that NEEDLEMAN and IRVING KAPLAN discussed the death of CHARLES HUMBOLDT, who had been discharged from Polyclinic Hospital on January 18, 1964, following treatment for a heart attack. (S)(u)

NEEDLEMAN said that HUMBOLDT had been permitted by his doctor to go for a walk once a day, despite the fact that he had to climb four flights of stairs to return to his apartment. (S)(u)

ARNOLD JOHNSON (S)(u)

Toward the end of January, 1964, NY T-1 advised that ARNOLD JOHNSON wanted to get in touch with NEEDLEMAN the evening of January 28, 1964, but NEEDLEMAN was not at home at that time. (S)(u)

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(S) ~~IRVING KAPLAN~~ NY 100-78633

Shortly after the middle of December, 1963, NY T-3 related that NEEDLEMAN and IRVING KAPLAN discussed the United States Court of Appeals reversal of the conviction of the Communist Party for failure to register. Although both NEEDLEMAN and KAPLAN were pleased by this development, the latter was of the opinion that the harassment of the Communist Party would continue as the American Legion and the John Birch Society were in a position to pressure Congress. (S)(u)

(u) (S) ~~SIDNEY KAUFMAN~~ NY 100-78633

Shortly after the middle of December, 1963, NY T-1 reported that SIDNEY KAUFMAN informed NEEDLEMAN that he had held a conference with SAM MAGDOFF on December 16, 1963, but that MAGDOFF did not seem to understand what KAUFMAN was driving at and appeared not to be paying any attention. KAUFMAN had wanted to compare notes about their respective spheres of activity to see where they could work together. (S)(u)

KAUFMAN advised NEEDLEMAN that he was returning to Europe in January. He insisted that he had meant business with the Soviets, but that he had still not heard a word concerning his proposal to distribute Soviet films in the United States. (S)(u)

NEEDLEMAN suggested that KAUFMAN write him a letter setting forth the fact that he was planning to go to Europe in January, at which time KAUFMAN might require NEEDLEMAN to go with him because of a pending case, and that he wanted to be sure NEEDLEMAN had a valid passport. (S)(u)

KAUFMAN promised NEEDLEMAN to prepare such a letter. (S)(u)

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At the end of December, 1963, NY T-1 advised that KAUFMAN informed NEEDLEMAN that a woman of his acquaintance had just come from Germany, and was interested in bringing over the East Berlin Opera Company, but felt it would be impossible to get visas. (X)(u)

NEEDLEMAN offered to make inquiries in Washington, D.C., but felt that the fact the United States does not recognize East Germany would be insurmountable. (X)(u)

A few days later NY T-2 advised that NEEDLEMAN reported to SIDNEY KAUFMAN that he had been in touch with Washington, and that the problems connected with bringing people from East Germany to the United States were much too complicated. (X)(u)

On this occasion KAUFMAN informed NEEDLEMAN that he planned to travel to Brussels, Belgium, over the weekend of January 4-5, 1964, in connection with a business deal. (X)(u)

During the latter part of January, 1964, NY T-1 advised that upon his return from Europe, SIDNEY KAUFMAN informed NEEDLEMAN that he was making progress with the Yugoslavians (presumably in connection with a film contract) and that he expected to return to Europe sometime in February. (X)(u)

KAUFMAN indicated that he had still to hear from the Russians, but stated that he expected to meet them in Belgrade, where they would undoubtedly have a delegation. (X)(u)

KAUFMAN also reported that he had gone to Belgium to inspect a new curved motion picture screen. KAUFMAN said he wanted to discuss this type of screen with PHILIP FIELD. (X)(u)

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According to the informant, NEEDLEMAN subsequently advised FIELD that KAUFMAN had seen a 180 degree screen in Europe, and wanted to hold an uninterrupted discussion with FIELD concerning it. FIELD agreed to meet KAUFMAN in NEEDLEMAN's apartment on January 25, 1964. (S)(u)

(S)(u) [MARY JANE KEENEY] 129

Early in January, 1964, NY T-1 reported that BEATRICE MAGDOFF informed EDITH NEEDLEMAN that she was having a select group of people at her apartment on January 23, 1964, to get together with MARY JANE KEENEY. (S)(u)

The informant learned that among the people whom MARY JANE KEENEY particularly wanted to see were PHILIP and OLGA FIELD, IRVING and DOROTHY KAPLAN, and the NEEDLEMANS. (S)(u)

Toward the end of January, 1964, NY T-1 reported that NEEDLEMAN informed JAMES ARONSON that he had recently seen MARY JANE KEENEY, who related that she had wanted to go to China, but that she had been told by "EPFY" that she would have to be committed to it 100%, now and forever. However, MARY JANE KEENEY felt that she could go along possibly 95%, but would not accept the Chinese attitude on the nuclear test ban. She decided against going to China because she felt she might have to forego freedom of thinking altogether. (S)(u)

The informant did not know who "EPFY" was, but thought that it was possibly an individual named EPSTEIN. (S)(u)

127 [HARRY and BEATRICE MAGDOFF] (S)(u)

At the end of December, 1963, NY T-1 reported that BEATRICE MAGDOFF related to NEEDLEMAN that a gathering of young people at the MAGDOFF apartment the evening of December 26, 1963, had been very well. (S)(u)

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attended. She said those who participated told what had been going on at their respective campuses, and one individual who had been in Cuba described his experiences. She said that another young person, who had been in Georgia, talked about the situation in that state. (X)(u)

At the end of December, 1963, NY T-1 reported that BEATRICE MAGDOFF and EDITH NEEDLEMAN discussed plans for a New Year's Eve dinner at the NEEDLEMAN apartment on December 31, 1963. Besides HARRY and BEATRICE MAGDOFF, the guests were to be IRVING and DOROTHY KAPLAN and PHILIP and OLGA FIELD. (X)(u)

During the latter part of January, 1964, NY T-1 ascertained that HARRY MAGDOFF was working on the preparation of a course on the "Soviet Economy" which he was to start teaching at the New School for Social Research in February, 1964. (X)(u)

At about the same time NY T-1 advised that HARRY MAGDOFF discussed with NEEDLEMAN the fee which the latter should charge SAM MAGDOFF. NEEDLEMAN indicated that he had \$750 in mind, but HARRY MAGDOFF argued that NEEDLEMAN would be foolish not to make it \$2,500. NEEDLEMAN stated that he just could not charge SAM MAGDOFF a regular professional fee. (X)(u)

[SAM MAGDOFF] (X)(u)

During the latter part of December, 1963, NY T-1 learned that SAM MAGDOFF was planning to get married on December 23, 1963, and that the ceremony would probably take place in the Municipal Building, New York City. (X)(u)

A few days later the same informant reported that SAM MAGDOFF advised NEEDLEMAN that he had been unable to (X)(u)

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find a savings bank, which would accept a deposit of \$60,000 in the name of a corporation. According to the informant, this money may have been insurance payable to MAGDOFF's firm upon the death of his partner, ABE LISS. (S)(u)

The informant stated that on this occasion MAGDOFF discussed with NEEDLEMAN the steps to be taken for the legal adoption of the 18 year old daughter of his new wife. (S)(u)

Early in January, 1964, NY T-1 advised that SAM MAGDOFF agreed to pay \$10,000 in back salary, which was owing to his late partner, ABE LISS. MAGDOFF felt this could be done within a one or two month period. He was dubious, however, about undertaking a moral obligation of paying LISS's widow an additional sum over the next year or two, providing that business was good. (S)(u)

The informant learned that MAGDOFF had taken a man named SAVAGE into the business. (S)(u)

At the end of January, 1964, NY T-3 reported that SAM MAGDOFF had a luncheon appointment with NEEDLEMAN on January 27, 1964. The informant obtained the impression that during the luncheon it was agreed that NEEDLEMAN would receive a fee of \$1,000 for handling the affairs of MAGDOFF's firm. There were indications, too, that NEEDLEMAN was to be retained by the company at an annual fee of \$1,200. (S)(u)

(S)(u) [ALLAN MARKOFF] NY

At the end of December, 1963, NY T-1 advised that ALLAN MARKOFF informed NEEDLEMAN that (S)(u)

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he had an interesting business deal developing. He thought NEEDLEMAN might know people who would be disposed to go into it. (X)(u)

Gen NY
~~ELIZABETH MASCOLO~~ (X)(u)

Toward the end of January, 1964, NY T-3 related that ELIZABETH MASCOLO visited NEEDLEMAN's office on January 24, 1964, and told him that the father of BONNIE MASCOLO (wife of her son, RICHARD MASCOLO) had left his children some property outside of Atlanta, Georgia. One piece of property, she said, was owned jointly by BONNIE MASCOLO and her sister. (X)(u) *NY - China Canada*

ELIZABETH MASCOLO disclosed that upon going to China, BONNIE MASCOLO had assigned her share of the property to her (ELIZABETH MASCOLO) in case a sale should take place. ELIZABETH MASCOLO said the deed had been sent to her, but that it should be signed by BONNIE MASCOLO before a notary. In this case it would mean that BONNIE MASCOLO would have to go before a United States Consul. However, her family was under the impression that BONNIE MASCOLO had merely gone to Canada. NEEDLEMAN suggested that a Power of Attorney would permit ELIZABETH MASCOLO to sign for her daughter-in-law and hold off the actual transfer until it was needed. He offered to fix up a Power of Attorney for BONNIE MASCOLO, if ELIZABETH MASCOLO was unable to locate one among her papers. He cautioned ELIZABETH MASCOLO not to discuss this, particularly over the telephone, as it could get him into trouble over the notary seal. (X)(u)

