

O. BOWNE DUCHITT  
SPEC. ASST. ATTORNEY GENERAL  
1208 KUEHLY BUILDING  
BALTIMORE 2, MD.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

vs.

PHILIP FRANKFELD, also known as  
Phil Frankfeld,  
GEORGE ALOYSIUS MEYERS,  
LEROY HAND WOOD, also known as  
Roy H. Wood,  
REGINA FRANKFELD,  
DOROTHY ROSE BLUMBERG, also known as  
Dorothy Oppenheim Blumberg, and  
MAURICE LOUIS BRAVERMAN

Criminal No. 22322

**TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS**

Before  
HON. W. CALVIN CHESNUT  
Judge

Wednesday, March 19, 1952

Volume VIII

(Page <sup>1317</sup> to page 1529)

FRANCIS T. OWENS  
Official Reporter  
537 Post Office Building  
BALTIMORE 2, MARYLAND  
Saratoga 7126

I N D E X

<u>Witness</u>	<u>Direct</u>	<u>Cross</u>	<u>Redirect</u>	<u>Recross</u>
Ralph Long	-	1320(BR)		
Mary Stalcup Markward	1330(F)	1433(WR)	1494(F)	1497(W)
Robert A. Benner	1498(G)			

EXHIBITS

<u>Government No.</u>		<u>Page</u>
34	Three Membership Cards of Mrs. Markward	1334
35	Report of Second Session of Convention	1350
36	Mimeographed Minutes of Committee Hearing, August 19, 1945	1357
37	Minutes of State Board Meeting	1360
38	Minutes of Meeting	1363
39	Minutes of Meeting, Feb. 9, 1946	1364
40	"Outlines for Discussion on Concentration" 1378	
41	Letter, Feb. 12, 1948, Blumberg to Markward	1384
42	"Study Outline"	1411
43	Book, "What's to be Done"	1416
44	Circular, "Call for District Conference" to be held September 14 & 15, 1946	1418
45	Special Bulletin, July 8, 1948	1418
46	Letter, letterhead CPUSA, December 11, 1945, Williamson	1419
47	Letter, letterhead CPUSA, July 1, 1946 to State & District Committees Williamson	1421
<u>Defendants' No.</u>		
3	Advertisement - Washington Post January 21, 1947	1438

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FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	:	
	:	
vs.	:	
	:	
PHILIP FRANKFELD, also known as	:	
Phil Frankfeld,	:	
GEORGE ALOYSIUS MEYERS,	:	Criminal No. 22322
LEROY HAND WOOD, also known as	:	
Roy H. Wood	:	
REGINA FRANKFELD,	:	
DOROTHY ROSE BLUMBERG, also known as	:	
Dorothy Oppenheim Blumberg, and	:	
MAURICE LOUIS BRAVERMAN	:	

- - - -

Baltimore, Maryland  
Wednesday, March 19, 1952

The above entitled matter was resumed before His  
Honor, W. CALVIN CHESNUT and a jury at 10 o'clock a. m.

A P P E A R A N C E S

For the Government:

MR. BERNARD J. FLYNN, United States Attorney  
MR. JAMES B. MURPHY, Assistant United States Attorney  
MR. FREDERICK J. GREEN, JR., Assistant United States  
Attorney.

## APPEARANCES (CONTINUED)

For the Defendants Philip Frankfeld, Regina Frankfeld and Wood:

MR. HAROLD BUCHMAN

For the Defendant Blumberg:

MR. CARL BASSETT

For the Defendant Braverman:

MR. MAURICE BRAVERMAN

For the Defendant Wood:

MR. JAMES T. WRIGHT

For the Defendant Meyers:

MR. GEORGE ALOYSIUS MEYERS

- - - -

Ow 10am

## P R O C E E D I N G S

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(The Clerk called the names of the jury, after which the following occurred:)

THE CLERK: Jury called, sir.

THE COURT: Did you call the alternates?

THE CLERK: Yes.

THE COURT: I think the last witness was Mr. Long, and counsel asked to cross-examine him this morning.

MR. BRAVERMAN: Yes, I would like to cross-examine the witness.

MR. FLYNN: Long, take the stand.

Thereupon,

RALPH LONG,

the witness on the stand at the taking of the adjournment, resumed the witness stand and testified further as follows:

THE COURT: Who will conduct the examination?

MR. BRAVERMAN: I will conduct it. I will ask the questions, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Very well, Mr. Braverman. Go ahead.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Braverman:

Q Now, Mr. Long, you said yesterday in your testimony that you attended two schools; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q When did you attend the first school?

2

A In June of 1947.

THE COURT: May I make a suggestion for the convenience of all. Mr. Braverman, if you are going to examine the witness, won't you change places with Mr. Bassett so the witness can more easily hear your questions and look at the jury in reply.

MR. BRAVERMAN: Yes, sir.

THE WITNESS: I attended the first of these Communist schools in June of 1947.

Q (BY MR. BRAVERMAN) Do you remember what subjects you were taught?

A Yes, I was taught a variety of subjects.

Q Can you name them?

A Political economy, dialectic and historical materialism.

We were given special lectures on the Soviet Union, on Marxism and Religion, on Negro Veterans, on the South.

Q What else, Mr. Long?

A There are several more.

Q You are not able to recall those subjects?

A Yes, I can recall them. We were given a lecture on the third Party. We were told that --

Q I just asked you for the subjects, please.

A We were given a lecture on the third Party, that the National Committee had decided that this Party would

3

support Henry Wallace.

Q Just tell me the subjects.

A That was a lecture that was given.

Q Just the subject matter or the nature of the subject, that is all, the titles.

A We were given a lecture on the South, the Negro nation. We were given a lecture on anti-Semitism.

Q Is that all?

A How to build or run a Communist Club.

That very nearly exhausts it. There was some more that I don't recall particularly.

Q You say you were taught political economy?

A Yes.

Q What text book did you use?

A What text book did we use?

Q Yes.

A We used a variety. We used "Wage Labor and Capital" by Karl Marx.

Q Do you remember when that was written?

A I don't recall when it was written. It was written in the 19th Century because Marx lived in the 19th Century.

Q What else?

A We used the "Theory of the Proletarian Revolution," selections from that. We used "Strategy and Tactics."

Q Did you use that in political economy?

4  
A Yes.

Q You are sure of that now?

A Yes. In Communist theory, political economy is the basic course.

Q Yes. What other text book did you use?

A We used those two. We used "Wage, Labor and Capital." We used Lenin's Imperialism.

Q Do you remember when that was written?

A We used Lenin's "State and Revolution."

It was written in this century, around the twenties.

I was not born then.

Q Written before you were born?

A Yes.

Q What other text book did you use?

A In this course?

Q Political economy.

A Yes. That exhausts all of political economy that I know of that were used.

Q Do you remember what you were taught about surplus value?

MR. FLYNN: I object to that question.

THE COURT: If he can answer it very briefly, but not to any great extent.

THE WITNESS: Surplus value, it is a fundamental point in Marxist political economy that is supposed to



5

distinguish Marxist political economy from bourgeois political economy to reveal the secret of just how the capitalists derive the idea of capital, that surplus value of itself creates capital, that it is a particular source of robbing, of the robbery of the proletariat by the capitalist class.

Now, to know precisely how he went into it, I could do it at the hazard of wearying the Court.

Q (BY MR. BRAVERMAN) That is enough for that. Do you recall what you were taught about the major contradictions of capitalism?

A Yes, I was taught that capitalism is beset with antagonisms between production and appropriation and the rewards of production, that on the one hand production under Capitalism has been individualized, that is in the production of commodities under the capitalistic system, as for example, that no one man makes a cigarette, that a whole group of people working together make a cigarette, and that the appropriation of the benefits in this capitalist production is still individualized, and that it is not split on the basis of rewards but it is still individualized, and that is the fundamental antagonism that you have poverty developed on the one hand and tremendous riches on the other hand. That is one antagonism.

Another antagonism which was pointed out by

6

Mr. Siskind, who taught the course, that in the capitalist system there exists an antagonism between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, that the proletariat is driven more and more to defend itself against the bourgeoisie, that the proletariat is impoverished more and more, and that the proletariat will have eventually to destroy the capitalist state, and capitalist economy, and that it is the Communists who will lead this destruction of the capitalist state. Those are the two antagonisms.

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Q (By Mr. Braverman) Any others?

THE COURT: I think we have gone far enough.

MR. BRAVERMAN: All right.

Q (By Mr. Braverman) Did you keep notes of these lectures?

A We were told to keep notes and go back to the district and teach what we were taught.

Q (I say, did you keep notes?

A Yes.

Q What did you do with your notes?

A I destroyed them.

Q You destroyed them?

A Yes.

Q Now, when were you first in contact with the Federal Bureau of Investigation?

A In 1948. I believe it was about the spring of 1948.

Q I forget, but when was the last time that you went to the Communist school?

A In the Spring of 1948.

Q In the Spring of 1948. Did you contact the FBI before or after you went to the school?