ELAZABETH MASCOLO told NEEDLEMAN she would like to send some sweaters to Budapest, Hungary. (X)(u)

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and NEEDLEMAN offered to find out whether she could send them with the duty prepaid. (S)(u)

ELIZABETH MASCOLO mentioned that she expected to be in New York City until January 27, 1964. (S)(u)

~~[STEVE NELSON]~~ (S)(u)

Toward the end of January, 1964, NY T-2 reported that STEVE NELSON informed NEEDLEMAN that he expected to receive a summons over a contract for a water cooler. NEEDLEMAN assured NELSON that he would handle the matter. NELSON revealed at this time that he had recently undergone a urological operation. (S)(u)

~~[RUSS NIXON]~~ (S)(u)

At the end of January, 1964, NY T-1 advised that RUSS NIXON mentioned to NEEDLEMAN that he had met with the Albanian Ambassador on January 29, 1964, and that this individual appeared to be a fairly bright person. (S)(u)

~~[ISADORE ORTENBERG]~~ (S)(u)

At the end of December, 1963, NY T-2 learned from NEEDLEMAN that ISADORE ORTENBERG, who had undergone a serious operation at the New York University Hospital, had been discharged on December 30, 1963, and was home again. (S)(u)

At the end of January, 1964, NY T-3 reported that ISADORE ORTENBERG visited NEEDLEMAN's office during the latter part of January, 1964. ORTENBERG described his recent illness, an aneurism, from which he had recovered. He mentioned that he was still working at 55 John Street, New York City, but that he would like to go to Florida for a period of convalescence. (S)(u)

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He was uncertain of where to go and NEEDLEMAN suggested that he go to Fort Pierce, and introduce himself to WILLIAM L. STANDARD, who was at the Ocean View Apartments, 511 South Ocean Drive. (S)(u)

[SHELLEY and SAM PERLMAN] (S)(u)

Toward the end of January, 1964, NY T-1 advised that SHELLEY PERLMAN informed NEEDLEMAN that she had not been offered a full-time teaching position (possibly in the public school system). She, therefore, felt she would be foolish to give up her present job with Amtorg. SHELLEY PERLMAN mentioned she had signed a contract to work for ROBERT SIECK at his summer camp during the summer of 1964. (S)(u)

The informant learned that SAM PERLMAN was undergoing psychoanalysis, but getting little out of it as he did not cooperate with the analyst. (S)(u)

[EDWARD PERRY] (S)(u)

Shortly after the middle of December, 1963, NY T-1 reported that NEEDLEMAN told EDWARD PERRY about plans of the CCCL to place an advertisement in "The New York Times" to counteract a full page advertisement of the John Birch Society. PERRY said he would be happy to send NEEDLEMAN a contribution for this purpose, and promised to approach some of his own friends. (S)(u)

A short time later the same informant related that PERRY told NEEDLEMAN that the Internal Revenue Service has audited his income tax returns every year since 1952, and that this year he had been assessed an additional \$11,000 as a result of the audits of his 1960, 1961, and 1962 returns. (S)(u)

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He said the extra tax resulted from disallowance of portions of entertainment expenses he had claimed. (S)(u)

At the end of January, 1964, NY T-1 advised that PERRY reminded NEEDLEMAN of an invitation to a party at PERRY's home on February 1, 1964. (S)(u)

~~(S)~~ [HAROLD POSNER] (S)(u)

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Toward the end of January, 1964, NY T-1 advised that DEBBY POSNER, daughter of HAROLD POSNER advised NEEDLEMAN that she would be interested in working at Amtorg. NEEDLEMAN told her there was a possibility of a job there, and promised to make inquiries. (S)(u)

A few days later NY T-1 reported that HAROLD POSNER informed NEEDLEMAN that his daughter had been offered a job, which she would like to accept unless something had developed at Amtorg. (S)(u)

NEEDLEMAN told POSNER that there was nothing new because both the President and the Secretary of Amtorg had gone to Moscow to discuss the Amtorg tax case. NEEDLEMAN recommended that POSNER's daughter accept the other job. (S)(u)

(S) [VICTOR RABINOWITZ] NY

NY
During the latter part of December, 1963, NY T-2 reported that NEEDLEMAN learned that JONI RABINOWITZ, daughter of VICTOR RABINOWITZ, had been found guilty of perjury in Georgia, and had received a jail sentence of 4½ years. Although it was presumed that the girl was out on bail, and that there would be an appeal probably resulting in a reversal, NEEDLEMAN was incensed at the sentence. (S)(u)

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He declared that fascism was certainly not dead in the South. (S)(u)

NORMAN REDLICH (S)(u)

During the latter part of December, 1963, NY T-1 advised that NEEDLEMAN informed PAUL ROSS that NORMAN REDLICH, the New York University expert on Constitutional Law, was working with the Commission headed by Chief Justice WARREN to investigate the assassination of JOHN F. KENNEDY. (S)(u)

N *Rosen aka*
mrs. ARTHUR and CHARLENE ROSEN (S)(u)

Toward the end of December, 1963, NY T-3 related that ARTHUR ROSEN discussed with NEEDLEMAN the proposed sale of his house. In the course of the conversation ROSEN mentioned that his wife, CHARLENE, from whom he is separated, had developed a hatred for white people and a fanatical devotion to Negro nationalism. (S)(u)

ROSEN indicated that the only reason CHARLENE ROSEN had not joined the Black Muslims was because she did not approve of their treatment of women. (S)(u)

ROSEN, who mentioned that he was CHARLENE ROSEN's third husband, told NEEDLEMAN that his wife's parents reside in Buffalo, New York, where they own a \$40,000 home. (S)(u)

Early in January, 1964, the above informant reported that ROSEN informed NEEDLEMAN that he was in a bad financial situation following his separation from his wife. According to ROSEN, this situation arose from his wife's refusal to help him with a loss sustained on the sale of their home. (S)(u)

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The informant related that NEEDLEMAN agreed to waive his customary fee. *(X) u*

A few days later, however, NY T-2 reported that NEEDLEMAN reminded CHARLENE ROSEN that she had certain financial obligations to share with her husband, including the payment of NEEDLEMAN's fee of \$150. *(X) u*

(X) u
[MRS. PAUL and NAN ROSS] *N.Y.*

At the end of December, 1963, NY T-1 reported that PAUL ROSS and his wife planned to visit the NEEDLEMANS in the afternoon of December 9, 1963. *(X) u*

Toward the end of January, 1964, the same informant reported that PAUL and NAN ROSS invited the NEEDLEMANS for supper on February 16, 1964. PAUL ROSS advised NEEDLEMAN that one of the guests on that occasion would be a judge whom he wanted NEEDLEMAN to meet. *(X) u*

The informant learned that PAUL and NAN ROSS were planning to take a month's trip to California and Hawaii, beginning February 29, 1964. This trip, which they hoped would also include Mexico, was by way of celebrating their fortieth wedding anniversary. *(X) u*

(X) u
[KURT SCHNEIDER] *N.Y.*

At the end of January, 1964, NY T-3 reported that KURT SCHNEIDER informed NEEDLEMAN that his daughter had married a man named HIGHTS, but that the marriage had broken up after less than two months, and she had returned home. SCHNEIDER said that the holder of a chattel mortgage on her car was threatening to repossess it unless payments on it were *(X) u*

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brought up to date. SCHNEIDER sought advice as to the possibility of holding his son-in-law liable. (X) (u)

SCHNEIDER mentioned on this occasion that BLANCH FREEDMAN was handling an immigration matter on behalf of his wife. He indicated dissatisfaction with her as a lawyer. (X) (u)

~~[GLADYS SCHULKIND]~~ (X) (u)

Shortly after the middle of January, 1964, NY T-3 related that GLADYS SCHULKIND was referred to NEEDLEMAN by ANNETTE RUBINSTEIN, and visited his office on January 20, 1964. She stated that approximately 1½ years ago, she returned to New York City from Chicago, Illinois, where her husband had been teaching at the University of Chicago. She told NEEDLEMAN she wanted to apply for a teaching certificate, but needed advice on how to answer a question dealing with Communist affiliation. (X) (u)

GLADYS SCHULKIND revealed that she had belonged to the Labor Youth League, before her marriage, and she had joined a neighborhood club afterwards, while her husband was in a Communist Party (CP) industrial group. (X) (u)

She disclosed that in Chicago she and her husband had belonged to a study and discussion group composed of about five people from universities and hospitals. She said regular dues were paid. She stated that she had not been involved, however, for a year and a half, following her divorce. She mentioned incidentally that this divorce was obtained in Mexico by her husband, without her consent. (X) (u)

NEEDLEMAN told her that if she belonged to a study group in the 1950's there was undoubtedly a stoolpigeon in the group. NEEDLEMAN stated that as an attorney, he could not advise a client to commit (X) (u)

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perjury, but could only point out the consequences. (S)(u)

He said he doubted that she would run much risk if she answered "no" to the question. (S)(u)

NEEDLEMAN cautioned GLADYS SCHULKIND to answer truthfully to any questions concerning traffic violations. GLADYS SCHULKIND indicated that her financial situation was precarious. NEEDLEMAN told her that his fee was normally \$25, but under the circumstances she could pay whatever she wanted or forget it entirely. However, according to the informant, she gave NEEDLEMAN a check for \$15. (S)(u)

The Labor Youth League mentioned above has been cited pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (u)