A I went to the FBI actually before I went to this one last meeting, and I felt that my name -- I thought they had my name as a member of the Communist Party, and I believe

L2k

they told me, I want you to write me out the list. I felt he had never heard of the name -- I believe he told me he never heard of it. Well, after that I had a relapse, and I went back later sometime -- no, I didn't go back later, I called them up later.

Q This is after you got back to Durham; is that correct?

A That's true.

Q Now, when did you go to work with the Durham Sun?

A In the Summer of 1951.

Q And you say you went to the FBI, that the FBI didn't get in touch with you; is that correct?

A True.

Q And you went to them because you were afraid that they had your name on a list?

MR. FLYNN: No, he didn't say that.

THE WITNESS: I think you are putting words in my mouth.

MR. BRAVERMAN: Excuse me.

Q (By Mr. Braverman) You say you felt they had your name on a list, or something like that?

A I became revolted at this idea of overthrowing my Government by force and violence, and when I left the second school I can tell you I was scared to death, scared of the doctrine that I was taught, and I went to the FBI and I told

L3k

them. I went and I told them. I didn't go to them very frivolously, I told them about --

Q That is all I wanted to know. I just wanted to know whether they had your name on a list. I think you also said you suffered a relapse, or something.

A Well, actually I was making a good Communist, and I went through it very carefully, the conflict, the idealism. I went into Communism, the idealism, and--

Q When did you get all of that, Mr. Long?

A Over a period of time.

Q Did you get medical treatment for that?

A No, no medical treatment, no.

Q Now, when did you first know you were going to testify in this case?

A About three days ago -- let's see -- what is today? Wednesday -- Monday.

Q Were you in the audience in this courtroom yesterday morning?

A Was I in the audience?

Q Yes.

A No.

Q Were you in the audience Monday afternoon?

A No. As a matter of fact -- let's see -- I left Durham and I wasn't even in Baltimore until Tuesday morning.

Q And were you in the audience in this courtroom

L4k

before you came on the stand?

A No.

Q You are sure of that?

A Positive.

MR. BRAVERMAN: Will Your Honor indulge me a moment?

THE COURT: Any redirect?

MR. BRAVERMAN: Your Honor, I would like to consult for about a minute, or about a half a minute.

THE COURT: All right.

Q (By Mr. Braverman) You haven't been promised any compensation for testifying here?

A No.

Q You are getting your expenses paid?

A Yes, I get my lodging, my eats, what to live on.

Q And you are getting witness fees?

A I don't know what you mean by witness fees. I know I got my trip up here, my ticket was bought round trip, and I was given money to eat and to lodge on or, rather, to live -- to lodge on at the local hotel.

MR. BRAVERMAN: That is all.

THE COURT: Any redirect?

MR. FLYNN: No redirect examination, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Step down, Mr. Long.

(Witness excused.)

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THE COURT: Your next witness.

MR. FLYNN: Call Mrs. Markward, please.

THEREUPON,

MARY STALCUP MARKWARD

was called as a witness for and on behalf of the Government and, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE CLERK: Take the stand, please.

Your full name?

THE WITNESS: Mary Stalcup Markward.

THE CLERK: Mary--

THE WITNESS: Stalcup, S-t-a-l-c-u-p Markward,  
M-a-r-k-w-a-r-d.

THE CLERK: That is one word--Markward?

THE WITNESS: That is right.

THE CLERK: That is Mrs?

THE WITNESS: That is right, Mrs.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. FLYNN:

Q Mrs. Markward, where do you live?

A At Chesterbrook, Virginia.

Q Chesterbrook, Virginia?

A That is right.

Q Would you talk to these ladies and gentlemen,  
please, and keep your voice up so His Honor and the Jury can

L6k

hear you?

A Yes, sir.

Q Just where is Chesterbrook, Virginia?

A That is a suburb of Washington, D. C.

Q Now, are you married?

A I am.

Q Any family?

A I have a daughter.

Q How old is your daughter?

A She is four and a half.

Q What is your husband's employment?

A He is a bricklayer.

Q A bricklayer?

A Yes.

Q Now, have you always lived around the District of Columbia?

A I have.

Q Born there?

A That is right.

Q Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

A I have.

Q Will you tell His Honor and ladies and gentlemen of the Jury the circumstances under which you joined the Communist Party?



L7k

MR. BUCHMAN: I object to that question, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Overruled.

THE WITNESS: I was approached by an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the early part of 1943, and after several discussions with him I felt that I could serve my country by joining the Communist Party and informing the Federal Bureau of Investigation who they were and what they were doing.

Q (By Mr. Flynn) And that you say was in 1943?

A That is correct, sir.

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Cvy fls Lev  
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Q (BY MR. FLYNN) Mrs. Markward, I ask you to look at this document and identify it and tell us what they are.

A These are my Communist Party membership cards for 1946, '47 and '48.

Q I ask you -- this is dated November 8, 1945. Who signed that?

A Al Lannon, the District Chairman, signed for the District.

Q And he was the District Chairman at that time?

A Correct.

Q And this is a receipt for three dollars. Is that for dues?

A That is correct.

Q That is signed by whom?

A Emma Robinson, who was secretary of our club.

MR. FLYNN: I offer this in evidence, may it please the Court.

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) These other two are not signed by Lannon and I ask you to identify whose signature is on them and for what year is it?

A This is for 1947 and signed by Phil Frankfeld, who was State Chairman at that time.

Q There is nothing on the inside. This is also signed by Frankfeld for what year?

A This is for the year 1948.

2

Q I notice on the inside there are some little notes, "Dues C.P.A. Thirty-five cents", there's a number of them.

A That is the new stamp which was issued.

Q I also notice on each of these the impression of a seal. Is that the seal of the Communist Party?

A The seal of the Communist Party of the District of Maryland.

Q Do you know whether or not it is incorporated?

A I don't exactly recall. I believe not.

MR. FLYNN: If Your Honor please, I offer these three membership cards in evidence.

(Three Membership Cards of  
Mary Stalcup Markward  
marked Government's Exhibit  
34.)

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) Have you held any positions in the Communist Party?

A I have.

Q Can you tell us what they were, please?

A In October 1943 I was made press director of the Northeast Club of the Communist Party at Washington, D. C., and either in January or February of 1944 I was elected Chairman of the Northeast Club of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., and about June 1944, when the Communist Party nationally changed its name to the Communist Political

3

Association, I was elected to the City Committee of Washington, D. C., and at that time I was elected treasurer and membership director of the City of Washington, D. C. In 1945, at the District Convention, I was made, elected to be a member of the District Committee, which is the highest policy body of the organization of the District of Maryland and Washington, D. C.

Q Where was this convention held?

A In Baltimore.

Q This is part of District 4?

A That is correct.

Q Go ahead.

A Subsequently, I was made a member of the District Board. I believe the actual election took place in January 1946. That is the administrative body of the District Committee. In fact, its function is even higher than that of the District Committee itself, although constitutionally the District Committee is the higher body.

I was in Washington, D. C., again elected to the City Committee and again elected secretary-treasurer of the Communist Party of Washington, D. C., and up to or in 1948, at the District Convention, I again was elected to the District Committee. I was not re-elected to the District Board by the District Committee and in Washington, D. C., I was again elected to the City Committee and again elected

4  
treasurer. In 1948 I was also elected to be a member of the District Youth Board.

Q Now, prior to May of 1944, will you briefly describe the activities of the Communist Party in Baltimore prior to that date, that is the date of the convention which organized the C.P.A.?

MR. BUCHMAN: I object to that question, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I suppose the objection is based on time not being within the time of the indictment, is that right?

MR. BUCHMAN: And also too broad and general.

THE COURT: No, I do not think it is too broad and general. If the question seeks to elicit specific acts or activities in 1944, it is inadmissible.

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) If I may, Your Honor, I would have the lady just briefly describe the activities here in Baltimore prior to the convention of 1944.

MR. FLYNN: Your Honor will recall that was when the Communist Party was dissolved and the Communist Political Association formed.

THE COURT: Of course, the point, however, is what do you have in mind to elicit with regard to activities. It does seem to me that particular acts or activities are probably unimportant in the case at that period of time,

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but I will let the witness answer and see what you have in mind and strike it out if it is immaterial.

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) Will you briefly tell us what the Party stood for at that time, what was it prior to that time, what was it known as, what did it stand for, briefly, if you please?

MR. BUCHMAN: I object.

THE COURT: I think that is just the matter we have had already.

THE WITNESS: The Communist was known as the Communist Party at that time and the policy of the Communist Party generally was an agreement with the policies of the United States Government to the point of aiding in the war effort and that was the key theme of the majority of the meetings I attended during that period.

MR. BUCHMAN: I move to strike out the answer.

THE COURT: Overruled.

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) Was that the theory prior to 1944 and subsequent to May of 1944?