(S) [MAX SEBORER] 11/1

At the end of December, 1963, NY T-1 advised that NEEDLEMAN invited MAX SEBORER for dinner on New Year's Eve, but that MAX SEBORER doubted that he could get to NEEDLEMAN's apartment in time for dinner. (S)(u)

Toward the middle of January, 1964, NY T-2 advised that SEBORER made plans to visit NEEDLEMAN the evening of January 15, 1964. (S)(u)

(S) [BELLA SOLASKO] 11/1

During the latter part of January, 1964, NY T-2 advised that NEEDLEMAN informed TOM SWAN, of "Package Express", that he had received a check for \$1891.10 from ZINA GETMANSKY, 5013 Mescalero Road, Albuquerque, New Mexico, in payment for a refrigerator and a "Moskvich" car, which were to be delivered to (S)(u)

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BELLA SOLASKO and her daughter FAINNA GLAGOLEVA. NEEDLEMAN said ZINA GETMANSKY was BELLA SOLASKO's sister and that she wanted the purchases to be made in the names of both her sister and her niece. NEEDLEMAN doubted that this could be done and he asked SWAN to communicate with FAINNA GLAGOLEVA for instructions. NEEDLEMAN gave her address as a Third Frunzenskaya Street, Moscow, G.270, *Russia*

~~EDWARD WALLERSTEIN~~ *(u)*

Early in January, 1964, NY T-2 advised that EDWARD WALLERSTEIN discussed with NEEDLEMAN the possibility of patenting a "split-run" television system, which was an idea rather than a device. WALLERSTEIN stated that his firm (Center for Research in Marketing) was anxious to make application at once in order to advertise it as a patent pending matter. There was some doubt that the Patent Office would accept, it since it was no more than an idea. NEEDLEMAN, therefore, recommended that a search be dispersed with, and that application be made. NEEDLEMAN felt that he could handle the matter and WALLERSTEIN promised to send him all the pertinent information. *(u)*

(u) Sometime later NY T-2 reported that NEEDLEMAN advised WALLERSTEIN that there was an oath involved in connection with applying for a patent. NEEDLEMAN wanted to discuss this fully with WALLERSTEIN, and made an appointment to see him on January 21, 1964. *(u)*

(u) ~~MARTIN YOUNG~~

(u) ~~MR. YOUNG~~. At the end of January, 1964, NY T-1 reported that ~~EUGENE~~ and ~~BARBARA YOUNG~~, son and daughter-in-law of MARTIN YOUNG, had recently returned from Indiana, and planned to settle in New York, where EUGENE YOUNG *(u)*

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expected to work on his thesis. BARBARA YOUNG informed NEEDLEMAN that they were staying with MARTIN YOUNG for the moment, but expected to move to the "Morningside Project" in the near future. (S)(u)

NEEDLEMAN learned that BARBARA YOUNG expected a baby shortly. (S)(u)

CELIA ZITRON (S)(u)

At the end of January, 1964, NY T-1 related that MARTIN YOUNG asked NEEDLEMAN whether he knew CELIA ZITRON well. NEEDLEMAN replied that he had known her from the 1930's, when she was very active in the Teachers Union, and that she had continued to be active to the end. NEEDLEMAN added that she and her husband were ousted from their teaching positions as a result of testimony given against them by "stoolpigeons". (S)(u)

The informant subsequently learned that MARTIN YOUNG wanted to arrange a meeting through CELIA ZITRON with a woman named ROSE. YOUNG and NEEDLEMAN ascertained, however, that ROSE was confined at a hospital with a bad back. As they did not want to discuss what they had in mind under those conditions, YOUNG and NEEDLEMAN decided to talk with CELIA ZITRON first, and made an appointment to see her at home the night of January 21, 1964. (S)(u)

NEEDLEMAN'S BANK ACCOUNTS (S)(u)

On January 3, 1964, NY T-5 advised that NEEDLEMAN'S regular account at the Amalgamated Bank of New York, 11-15 Union Square, New York City, showed during the month of December, 1963, (S)(u)

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the following activity considered pertinent: (S) (u)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Amount</u>
December 29, 1963	Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties	\$50.00
December 30, 1963	Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties	25.00

Deposits to this account were as follows:

<u>Date:</u>	<u>Amount</u>
December 2, 1963	\$300.00
December 4, 1963	670.51
December 6, 1963	300.00
December 12, 1963	171.55

The balance of this account as of December 31, 1963, was \$1,749.44.

A review of NEEDLEMAN's Special Account at the above bank reflected no pertinent activity during December, 1963. Deposits to this account were as follows:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>
December 2, 1963	\$750.00
December 10, 1963	88.00
December 19, 1963	400.00

The balance of this account as of December 31, 1963, was \$1,236.57.

The above information may not be made public except in a usual proceeding following the

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[issuance of a subpoena.] (S) u

(u) (S) [NY T-5] no longer has custody of the basic [S] (u)
documents from which the above information was extracted,
and would not be in a position to testify thereto.

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APPENDIX

CHARACTERIZATIONS

Individuals

JOHN ABT

(u) (u)
On March 22, 1954, NY T-6, who admitted membership in the CP from 1934 to 1937, identified JOHN ABT as an individual known to her as a CP member. NY T-6 stated that ABT was in her CP unit. (S)

The "Daily Worker" of April 6, 1954, revealed that JOHN ABT was a "noted civil liberties attorney" who had been "in the forefront of the progressive fight for 20 years." The "Daily Worker" stated that ABT was co-counsel representing the CP in the Mc Carran Act case. u

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958. u

JAMES ARONSON

On May 14, 1953, JAMES ARONSON testified before the United States (US) Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, Committee on Government Operations, at Washington, D.C. He was asked if he was or ever had been a member of the CP. He refused to answer and claimed immunity under the Fifth Amendment. He was also asked if he was writing for a Communist controlled publication, or if he was writing for the "National Guardian." He refused to answer these questions on the grounds of self-incrimination. u

DOROTHY BALLAN

(u) (u)
On January 1, 1960, NY T-7 advised that DOROTHY BALLAN was a member of the National Committee of the WORKERS WORLD PARTY.

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On May 1, 1962, NY T-8 reported that DOROTHY BALLAN was a member of the WORKERS WORLD PARTY as of that date. (u)

CEDRIC and JOSEPHINE BELFRAGE

"The New York Times" of August 16, 1955, stated that CEDRIC BELFRAGE, British-born founder and co-editor of the "National Guardian," was deported from the United States on August 15, 1955, on the grounds of CP membership. u

Current issues of the "National Guardian" list CEDRIC BELFRAGE as "Editor-in-Exile" of this publication. u

JOSEPHINE BELFRAGE is the wife of CEDRIC BELFRAGE, from whom she is separated. u

BETTY BERNSTEIN

On October 2, 1962, NY T-9 furnished an announcement of the New York Chapter of the NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD reflecting that BETTY BERNSTEIN was the new Administrative Secretary of this chapter. (u)

ANTHONY BIMBA

On July 16, 1953, NY T-10 advised that ANTHONY BIMBA was regarded as one of the leading Lithuanian Communists in the US. (u)

LEONARD BOUDIN

On June 2, 1950, NY T-11 advised that LEONARD BOUDIN was a concealed member of the CP and actively associated with CP front organizations during the early 1940's. (u)

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NORMAN COUSINS

NORMAN COUSINS is the Editor of the "Saturday Review" and a leader of the movement against nuclear testing. u

JOSEPH CROWN

On April 21, 1955, NY T-12 [X] advised that JOSEPH [X] (u) CROWN was a CP member as of April, 1955. (X)

MANUEL DIAZ

On August 14, 1961, NY T-2 [X] advised that MANUEL [X] (u) DIAZ is the brother of JOSEPHINE DIAZ BELFRAGE, who has been characterized above.

According to the records of the Legal Division, Passport Office, Department of State, Washington, D.C., furnished to SA WILLIAM G. SHAW by Miss MARY BARRY on March 15, 1957, JOSEPHINE DIAZ BELFRAGE had advised the Passport Office on August 4, 1955, that she married CEDRIC BELFRAGE of England on June 11, 1954. z

CYRUS EATON

CYRUS EATON, Chairman of the Board of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, is a well known industrialist and frequent apologist for the Soviet Union. z

STANLEY FAULKNER

On November 10, 1958, NY T-13 [X] advised that [X] (u) STANLEY FAULKNER was on the Executive Board of the NLG in 1957 and 1958. This informant also advised that FAULKNER was a member of the New York City Chapter of the NLG and his name appeared on the list of "National Ex-Officio Directors." (X)

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JOSEPH FEINSTEIN

On November 7, 1955, NY T-14^(S) advised that ^(K) JOSEPH FEINSTEIN is an American who is employed by the ATC as head of the Transportation Department. According to the informant, FEINSTEIN has served in this capacity for a number of years.