A That was prior to May 1944. The policies that were used during the Communist Political Association were in general beginning to creep into the organization at that time. It wasn't too much of the revolutionary teachings prior to May 1944 time. Of course, I was at a very low position in the Party at that time also and was not in touch

6

with the top leadership.

MR. BUCHMAN: I move to strike out the answer.

THE COURT: Overruled.

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) Do you remember the period in May 1944 when the Communist Party was dissolved?

A I do.

Q Just what were the circumstances as you understand them of how the dissolution of the Communist Party in May 1944 came about?

A I was sent to the National Convention in 1944 as a visitor. I was not a delegate to that convention, but I was present at that time. Earl Browder, who was at that time Executive Secretary of the Communist Party, before the resolution, made a statement to the effect that in order to have better unity within the United States that the Communist Party should not run delegates and should not be known as the Communist Party during this period. The atmosphere, they had a big back drop of the Teheran meeting with Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill at this convention, and in general the whole convention expressed the idea that the Communists in the United States of America could get along under our form of Government and/would be many years of peace and harmony because at this time we were living under a progressive capitalism in the United States.

Q Subsequent to that National Convention which you

7

attended, did you attend any convention in Baltimore in District 4?

A I did.

Q Just tell us where they were and what transpired.

A The National Convention was toward the end of May and the District Convention was held in two sessions, one just prior to the National Convention and one just shortly subsequent. At the one just prior, a very significant event took place. In fact, a young man by the name of Barber came up and made something of a demonstration because he said he had joined an organization which he thought would fight a struggle for socialism.

MR. BUCHMAN: I move to strike out the answer.

THE COURT: Overruled.

THE WITNESS: In the United States and he thought the Communist Party was making this move and changing its policy and was abandoning the struggle of the organization which he had joined. He was censured and told to have an appointment with the leadership and that straightened out, I understand he subsequently did.

Q Now then, at these meetings subsequent to this convention that you attended in New York, the meetings that were held in Baltimore, incidentally, do you know the defendants in this case?

A I do.



8

Q Will you point them out by name, who they are?

A Roy Wood is the young man on the end. Dorothy Rose Blumberg is seated next to him. Regina Frankfeld and Phil Frankfeld -- I do not see George Meyers -- yes, there is George Meyers.

Q At these conventions held subsequent to this New York meeting, were any of these defendants present at those meetings?

A They were. Dorothy Blumberg was present and Maurice Braverman was present.

Q Can you tell us where in Baltimore these meetings were held?

A One session was held at the Elks Hall, I believe on Madison Avenue, and there were two sessions at the Greek Community Center.

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LW/lk  
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Q Do you recall whether or not any of the defendants in this case were on committees at these conventions at the meetings that you referred to?

MR. BUCHMAN: Objected to, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Overruled.

A My recollection is that Maurice Braverman was on the Constitution and By-laws Committee. I know that Dorothy Blumberg took an active part in the Convention. Just exactly what her post was I do not recall.

Q (By Mr. Flynn) Now, prior to your going to the convention in New York were there meetings held in Baltimore preceding this convention that you attended?

A We are speaking of the '44 convention, sir?

Q That is the '44 convention.

A I don't believe I attended any meetings in Baltimore at that time. I was not at the district level in the organization at that time.

Q Were any of the defendants in this case present at the national convention that year that you were there?

A Dorothy Blumberg was there.

Q That is, the national convention?

A That is correct.

Q Now, then, did you attend any classes or schools while you were in the Communist Party?

A I did.

W2k

Q Where were they and when?

A Well, during this -- the time prior to the '45 convention they had quite a few classes in Washington which were based primarily on the writings of Earl Browder. The Communist Party classics were in disuse at that time.

Q They were in disuse?

A That is right. I also attended a session at the Jefferson School in New York where I studied "What is Philosophy?" as taught by Frances Franklin. The primary theme of that class was instruction in the fact that there was no God and that in order to ever set up a stable society, that the people would have to accept that outlook.

MR. BUCHEMAN: Your Honor, I move that be stricken. She was asked what classes she attended.

THE COURT: Overruled.

The witness said that something was in disuse at a certain time. I did not catch what was in disuse.

THE WITNESS: The classic writings of Marx, Lenin, Engels and Stalin, which are the basic texts studied in the Communist Party, or were in the days subsequent to the re-constitution in 1945 and had been in the days prior to the constitution of the CPA in '44.

THE COURT: Now, I am not quite clear whether I have gotten that exactly right or not. You speak of particular textbooks of Marxism-Leninism and so on, about which

W3k

we have heard a good deal in this case. Did you say they were in use before 1944?

THE WITNESS: That is correct, sir.