Dr. MILTON FELTENSTEIN

JOSEPH KLIEN, a former CP member and CP functionary from 1932 to 1938, advised in June, 1940, that a communication had been sent to EARL BROWDER, then a leading CP functionary, from Mexico. This communication contained a report on "the situation in Mexico" and was forwarded to Dr. MILTON FELTENSTEIN who, in turn, was to furnish it to BROWDER. ^u

OLGA and PHILIP FIELD

On October 18, 1954, NY T-15^(S) advised that OLGA FIELD was sent by the CP National Office to work in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the 1930's. She was placed with the Works Progress Administration National Research Project where she met PHILIP FIELD, who was a CP member at that time. ^(A)

On January 24, and 25, 1949, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed that PHILIP FIELD and his wife, OLGA FIELD, were in contact with SAM CARR. SAM CARR was identified by IGOR GOUZENKO, former Code Clerk, Soviet Embassy, Ottawa, Canada, as a member of a Russian espionage ring which operated in Canada prior to 1946. ^u

IRVING FINEMAN

The files of the New York Office contain no information which can be identified with this individual. ^u

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IRVING and JACQUELINE FINK

The marriage records of Queens County, 88-11 Sutphin Boulevard, Jamaica, New York, reflect that JACQUELINE BLUMAN and IRVING FINK were married on February 17, 1958. u

On February 21, 1958, NY T-16 learned that JACQUELINE BLUMAN was at that time considering filing an application to be admitted to the bar of the State of New York. She confided in the informant that she was concerned about a question on the application dealing with CP membership. She admitted former CP membership but did not specify the dates of such membership. She likewise admitted signing the last State-wide nominating petition circulated by the CP during the 1940's and subscribing to "The Worker" until a few years ago. (u) [Handwritten: 1/25]

BLANCH FREEDMAN

The "Daily Worker" of January 6, 1953, (page 8, column 5) reflects that BLANCH FREEDMAN was an attorney for the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. u

On October 3, 1953, NY T-17^(u) advised that she [X] (u) had known BLANCH FREEDMAN as a member of the CP from approximately 1940 to 1946, and that she had attended CP meetings with her. [Handwritten: \$]

DAVID FREEDMAN

The "New York World Telegram and Sun" of September 18, 1953, reflected that JOHN LAUTNER, former Chairman of the Review Commission, New York State CP, testified before the United States Senate Permanent Investigations Sub-Committee, at New York City on September 18, 1953, and identified DAVID M. FREEDMAN as a CP member. u

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MIRIAM FRIEDLANDER

According to "The New York Times" of June 8, 1962, CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES sponsored a rally at Manhattan Center June 7, 1962, to protest the Mc Carran Internal Security Act. "The New York Times" identified MIRIAM FRIEDLANDER as Executive Secretary of that organization. u

MILTON FRIEDMAN

NY T-183 advised that MILTON FRIEDMAN attended a meeting of the Executives of the Queens County CP in August, 1948, and that he also attended a meeting of the Sunnyside Section of the CP in September, 1948. (u) (X)

The same informant advised on August 15, 1952, that FRIEDMAN is an attorney. whom CP members have been instructed to contact in the event any of them should be arrested. u

FAINNA GLAGOLEVA

FAINNA GLAGOLEVA is the daughter of BELLA SOLASKO who will be characterized later in this report. u

EDA GLASER

On February 19, 1953, EDA GLASER testified before a Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee at New York City. She stated that she was employed as a clerk in the Reference Library of the United Nations (UN) Security Council but, on the grounds that she might tend to incriminate herself, she refused to state whether she had been a member of the Waterfront Section of the CP or signed CP nominating petitions through the years. u

On March 27, 1953, ANTHONY GLASER, former husband of EDA GLASER, and an admitted member of the CP, u

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advised that EDA GLASER was the Educational Director of the Washington Heights Branch of the CP in New York City and that she had been a CP member for at least five years prior to their marriage in June, 1943. He stated that EDA GLASER actively recruited members and obtained contributions for the CP. u

IRA GOLLOBIN

On April 21, 1951, JOHN LAUTNER, previously identified in this report, advised that he had heard IRA GOLLOBIN described in the CP as a CP member and that, although he had never met him, he understood GOLLOBIN to be a CP member. u

ELIZABETH HALL

ELIZABETH HALL is the wife of GUS HALL. u

According to NY T-125, GUS HALL is the General Secretary of the CP, USA. (u) (u)

JOHN and FAITH HUBLEY

On June 5, 1952, BERNYCE FLEURY, 4524 Coldwater Canyon, North Hollywood, California, advised that she was a member of the CP in Hollywood from approximately 1942 to 1945, and was assigned to an artists branch. She identified JOHN HUBLEY as a member of the CP during the time that she was a member. BERNYCE FLEURY also stated that she had subsequently been advised by HUBLEY that he was definitely out of the CP. u

On November 1, 1957, DAVID HEILWEIL, a motion picture and television producer of Los Angeles, California, advised SAS MARCUS M. BRIGHT, Jr. and JOHN T. TEMPLE that he joined the Los Angeles County CP shortly after April, 1943. u

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and remained an active CP member until March 6, 1944. He identified FAITH ELLIOTT as a member of the CP sometime during the period of his own membership. u

Records of the City Clerk, New York City, reviewed by SE GERARD M. LENAHAH on October 24, 1955, reflect that FAITH ELLIOTT married JOHN HUBLEY on June 24, 1955. u

CHARLES HUMBOLDT

Recent issues of the "National Guardian" reflected that CHARLES HUMBOLDT was a member of the staff of this publication. u

IGOR A. IVANOV

IGOR A. IVANOV is a Soviet national employed as a chauffeur by the Amtorg Trading Corporation. He was indicted on November 7, 1963, by a Federal Grand Jury, US District Court, Newark, New Jersey, on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage. u

ARNOLD JOHNSON

On January 21, 1953, ARNOLD JOHNSON was convicted in the US District Court, Southern District of New York, for conspiracy to violate the Smith Act of 1940. On February 3, 1953, he was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment and to a fine of \$6,000.00. u

"The Worker" of January 31, 1960, identified ARNOLD JOHNSON as Vice-Chairman of the New York State CP. u

IRVING and DOROTHY KAPLAN

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, a confessed former Soviet espionage agent, testified in July, 1948, before the Committee on Un-American Activities, US House of Representatives, that IRVING KAPLAN, who was employed by the War Production u

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Board in the early 1940's, paid dues to the group known as the Perlo Group and submitted information to the Silvermaster Group. Both of these were Soviet espionage groups that operated in Washington, D.C., in the early 1940's. u

DOROTHY KAPLAN is the wife of IRVING KAPLAN. u

SIDNEY KAUFMAN

On January 7, 1955, NY T-2 advised that SIDNEY KAUFMAN is the Vice-President and Secretary of Grand Prize Films, Incorporated, 656 Fifth Avenue, New York City, a firm engaged in importing foreign films. (u)

MARY JANE KEENEY

"The Shameful Years: Thirty Years of Soviet Espionage in the United States," prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., December 30, 1951, states that MARY JANE KEENEY and PHILIP OLIN KEENEY (her late husband) had a record of association with known Communists and with individuals identified as having been engaged in Soviet espionage activity. u (u)

CORLISS LAMONT

On September 28, 1953, LOUIS F. BUDENZ testified before the US Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee that EARL BROWDER as head of the Communist Party in the US had referred to CORLISS LAMONT as one of the "Four Prides" of the CP, because of LAMONT'S readiness to cooperate with any Communist calls or any Communist front. BROWDER made this remark at a meeting of the National Committee of the CP in the early 1950's. BUDENZ recalled LAMONT as a CP member at the time that he (BUDENZ) was a member. u

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MARK LANE

On June 20, 1956, NY T-19 furnished information reflecting that MARK LANE was a member of the New York City Chapter of the NATIONAL LAWYERS' GUILD. (u)

ABE LISS

ELMER HAMELL, Custodian of Records, State House, Trenton, New Jersey, advised on February 20, 1950, that the signature of ABE LISS, 336-11th Avenue, Paterson, New Jersey, appeared on a CP nominating petition dated August 20, 1938, in favor of WILLIAM NORMAN for United States Senator. u

WILLIAM NORMAN, whose true name was WILLIAM MARRON, was convicted on July 31, 1956, in the Southern District of New York for violation of the Smith Act. u (u)

JANE MC MANUS

Current issues of the "National Guardian" list JANE MC MANUS as being in charge of "Promotion and Guardian Events." She is the widow of JOHN T. MC MANUS. u

Issues of the "National Guardian" through November 7, 1961, listed JOHN T. MC MANUS as the General Manager of this publication. According to "The New York Times" of November 23, 1961, JOHN T. MC MANUS died on November 22, 1961. u

MARSHALL MAC DUFFIE

"The New York Times" of November 15, 1953, contained an item stating that MARSHALL MAC DUFFIE, a New York lawyer, arrived in Moscow a month before and had visited the Ukraine, where he was entertained by government officials. The article noted that MAC DUFFIE had been chief of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation (UNRRA) mission in Russia in 1946. It was stated that while in Moscow u

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MAC DUFFIE had talked for nearly four hours with NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV, then Secretary of the Central Committee of the CP, but had refused to disclose what he discussed with KHRUSHCHEV and said his visit was a private one. "The New York Times" further stated that MAC DUFFIE intended to visit Central Asia. u

On January 14, 1954, MARSHALL MAC DUFFIE told SAS RICHARD E. BRENNAN and FRANCIS W. ZANGLE that his trip to the Soviet Union had been financed by "Collier's" magazine but that he had not told this to the Russians. He stated that he had spent 65 days in Russia and "got loose." As a result, he said, he had seen more of Russia than anyone in the past 20 years. MAC DUFFIE advised that he had taken voluminous notes and photographs and that he had planned to write several articles for "Collier's" and possibly a book. u

HARRY and BEATRICE MAGDOFF
FRED MAGDOFF

In July, 1948, ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, who has been previously identified in this report, testified before the Committee on Un-American Activities, US House of Representatives, that HARRY MAGDOFF was a member of a Soviet Espionage group that was headed by VICTOR PERLO and which was active in Washington, D.C., in the early 1940's. u

BEATRICE MAGDOFF is the wife of HARRY MAGDOFF. u

FRED MAGDOFF is the son of HARRY and BEATRICE MAGDOFF. u

SAM MAGDOFF

In 1941, DEAN MORTON GOTTSCHALL of The City College advised SA W. E. ASSMUS that he remembered SAM MAGDOFF and the latter's brother, HARRY, both of whom were definitely inclined towards Communism at the time of their attendance at the City College. u

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Volume 5, Number 1 of "Frontiers," April, 1933, published by the Social Problems Club at The City College, lists SAM MAGDOFF as an Associate Editor. u

DEAN GOTTSCHALL advised in 1941 that the Social Problems Club, if not definitely a part of the CP, was at least controlled by CP members. u

[SERGEI S. MALOV] x u

Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), New York City, reflect that SERGEI S. MALOV, is a Russian national, who is employed as President of the Amtorg Trading Corporation. (S) (S) u

ALLAN MARKOFF

On November 6, 1954, NY T-21 (u) advised that ALLAN MARKOFF was the President of Four Continent Book Corporation (FCBC) at that time. According to the above informant, MARKOFF sold his interest in FCBC to SERGE P. USHAKOFF early in January, 1960. (S) (u)

ELIZABETH MASCOLO
RICHARD and BONNIE MASCOLO

NY T-20, a confidential source abroad, has advised that ELIZABETH MASCOLO was the mistress of TIM BUCK, national leader of the CP of Canada and that she and BUCK resided at 18 Ravina Crescent, Toronto, Canada. (S) (u)

RICHARD MASCOLO is the son of ELIZABETH MASCOLO. BONNIE MASCOLO is her daughter-in-law. u

STEVE NELSON

In July, 1957, NY T-21 (u) advised that as of the end of July, 1957, STEVE NELSON was a member of the National Committee of the CP. (S) (u)

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APPENDIX

SAM NEUBURGER

On June 23, 1950, NY T-11 advised that during the early 1940's he had been informed by leaders of the New York State CP that SAMUEL NEUBURGER was a CP member. (u)

RUSS NIXON

On September 10, 1953, NY T-17 advised that RUSS NIXON, Legislative Director of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, was known to her as a Communist during the mid 1940's. (u)

Current issues of the "National Guardian" list RUSS NIXON as General Manager. u

ISADORE ORTENBERG

On August 8, 1944, NY T-28 advised that ISADORE ORTENBERG, 43 Greenwich Avenue, New York City, was at one time a registered member of the Greenwich Village Club of the Communist Political Association. (u)

LOUISE PATTERSON

The "Daily Worker" of September 29, 1940, stated that LOUISE THOMPSON had married WILLIAM L. PATTERSON. According to "The Worker" of September 24, 1961, PATTERSON was Chairman of the New York State CP at that time. u

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist weekly newspaper. u

Prior to May 29, 1943, NY T-23 advised that LOUISE THOMPSON was elected to the Central Committee of the CP, USA, at the 10th National Convention which was held on August 26, 1938, in New York City. (u)

In January, 1961, NY T-21 advised that LOUISE PATTERSON attended as an invited guest. the three day meeting of the CP, USA, National Committee which was held January 20-22, 1961, at Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Avenue, New York City. (u)

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SAM and ROCHELLE K. PERLMAN,
also known as Shelley Perlman

The records of the Bureau of Special Services (BSS), New York City Police Department (NYCPD), reflect that SAM PERLMAN was arrested on August 2, 1950, at a Union Square peace rally sponsored by the New York Labor Conference For Peace. The arrest took place when he called a mounted policeman a "cossack" and refused to move when ordered to do so. He was found guilty on August 18, 1950, and on September 22, 1950, he was sentenced to serve one month in the workhouse for violation of Section 722-2 of the New York State penal law. u

The "Daily Worker" of May 2, 1950, referred to the New York Labor Conference For Peace as an affiliate of the NATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE FOR PEACE. u

On March 15, 1945, NY T-24 advised that ROCHELLE KITZES, her father, mother, and sister were members of the CPA, the INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER, and other Communist mass organizations. (S) (u) (X)

On August 21, 1953, NY T-25 stated that he had known ROCHELLE KITZES PERLMAN for many years when she was active in CP youth movements such as the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE and the LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE up until 1951. (X) (u)

The NATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE FOR PEACE, the INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER, the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE and the LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. u

EDWARD PERRY

On June 26, 1952, NY T-26 advised that EDWARD PERRY, 320 East 57th Street, was listed as a subscriber to the Bail Fund of the CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS in the amount of \$100.00. (X) (u)

The CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. u

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APPENDIX

HAROLD POSNER

According to NY T-16, on March 3, 1958, the name of HAROLD POSNER was on a list of individuals to be contacted for contributions to the Fund for Social Analysis. (S) (u)

VICTOR RABINOWITZ

The "Daily Worker" of April 6, 1956, contained an item dated April 2, 1956, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which reflected that VICTOR RABINOWITZ was the attorney who successfully carried the case of STEVE NELSON to the Supreme Court of the United States. The article stated that NELSON was convicted under the Sedition Laws of the State of Pennsylvania and that the United States Supreme Court voided this and two other convictions on March 26, 1956. u

NORMAN REDLICH

The "National Guardian" of April 25, 1955, contains an item reflecting that NORMAN REDLICH took part in a forum sponsored by the EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE on April 16, 1955. REDLICH spoke on the Fifth Amendment tracing its historical development and describing the modern official distortion of it which "ultimately makes from its use an inference of guilt." u

On December 12, 1961, NY T-27 advised that (S) (u) REDLICH was one of the speakers at a rally at the Manhattan Center, New York City, which was held on December 6, 1961, under the sponsorship of the NEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE.

On October 24, 1963, NY T-28 reported that the name of NORMAN REDLICH appeared on a list of sponsors (S) (u)

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APPENDIX

of the NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE. u

DAVID ROCKEFELLER

DAVID ROCKEFELLER is the brother of Governor NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER of New York, and President of the Chase Manhattan Bank of New York. u

ARTHUR and CHARLENE ROSEN

On February 10, 1961, NY T-29 advised that ARTHUR ROSEN and CHARLENE HUGHES (ROSEN) were definitely connected with the WORKERS WORLD PARTY (WWP) in New York City. (u)

PAUL and NAN ROSS

On May 19, 1952, NY T-17 advised that PAUL ROSS was a graduate of a CP school which was held in Queens County, New York, in 1939 or 1940. (u)

NAN ROSS is the wife of PAUL ROSS. u

ANNETTE RUBINSTEIN

On June 30, 1950, NY T-11 advised that ANNETTE RUBINSTEIN was the Principal of the Robert Louis Stevenson School, a private school of which she also was the proprietor. NY T-11 advised that he first heard of ANNETTE RUBINSTEIN at the time of the HITLER-STALIN pact when she was reported to be one of the most loyal Communists. (u)

ROSE RUSSELL

On January 6, 1954, JOHN LAUTNER, previously identified in this report, stated that the two top leaders of the TEACHERS UNION, ABRAHAM LEDERMAN, President, and ROSE RUSSELL, Legislative Director, were devoted Communists at the time LAUTNER left the CP in 1950. u

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APPENDIX

KURT SCHNEIDER

By report dated February 8, 1956, INS at San Antonio, Texas, advised that on December 7, 1953, LYMAN A. RIPPERTON who had been a member of the CP in Austin, Texas, made a sworn statement in which he declared he had known KURT SCHNEIDER as a member of the CP since 1947, and that SCHNEIDER had continued active in the CP. RIPPERTON stated that CP meetings were held at SCHNEIDER'S home. u

GLADYS SCHULKIND

On July 11, 1957, NY T-30 advised that the names "EUGENE and GLADYS" were included among the personal papers of JACK GREENSPAN. (u)

On July 18, 1957, the same informant had furnished information reflecting that GREENSPAN was acquainted with EUGENE SCHULKIND who was then residing in Linden, New Jersey. u

On August 22, 1957, RALPH HENRY, Pennsylvania Railroad Police, Newark, New Jersey, advised that EUGENE SCHULKIND was at that time employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad as a tower operator. u

On June 12, 1957, NY T-15 advised that JACK GREENSPAN was a member of the New Jersey State CP Committee and was in charge of organizing CP activity in the railroad industry. (u)

MAX SEBORER

On April 25, 1956, NY T-17 identified a photograph of MAX SEBORER as that of a person she had known from 1938 to 1944 as a member of the Communist fraction of the New York Teachers Union. (u)

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On August 6, 1958, NY T-12 advised that MAX SEBORER stated that he was not a CP member "on paper." SEBORER explained that ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN advised him in 1942, prior to the time that SEBORER joined the United States Army, that he (SEBORER) should not join the CP openly or publicly. After the war, NEEDLEMAN again told SEBORER not to become openly associated with the CP and, for this reason, SEBORER was not listed as a party member. (X) (u)

KONSTANTIN SEMENOV X

According to the records of the United States Department of State, KONSTANTIN SEMENOV is a Russian national employed at the Amtorg Trading Corporation as Secretary. He last arrived in the United States on February 21, 1963, via Sabena Airlines. (S) (X)

BELLA SOLASKO

On January 21, 1953, BELLA SOLASKO appeared at INS for the purpose of turning in her naturalization papers and registering as an alien. She stated that she considered herself a Soviet citizen and stated that she had applied for Soviet citizenship and received a passport. She stated that she intended to return to the Soviet Union. She stated that she had been employed as a bilingual stenographer at Amtorg Trading Corporation for nearly 24 years. (u)