THE COURT: And were they in use from 1944 to 1945, up to the time we have heard about as to the reconstitution of the Communist Party?

THE WITNESS: There was no emphasis on -- they were not thrown away, but there was no emphasis on them during that period. The classes, as I say, and the study, and so forth, was confined to the writings of Browder and his type of writing.

THE COURT: Very well. Go ahead, Mr. Flynn.

Q (By Mr. Flynn) Now, then, subsequent to 1945 -- that is, subject to the reconstitution of the Party -- did these classics come back into use?

A Very definitely.

Q Very definitely. Now, are you familiar with what has been referred to as the Duclos article?

A I am, sir.

THE COURT: Mr. Flynn, was your question "Did these classes or these classics--"

MR. FLYNN: Classics, these Communist classics, did they come back into use? I must beg Your Honor's pardon. I really have got a cold and I may not be able to speak distinctly.

W4k

THE COURT: I do not always catch every word. That is the reason sometimes I ask for clarification.

Q (By Mr. Flynn) Now, tell us, will you, quite briefly, first, of this Duolos article.

A On the first day it was published in the Daily Worker I believe it was the 24th of May, 1945.

Q Was there any discussion at any meetings that you attended in District No. Four about the Duolos article?

A There was. At the time I first saw the article it was a meeting of the Civic Committee at the Party headquarters at 527 Ninth Street, Washington, D. C. Members of the Civic Committee were quite in an uproar after having this bombshell, so to speak, thrown at them, and Elizabeth Searle, who was the District Secretary, said that we must read it--

THE COURT: Just a minute. I think it is not desirable to go into what particular persons said as contrasted with having final actions taken.

THE WITNESS: All right. Well, at that time we were cautioned to not evaluate this article until we had the word from the national headquarters as to what valuation should be put on it.

MR. BUCHMAN: Your Honor, I move to strike as a conclusion and an opinion of the witness.

THE COURT: Overruled.

W5k

Q (By Mr. Flynn) Was that because of what has been referred to as democratic centralism?

MR. BUCHMAN: I object to that question, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Overruled.

A That is correct, sir. The fact that this was just such a violent overturn of their policy at that time that they just didn't know what to do with it. They sort of had a bull by the tail, and they wanted to find out what the national headquarters had to say.

MR. BUCHMAN: Your Honor, I object to this characterization.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. BUCHMAN: I move that the last remark be stricken.

THE COURT: Overruled.

Q (By Mr. Flynn) Now, then, Mrs. Markward, just what action was taken, if any action was taken, by the local body in reference to the Duclos letter, and when?

A Well, on June 10th there was a meeting of the district committee where Mr. Braverman, Dorothy Blumberg were present. Al Lannon made the main report on a resolution which had been passed by the national board which in general accepted the criticism that Duclos had given to the Communist Party of America. Do you want me to tell you what Lannon

W6k

said at the time?

Q Yes, if you will. He was the party chairman?

MR. BRAVERMAN: Object, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Lannon was the chairman of District No. Four?

MR. FLYNN: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Very well.

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A He stated that he himself was in complete agreement with the national board resolution, and he went into detail in explaining just what this meant, that it was foolish for the Communist Party of America to have ever felt that there could have been any prolonged period of peace and class cooperation in this country, and he demonstrated that there were already signs of where the Communist Party was not finding it possible to peacefully live with the American form of government.

The District Committee unanimously accepted and agreed with and passed a resolution to the effect that they agreed with the national board resolution.

Q (By Mr. Flynn) Now, who was present at that meeting of these defendants?

A Of these defendants, Blumberg and Braverman were present.

THE COURT: Whom did you say?

THE WITNESS: Dorothy--

W7k

MR. FLYNN: Mrs. Blumberg and Maurice Braverman.

THE COURT: Very well.

Q (By Mr. Flynn) Now, Mrs. Markward, after that session that you have just referred to was there a meeting of the national convention? Was there a national convention called after that, that you know of?

A There was a national convention. Prior to the national convention there was a national committee meeting, however, which we had a discussion of in the district. Again the same defendants were present, and at this time Al Lannon said that the National Committee had unanimously accepted the national board resolution with some amendments which strengthened it, and he at that time also said that Earl Browder was a liar when he had said that the national board had started this re-evaluation on its own, that Browder was such a bureaucrat that he would not have allowed this re-evaluation to begin until this French Communist leader had made this criticism of the American Communist Party and had made it possible for the American Communists to start this discussion and re-evaluation. Then we had a district convention, elected delegates to the national convention, where the Communist Party was reconstituted.