On April 13, 1955, INS advised that BELLA SOLASKO had departed from the US aboard the SS Queen Mary for permanent residence in the Soviet Union. She was accompanied by her daughter FAINNA and two grandchildren. (u)

WILLIAM L. STANDARD

On June 23, 1950, NY T-11 (X) advised that WILLIAM L. STANDARD (u) was known to him as a lawyer, apparently (X)

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APPENDIX

working in the maritime industry. NY T-11 stated that although STANDARD has represented Communist dominated organizations, he has always avoided being called a Communist. NY T-11 further stated that through repeated instructions he received from the New York State Committee of the CP and from the Politburo of the CP, he, the informant, was constantly aware that STANDARD was under Communist domination. (K) [initials]

ROBERT STECK

In May, 1952, NY T-31 advised that he had known ROBERT STECK as a CP member from October, 1949, to early 1950. (X) (K) [initials]

ANNA LOUISE STRONG

"Who's Who in America," 1946-1947 edition, reflects that ANNA LOUISE STRONG, who was born in Nebraska in 1885, had been a correspondent of the American Friends Mission in Russia, 1921-1922. She was appointed correspondent of "Hearst's International Magazine" in 1922 and of the North American Newspaper Alliance in 1925. She organized the "Moscow Daily News," first English language newspaper in Russia, in 1930. u

The "Los Angeles Examiner" of February 15, 1949, stated that according to Moscow newspapers, ANNA LOUISE STRONG had been arrested "accused of espionage and subversive activity directed against the Soviet Union" and that she was to be deported in a few days. u

ANNA LOUISE STRONG was deported from Russia on February 21, 1949, and arrived in New York City on February 24, 1949. u

The "New York Journal American" of February 25, 1949, carried an account of a press conference given by ANNA u

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LOUISE STRONG after she had appeared before the Grand Jury that same day. She stated that her expulsion from Russia was motivated by her asking "prying questions" in an attempt to carry out an assignment for the press and for the "wider interests of mankind." According to ANNA LOUISE STRONG, some Russian officials when confronted with "prying questions" are apt to call those questions "espionage."

ALEXANDER SVENCHANSKY

The "Newark Evening News" of May 15, 1956, disclosed that ALEXANDER SVENCHANSKY was the operator of Package Express Company, 314 Market Street, Newark, New Jersey, and that the special business of this company was the handling of packages of new and used clothing, foods and medicines, to be shipped to the Soviet Union from the offices of the company.

The October 31, 1953, issue of "The New York Times" stated that HARRY GOLD, convicted espionage agent, had sworn to an affidavit on October 29, 1953, at Lewisburg Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, in which he named ALEXANDER SVENCHANSKY as a Soviet espionage agent.

THOMAS SWAN

On January 20, 1947, NY T-32 advised that THOMAS SWAN, 41-15 45th Street, Queens, New York, was an active canvasser for the CP Sustaining Fund Drive of 1947, in the New City area.

The December 15, 1938 issue of "The Volunteer for Liberty," a publication of the VETERANS OF THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE, named THOMAS SWANN as a veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

The VETERANS OF THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

SERGE P. USHAKOFF

On April 18, 1956, NY T-33 advised that SERGE P. USHAKOFF was the President of the Far East Fur Company, Incorporated, 212 West 30th Street, New York City. (u) (X)

Records of INS, New York City, reflect that SERGE P. USHAKOFF was born in Moscow, USSR, on June 14, 1896, and entered the United States at San Francisco, California, on October 23, 1941. He had previously resided at Harbin, China. He was naturalized as a United States citizen on March 24, 1947, in the Southern District of New York. u

On March 17, 1959, NY T-34 advised that USHAKOFF was an employee of the Four Continent Book Corporation and filled orders received by mail. (u) (X)

EDWARD WALLERSTEIN

On January 9, 1947, GILBERT REMALY, 412 East 88th Street, New York City, who admitted CP membership from approximately 1943 until 1949, advised that EDWARD WALLERSTEIN and his wife, FLORENCE WALLERSTEIN, both of whom resided at 1391 Madison Avenue, New York City, at that time, were members of the Herman Bottscher Club of the CP which had its headquarters at 350 East 81st Street, New York City. u

WALTER ALVIN WEISS

WALTER ALVIN WEISS, currently residing at 200 East 83rd Street, New York City, has travelled abroad extensively in the past. In July, 1956, WEISS advised Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that he had recently travelled in Western Europe and had then visited the Soviet Union for a period of 11 days. His tour included the cities of Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev. He indicated that it had been primarily a sight-seeing trip and he said that at no time was he allowed to view any industrial areas. u

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APPENDIX

MARTIN YOUNG

On October 18, 1950, JOHN LAUTNER, previously identified in this report, stated to SA MARK J. LAWLESS that he had first met MARTIN YOUNG at a Midwest CP conference in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, about 1937. He said that YOUNG was introduced to him as a District Organizer from Minnesota. Soon afterward, YOUNG was transferred to Pittsburgh, where he remained as District Organizer until 1940. YOUNG then came to New York and held the position of Industrial Organizer with the CP. u

CELIA ZITRON

On February 11, 1956, NY T-17 related that (u) during the period 1938 to 1943, CELIA ZITRON, then known as CELIA LEWIS, from time to time attended policy meetings of the TEACHERS UNION, Executive Board, in New York City. These meetings were known as "top committee meetings" because they were usually attended by 5 to 8 people who directed the TEACHERS UNION for the CP. (u)

EDWARD ZUSI

Current issues of the "National Guardian" list EDWARD ZUSI as a member of the editorial staff of that publication. u

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APPENDIX

AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION

According to records of the New York County Clerk, Amtorg Trading Corporation is a New York corporation formed in 1924. It has acted since then as a buying and selling agency in the United States for the Soviet Government. Since 1949, it has been registered with the Department of Justice under the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended.

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APPENDIX

CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR
CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties:

"CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL
LIBERTIES (NEW YORK CITY)

"1. 'On the basis of its investigations and hearings to date, the committee concludes that the National Assembly for Democratic Rights and a coordinating and organizing group in support thereof, titled the "Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties," are Communist fronts. Created, dominated, and controlled by members and officials of the Communist Party, the National Assembly for Democratic Rights and the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties were organized as propaganda devices for the conduct of "mass activity" in support of the avowed objective of "reversal or nonapplication" of the Supreme Court decisions of June 5, 1961, which upheld the constitutionality of the registration and disclosure provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950 as applied to the Communist Party, and the Smith Act membership clause making punishable active and purposive membership in the Communist Party.'

'* * * The long-range objective of the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties is to serve as the vehicle for concealed Communist participation in, and direction of, propaganda and agitational activities aimed to nullify the Internal Security and Smith Acts.'

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APPENDIX

CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR
CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES

'* * * Committee investigation disclosed that the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties was formed on or about June 12, 1961 * * *.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report and Hearings on Manipulation of Public Opinion by Organizations Under Concealed Control of the Communist Party (National Assembly for Democratic Rights and Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties), House Report 1282, Part 1, October 2 and 3, 1961, pp. 137, 143 and 144.)"

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APPENDIX

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee:

"Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

"1. 'The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is an organization with headquarters in New York, whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and discredit the FBI. * * *. The committee finds that the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, established in 1951, although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party. It has repeatedly assisted, by means of funds and legal aid, Communists involved in Smith Act violations and similar legal proceedings. One of its chief activities has been and still is the dissemination of voluminous Communist propaganda material.'

'FRANK WILKINSON was called as a witness when he appeared in Atlanta as a representative of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee to propagandize against the Committee on Un-American Activities and to protest its hearings. In 1956 WILKINSON was identified as a Communist Party member by a former FBI undercover agent within the party. Summoned at that time to answer the allegation, his reply to all questions was, "I am answering no questions of this committee." This also became his stock reply to questions when he appeared during the Atlanta hearings. * * * WILKINSON has since been convicted of contempt of Congress and sentenced to one year in jail.'

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APPENDIX

FOUR CONTINENT BOOK CORPORATION

According to the records of the Foreign Agents Registration Section, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., the Four Continent Book Corporation, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, is registered under the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 as amended. One of the foreign principals listed in this registration is the Mezhdunarodnaja Kniga (International Book) Moscow, Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics.

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APPENDIX

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE (CONT'D)

'Disputing the non-Communist claim of the organization, the committee finds that a number of other individuals connected with the ECLC also have been identified under oath as Communists.

* * *

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, pp. 34 and 35.)

'To defend the cases of Communist law-breakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these fronts offer a bulwark of protection.'

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

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APPENDIX

FUND FOR SOCIAL ANALYSIS

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Fund For Social Analysis:

"Fund For Social Analysis

- "1. * * * an investigation conducted into the activities of The Fund for Social Analysis indicated that it was being operated as a Communist propaganda organization.

* * * hearings (held by the Committee May 31, June 7 and August 16, 1961) confirmed that the organization, typical of a Communist organization as described in the chairman's opening statement, maintained no files or correspondence, no records of contributions, no records of disbursements, other than grants.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, Synopsis, Hearings Relating to H.R. 4700, To Amend Section 11 of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950, As Amended (The Fund for Social Analysis), May 31, June 7 and August 16, 1961, p. 1.)"

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~~SECRET~~1.APPENDIX"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian";

"National Guardian

- "1. 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly * * *. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL, August 25, 1956, p. 12.)"

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH
THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part 1, October 3, 1961, p. 5.)"

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee.

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"National Lawyers Guild

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

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APPENDIX

NEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH
THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
COMMITTEE

On March 9, 1961, a source advised that the New York Council To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAUAC), 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, was formed at a meeting held in New York City on November 17, 1960. This organization was founded principally through the efforts of FRANK WILKINSON, Field Representative of the National Committee To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

A second source advised on September 17, 1952, that FRANK WILKINSON was a Communist Party member as of September, 1952.

A third source furnished on September 14, 1961, a copy of resolutions of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) which were adopted by the NYCAHUAC. One such resolution affirmed the intention to continue to work for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to continue its efforts to broaden the participation in this fight. Another resolution accepted as a modus vivendi the suggestion of the Field Representative of the "National Committee to Abolish the HCUA" (NCAHUAC) namely that local abolition committees may identify and co-ordinate their efforts as closely as they desire with NCAHUAC, still maintaining their autonomy for as flexible and independent a program as possible.

Various sources have advised during March, 1962, that Communist Party (CP) members in the New York City area have been solicited to support activities of the NYCAHUAC during attendance at CP club meetings.

On May 6, 1963, the first source advised that the NYCAHUAC continues to function from its office at 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York.

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APPENDIXTEACHERS UNION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

The 1942 report of the New York State Legislative Subcommittee investigating the Public Education System in New York City (Rapp Coudert Committee), page 178, stated in substance the following regarding the Teachers Union of the City of New York (TU):

"The history of the Communist movement in the New York City school system is primarily the history of the so-called Teachers Union of the City of New York, formerly Local 5 of the American Federation of Teachers (AFT) and of its subsidiary, the College Teachers Union, formerly Local 537 of the American Federation of Teachers, which was founded by Local 5 in 1938." The Communists began infiltrating Local 5 in the 1920's and by 1935, were in complete control. In 1941, AFT revoked the charters of Locals 5 and 537 on the grounds that these locals were under the "control of the Communist Party and had consistently engaged in practices inimical to democracy."

Dr. ABRAHAM LEFKOWITZ of the Teachers Guild, presently deceased, advised in August, 1955, that after the revocation of TU's charter, it acted as an independent union until 1943, when it became affiliated with the State, County, and Municipal Workers of America, CIO.

According to an article appearing in the "New York World Telegram" of June 11, 1946, the State, County, and Municipal Workers of America and the United Federal Workers, both CIO, consolidated in April, 1946, to form the United Public Workers of America (UPWA).

The "Directory of National and International Labor Unions in the United States 1955," pages 3 and 4, reflects that UPWA disbanded in February, 1953, after being expelled from the CIO on charges of Communist domination.

The "Daily Worker," a former East Coast Communist daily newspaper which suspended publication January 13, 1958, in its issue of February 16, 1953, page 2, column 5, noted that TU had announced it would henceforth be an independent organization of teachers and had ended its affiliation with the UPWA.

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~~SECRET~~2.APPENDIXTEACHERS UNION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

JOHN LAUTNER, former National Functionary of the Communist Party, United States of America, until his expulsion from the Communist Party in 1950, on January 6, 1954, advised that he has known the TU of New York City to have been under the control of the Communist Party since the middle 1930's. He knows the top leaders of the TU, ABRAHAM LEDERMAN, President, and ROSE V. RUSSELL, Legislative Representative, as having been devoted Communist Party members as of the time he left the Communist Party.

The "New York Teachers News," (TN), official newspaper of the TU on October 12, 1963, reported the death of ABRAHAM LEDERMAN on October 3, 1963, and that ROSE RUSSELL continued as a TU official.

TN, in its issue of January 18, 1964, carried an announcement entitled, "We Say Farewell." It reported TN would cease publication with this issue. It also noted that on January 17, 1964, TU would end its function as a union.

The same edition of the newspaper indicated TU was located at 206 West 15th Street, New York 11, New York.

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APPENDIX

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a confidential source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group, under the leadership of National Committee member, SAM BALLAN, split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of LEON TROTSKY and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery - individuals characterized by the minority as petty - bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocates unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, the source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On May 6, 1963, a second confidential source stated that the headquarters of the Workers World Party were located at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York.

The SWP and the CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

March 16, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title Isidore Gibby Needleman

Character Internal Security-R

Internal Security Act of 1950

Reference is made to the report of Special
Agent Victor A. Lemaitre, dated and captioned as above, at
New York.

All sources, except any listed below, whose
identities are concealed in this report have furnished
reliable information in the past.

[New York T-6, New York T-10 and New York T-19] were in a position to furnish reliable information.

(S)(X)(u)

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

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REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 3/16/64	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 12/16/63 - 2/24/64
TITLE OF CASE ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN		REPORT MADE BY VICTOR A. LEMAITRE	TYPED BY rdu
CHARACTER OF CASE IS - R; ISA, 1950			

4-30-98
 CLASSIFIED BY **5668 SLD/KSR**
 DECLASSIFY ON: **25X 1,6**
(JFK)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE
 DATE 11/23/76 BY 11/23/76

~~TOP SECRET~~REFERENCE:

Report of SA VICTOR A. LEMAITRE, dated 1/31/64, at NY.

-P-

5/27/85
 Classified by **9452/pen**
 Declassify on: **OADR**
Comp 17-33

ADMINISTRATIVE

The agents who observed OLGA and PHILIP FIELD in contact with SAM CARR, as set out in the characterizations of OLGA and PHILIP FIELD, were SAS JOHN B. SIMMONS and WILLIAM G. O'DONNELL.

In order to conceal the identities of NY T-1, NY T-2, and NY T-3 further, the exact dates on which information was received from these sources have not been invariably set out.

CLASSIFIED BY: **SP1 AG/gte**
 DECLASSIFY ON: **OADR**
8/30/89

APPROVED
 COPIES MADE:

SPECIAL AGENT
 IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

5-Bureau (100-341652) (RM)
4-New York (100-78633)
(1-100-78633 Sub A)
(1-100-115143)

SSA9803RDD/CAL

9-7-94
 CLASSIFIED BY **SP6 AC/JS**
 DECLASSIFY ON: **25X 1,6**

Classified by **SP3 clc/gel**
Declassify on: **OADR 10/26/83**
#24,326

298,377 Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	340,436		
Request Recd.	CA 962306		
Date Fwd.			
How Fwd.			
By			

Notations

TOP SECRET
 Classified by **SP3 clc/gel**
 Exempt from GDS, Category **2,3**
 Date of Declassification Indefinite
11/23/76

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NY 100-78633

ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd)

The following information is not being included in the details of this report because of the sensitivity of the sources involved and the nature of the information itself:

Passports

On December 17, 1963, NY 3401-S* advised that JOSEPH FORER informed NEEDLEMAN that he had nothing new to report concerning the NEEDLEMAN passports. The informant related that NEEDLEMAN promised FORER to send him a draft of an affidavit containing detailed reasons for needing a passport. FORER offered to charge NEEDLEMAN only for expenses but NEEDLEMAN said he was going to send him a check for \$100.00. FORER told him to make it \$50.00. (S) (u)

Communist Party Activity

On January 4, 1964, NY 694-S* advised that GUS HALL had decided that because of NEEDLEMAN's present physical condition, LENA SCHERER, instead of NEEDLEMAN, should henceforth give DANNY RUBIN money intended for CP, USA youth work. (S) (u)

On January 17, 1964, the same informant advised that NEEDLEMAN gave to ISADORE WOFSY \$1,000.00, which was a contribution to the CP, USA from DOROTHY SMITH, former wife of Senator PAUL DOUGLAS of Illinois. (S) (u)

Communist Party Front Organizations

On December 17, 1963, NY 3401-S* related that NEEDLEMAN congratulated JOSEPH FORER on the reversal by the Court of Appeals of sanctions imposed upon the CP, USA, for failure to register. FORER pointed out that he had lost the appeal of a registration order issued to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. FORER said there was not much life left in this organization, and that he doubted that resources were available to continue the case. (S) (u)

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NY 100-78633

ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd)

[JACOB CHILDS] (S) (u)

On January 15, 1964, NY 3225-S* reported that JACOB CHILDS visited NEEDLEMAN's office that day and mentioned that JACK COWAN, who was denied admittance to the United States a couple of years ago, is very anxious to come to the United States. CHILDS indicated that COWAN would be willing to put up \$5,000.00, which NEEDLEMAN could have, if NEEDLEMAN could get him into the United States in such a way that he would not have to come as a witness, or sign any affidavits. COWAN, according to CHILDS, wanted to come to the United States as a law abiding businessman. (S) (u)

NEEDLEMAN asked whether COWAN was a CP member. CHILDS said he was not. CHILDS mentioned that COWAN is the head of a non-communist Jewish organization. (S) (u)

CHILDS inquired whether FORER and REIN, Washington, D.C. attorneys, could do anything. NEEDLEMAN replied that they would require all the information. (S) (u)

CHILDS decided that the matter could wait until the status of the CP registration case was clarified. (S) (u)

NEEDLEMAN then discussed with CHILDS the position of the CP, USA as regards certain organizations. He mentioned having recently given (raised ?) \$100.00 (possibly to the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties), not knowing that MIRIAM FRIEDLANDER did not enjoy the support of the organization (CP ?). CHILDS promised that GUS HALL would give NEEDLEMAN a list of acceptable organizations. (S) (u)