Q Now, who were those delegates that were elected to the national convention?

A Al Lannon and William Johnson went from this district.



W8k

Q From this district. Did you attend that convention?

A I did not.

Q Now, subsequent to that convention was there any meetings or conventions in Baltimore to act on what had transpired at that convention, at the national convention?

A There was -- the first session of the district convention was held prior to the national convention where the district -- the national board resolution as amended by the national committee meeting was unanimously approved, and there was at that time -- again Lannon made the keynote address, the criticisms to the effect that these wrong policies had affected the work of the organization and the District of Maryland, and that the theme of the convention revolved around the fact that had the leaders and the individual members been better indoctrinated with the basic theories of Marx and Lenin that they would not have been able to have been led astray with this revisionist line of Browder.

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Q (BY MR. FLYNN) Subsequent to that time was the Communist Party in the District, Number 4, the Maryland and the District of Columbia, was it re-established, brought back into being?

A With the Second Session of the Convention, after the National Convention, the District of the Communist Party had voted to change its name as such with the National idea that it would be the Communist Party of the District, Maryland and D. C.

Q When was that?

A That was held, the first session was in the latter part of July 1945, and the second session in the first part of August. There was a lapse of three weeks between them.

Q Where was the second session held?

A In the Finn Hall on Ponca Street, I believe.

Q The Finn Hall on Ponca Street in Baltimore?

A Yes.

Q In Highlandtown?

A Yes.

Q Now, I show you this book and ask you whether you can identify it and tell us what it is?

A This is a report of the Second Session of the District Convention.

Q This is a report gotten up by whom?

A At this session of the convention there were

2

stenographers present to take down the proceedings of the convention, and these were issued as being the proceedings of the convention to take back so they could explain to their clubs or their other members just what had taken place at the convention.

Q I won't ask you to go into detail on this.

MR. FLYNN: I would like to offer it in evidence if Your Honor please.

(Report of Second Session of  
Convention was marked  
Government's Exhibit 35.)

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) Now, at that meeting in August were any of the defendants elected to office?

A Yes. I was on the leadership and nominating committee of the convention.

Q You were on the nominating committee?

A That is right, sir. The District Committee of 45 people was elected, and on the committee Maurice Braverman and Dorothy Rose Blumberg and myself were elected to the District Committee.

THE COURT: I did not quite catch the answer. You say three persons including yourself as one were elected to what?

THE WITNESS The District Committee. That is the highest policy making body of the organization, the Communist Party of the District, Maryland and Washington, D. C.

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THE COURT: Who were the three who were elected?

THE WITNESS: Dorothy Rose Blumberg, Maurice  
Beverman, and myself. I was named, but I was also elected.

THE COURT: What?

THE WITNESS: I just named that I also was elected.

THE COURT: Well, what year was that?

THE WITNESS: In 1945, in August.

THE COURT: Elected to the District Committee?

THE WITNESS: Correct, sir.

THE COURT: By "District" do you mean the 4th  
District that we have heard about in this case?

THE WITNESS: That is correct, sir.

THE COURT: How many members were on the committee?

THE WITNESS: Forty-five at that time.

THE COURT: Forty-five?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: How long did they hold office under  
that election?

THE WITNESS: Until August of 1948.

THE COURT: Were the members elected for a certain  
period of time?

THE WITNESS: Yes, they were elected by the con-  
vention, and constitutionally they were to hold their office  
until the next convention of the Party. However, a confer-  
ence was called in 1946 to refresh this committee of forty-

five people, but the membership of these two people was not affected at that time.

THE COURT: Very well.

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) At that convention did Al Lannon make a report? You said he did.

A Yes.

Q Did he lay emphasis upon any particular phase of the work that they had re-established?

A The particular emphasis was upon the establishment of classes at all levels, with leadership as well as with the newest member to be sure they became thoroughly indoctrinated with Marxism-Leninism.

Q Subsequent to that time was there another meeting or convention in the District of Columbia to act upon what New York had done or the convention had done?

A The convention of the District of Columbia was delayed until October, <sup>but</sup> on the 14th of October a convention was held in which they reaffirmed the National policy.

Q This committee that you were elected a member of, did they hold regular meetings?

A It did.

Q Did it conduct the business of the organization of between the time/the conventions?

A It did.

Q Now, do you have any recollection of any particular

5

thing which came before your committee during the period of your membership on it?

MR. BUCHMAN: I object to that question, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Owens, would you read the question?

(The last question was read by the Reporter.)

THE COURT: I have to wait until the answer comes to see whether it is relevant. I overrule the objection.