CHILDS then indicated that GUS HALL was annoyed with the firm of Wolf, Popper and Company because they had failed to understand that a substantial contribution they had made was not a one-shot proposition but was expected of them every year. (S) (u)

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NY 100-78633

ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd)

CHILDS told NEEDLEMAN that until his health improved he (NEEDLEMAN) would be relieved of handling money to be paid to DANNY RUBIN. (X)(u)

The informant was under the impression that the problem of setting up a system of communication between NEEDLEMAN and the SEBORER brothers in Russia was also discussed. (X)(u)

According to NY 3225-S*, NEEDLEMAN gave CHILDS some letters from JACOB and ROSE ROVINSKY, possibly to show to GUS HALL. (X)(u)

On this occasion CHILDS asked whether NEEDLEMAN knew JACK PERRY in London. NEEDLEMAN did not know this individual but had heard of him as a "big shot" businessman. CHILDS said PERRY is a close friend of JACK COWAN. (X)(u)

NEEDLEMAN subsequently introduced SAM BARD to CHILDS and mentioned that BARD wanted to go into a business. CHILDS stated it was not a simple matter, but that in a few weeks someone would be coming down (from Canada ?) and they could then see what was available. (X)(u)

[JACK ROVINSKY] (X)(u)

On December 23, 1963, an anonymous source of the NYO advised that NEEDLEMAN was the recipient of an unsigned letter from JACK ROVINSKY, dated December 11, 1963 (at Peking, China). ROVINSKY enclosed a summary of an article which had appeared in the Chinese monthly literary journal "Wen Yi Pao." This article criticized modern revisionist art and particularly the Soviet film director G. CHUKHRAI in connection with some of his statements and some of the films directed by him. (X)(u)

In this letter ROVINSKY stated that he still considered "Ballad of a Soldier" a fine, sensitive, worthwhile anti-war story. (X)(u)

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NY 100-78633

ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd)

On January 17, 1964, an anonymous source of the NYO reported that JACK ROVINSKY wrote NEEDLEMAN an unsigned letter dated January 5, 1964 (at Peking, China) acknowledging receipt of a communication from NEEDLEMAN dated December 18, 1963. (RM)

ROVINSKY indicated that he (and his family) expected to leave China by the end of July or sometime in August, 1964, although he had a two year leave of absence (from Cuba), which under certain circumstances could be extended to three years. He stated that he had signed a one year contract (with the Chinese) and that he pretty much expected not to renew it. Since he had leave of absence, he thought he would like to have the experience of working in another socialist country. ROVINSKY told NEEDLEMAN that there was a fundamental difference between those who are "invited" to work in a given country, and those that are not "invited" but come on their own. He stated that this difference applied to the level of the work, classification, and pay, and was not necessarily predicated on individual capabilities. For this reason, ROVINSKY said he would prefer to go to another country on the basis of an "invitation." (RM)

ROVINSKY suggested that working in the Soviet Union would probably provide the sharpest contrast, but work in some other country might prove equally interesting. He indicated that his wife had been teaching English on a university level, and that he had been working as an "expert" in the English language and also doing some translation work from Spanish into English. (RM)

ROVINSKY ended by saying that he would welcome any ideas or suggestions NEEDLEMAN might have. (RM)

On January 23, 1964, the same source reported that JACK ROVINSKY wrote NEEDLEMAN an undated and unsigned note acknowledging receipt of NEEDLEMAN's letter of December 26, 1963. In this communication ROVINSKY stated that he had told "EPY" (EPSTEIN ?) that NEEDLEMAN had (RM)

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NY 100-78633

ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd)

acknowledged regards received from "EPPY" via London. ROVINSKY remarked that he runs into "EPPY" more frequently than he does into FRANK (COE?). He added that he had seen FRANK at the New Year's dinner that is given for foreign "experts" and their families. (X)(u)

The SEBORER Brothers (X)(u)

In January, 1964, NY 694-S* advised that on January 1, 1964, TIM BUCK, Chairman of the Canadian CP, advised him that while he was in Moscow during the summer of 1963, NEEDLEMAN had been there too. BUCK related that both he and NEEDLEMAN had been invited to an "exciting party" which BUCK was unable to attend because of a previous appointment, but which NEEDLEMAN did attend and subsequently described to BUCK. (X)(u)

The party was given by ARTHUR ADAMS and his wife, DOROTHY, in their apartment in Moscow. The SEBORER brothers were also present. (X)(u)

NEEDLEMAN told BUCK that ADAMS is 77 years old, is in complete retirement, and enjoys the privileges of an honored individual, with the rank of an Army Colonel. (X)(u)

BUCK was surprised that NEEDLEMAN knew ADAMS as well as he apparently did. (X)(u)

On January 8, 1964, NY 1286-S* advised that LOUISE PATTERSON informed NEEDLEMAN that her daughter had written that she had straightened out the matter of the eyeglasses (for the SEBORER brothers in Moscow). (X)(u)

Information regarding contacts of NEEDLEMAN has been disseminated to the appropriate individual case files. This information has been carefully considered along with other data already contained in such files and wherever necessary additional investigation is being conducted.

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NY 100-78633

ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd)

No specific leads are set out concerning known individuals with whom NEEDLEMAN had been in contact. Whenever these persons appear to be engaged in activities that seem to be consistent with activities peculiar to a Communist apparatus, they are made the subjects of separate investigations. The results of these investigations are analyzed to determine whether these individuals are engaged in any clandestine activity in the intelligence or political fields. In this manner, the NEEDLEMAN file operates as a control file.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

NY T-1
NY 3401-S* (S)(u)

NY T-2
NY 1286-S* (S)(u)

NY T-3
NY 3225-S* (S)(u)

NY T-4
NY 2561-S* (S)

NY T-5
CSNY 1541-S

134-842-3419

NY T-6
JFK Act 6 (4)

100-29100 (Boston)

Northampton, Mass.
(Request)

NY T-7
BJ 253-S*

NY T-8
NY 3527-S

134-6858-S

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NY 100-78633

INFORMANTS (Cont'd)

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

NY T-9

Confidential Mailbox
NYO

(S)(u) 100-10769-1B659

NY T-10

JOSEPH TYSLIAVA
412 Bedford Ave.,
Brooklyn, NY
(Request)

100-20241

NY T-11

LOUIS F. BUDENZ
(Request)

To characterize:

LEONARD BOUDIN

100-68223

SAM NEUBURGER

100-98924

ANNETTE RUBINSTEIN

62-8988

WILLIAM L. STANDARD

100-18430

NY T-12

NY 694-S*

NY T-13

HARRY ZENITH
(PSI, Chicago)

[A134-1184 (Chicago)]

NY T-14

CSNY 57

[134-194(S)]

NY T-15

NY 559-S*

NY T-16

Former NY 1537-S*

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NY 100-78633

INFORMANTS (Cont'd)

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

NY T-17
BELLA V. DODD
(Request)

To characterize:
BLANCH FREEDMAN
RUSS NIXON
PAUL ROSS
MAX SEBORER
CELIA ZITRON

100-102359
100-90750
100-93787
100-118948
100-1944

NY T-18

[NY 388-S*] (u)

NY T-19

SORITA PUEBLA
Office Manager
Hecla Press
225 Varick St.
NYC
(Request)

100-123034

NY T-20

[RCMP] (S)

100-57446-4 p. 1

NY T-21

[CG 5824-S*] (u)

NY T-22

[NY 1196-S*] (u)

NY T-23

"KAN" (CG 15-S)
(Deceased)

File unknown

NY T-24

[NY 384-S] (u)

100-112768

NY T-25

[NY 751-S*] (u)

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NY 100-78633

INFORMANTS (Cont'd)

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

NY T-26

NATHANIEL GOLDSTEIN

Former NYS AG

6/26/52 letter to Director,
FBI

100-80675-1B1134

NY T-27

NY 3477 (PSI)

100-144252

NY T-28

[LA 3512-S] (S) *XW*

100-144252

NY T-29

BU 123-S

134-14A-1115 (Buffalo)

NY T-30

[NK 2090-S*] (S) *XW*

NY T-31

Former NH 281-S
(Request)

66-3146-2 (New Haven)

NY T-32

[Former CSNY 301-S] *XW*

100-26603-1A883

NY T-33

CSNY 1

105-18000

NY T-34

CSNY 1990-S

105-18000

LEADS

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. 1. Will continue to
ascertain NEEDLEMAN's activities and to identify his contacts.

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NY 100-78633

LEADS (Cont'd)

2. Will continue to monitor NEEDLEMAN's accounts at the Amalgamated Bank, New York City, and to report pertinent details.

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NY 100-78633

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1. ☒ Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. ☒ The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. ☐ Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. ☒ A suitable photograph ☒ is ☐ is not available.
5. ☐ Subject is employed in a key facility and _____ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are _____.
6. ☒ This report is classified Confidential because (state reason) undue disclosure of information furnished by [NY T-1, NY T-2, and NY T-4] might ☒ ☒ ☒ compromise these sensitive and productive sources. (u)
7. ☐ Subject previously interviewed (dates) _____.
- ☐ Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason) _____.
8. ☐ This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
9. ☒ This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason) subject continues to participate in the affairs of CP front organizations and to hold revolutionary beliefs. He is suspected of espionage activity and is therefore considered a dangerous individual likely to commit inimical acts.
10. ☒ Subject's SI card ☒ is ☐ is not tabbed Detcom.
- ☒ Subject's activities ☒ do ☐ do not warrant Detcom tabbing.

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