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) Would you answer the question?

A There are a number of things which took place in that committee.

Q Well, if they are of any importance? Was there anything of any particular significance? If there was not, just say so.

A There were a number of meetings where there were particular discussions of some pertinence to this case.

MR. BUCHMAN: I object to that.

MR. BRAVERMAN: I object.

MR. BUCHMAN: I object to the question and I move to strike out the answer.

THE COURT: I do not see the importance or materiality of the question. Didn't she say there were things which came up for discussion?

MR. FLYNN: Yes, she said that.

THE COURT: She has not mentioned any particular thing.

6

MR. FLYNN: Not yet, no, sir.

THE COURT: Very well.

MR. FLYNN: I will go on to the next question, sir.

MR. BRAVERMAN: If Your Honor will indulge us for

just a moment, this is something that wasn't shown to us before trial. This is one of the documents that wasn't shown to us.

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) Do you recall a meeting of the District Committee, or the State Committee, of August 19, 1945?

A I do, sir.

Q I show you, Mrs. Markward, this paper and see if you can identify it (handing paper to the witness)?

A Yes. These are the minutes of the meeting which were mimeographed and distributed to the members of the committee subsequent to the meeting.

Q You say they were mimeographed and distributed to the members of the committee?

A That is right, yes.

Q Now, was there anything in these minutes -- for instance, who was elected to the office of chairman?

A Albert Blumberg.

Q Albert Blumberg. Who was Albert Blumberg?

MR. BUCHMAN: Objection, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Overruled.

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THE WITNESS: Well, he had been chairman of the District Organization, and he was also the husband of Mrs. Blumberg.

MR. BASSETT: I move that the answer be stricken, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Overruled.

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) Now, at that meeting, was there any elections to the Board at that time?

A There were.

Q There were, and who was elected to the Board?

A Do you want the chairman, or in general?

Q Yes.

A Did you say in general?

A To the Board.

A Do you want to know which ones of the defendants?

Q Of the defendants.

A Dorothy Rose Blumberg.

Q Now, was there anyone else? Was Albert Lannon elected?

A Yes, Al Lannon was elected. I can name several of the others.

THE COURT: Just a moment. I am not sure I understand the distinction between the committee and the Board.

MR. FLYNN: If Your Honor please --

THE COURT: The witness has said that the committee



3

was the highest authority in the district, and some other witness has referred to the Board, I think, in somewhat different terms. Does this witness know the difference?

THE WITNESS: I do, sir.

THE COURT: The difference between the committee and the Board?

THE WITNESS: I do, sir.

THE COURT: Well, if you do, please tell us.

THE WITNESS: Well, constitutionally the District Committee is the highest in the District. For practical purposes, the District Board has superior power to the committee, and in fact the important decisions were all made in the Board. During my time, I never heard of any decision made by the District Board argued or rejected by the District Committee. The District Board was a smaller body for more important members of the committee.

MR. BRAVERMAN: Your Honor, I ask the witness' answer be stricken. I think it is a conclusion on the part of the witness.

THE COURT: Oh, no, I don't think it is subject to that objection. Here is a witness, who was for several years at least, a member of the committee. I think the answer is entirely legally proper.

Go ahead, Mr. Flynn.

MR. FLYNN: I would like to offer this in evidence,

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may it please the Court.

THE CLERK: Government Exhibit 36.

(Mimeographed Minutes of  
Committee Hearing, dated  
August 19, 1945, was marked  
Government's Exhibit 36.)

MR. BRAVERMAN: What exhibit is that?

THE CLERK: Thirty-six.

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) Was there a meeting of this committee held in Baltimore in August of 1945, a second session of the meeting that you have referred to, at which time there was business transacted, the same kind of business transacted as at the original meeting?

A Of the District Committee?

Q My notes say it was the State Committee meeting, the second session. Now, maybe I am wrong.

A I don't recall a second meeting.

MR. FLYNN: I withdraw that.

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) Was there a meeting held in January of 1946? Maybe I can refresh your recollection by showing you this, and then I will show it to these gentlemen (handing paper to the witness).

MR. BUCHMAN: Your Honor, I object to the witness' recollection being refreshed before a question is directed to her.

THE COURT: I am just trying to think under what point of judicial procedure that would come.

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I know of none. Overruled.

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) You do remember this meeting?

A Yes, sir.

Q Well, I show you this and ask you if you can identify that as the minutes of that meeting (handing paper to the witness)?

A That is correct, sir.

Q Now, was there any reference in those minutes to any defendants here?

MR. BASSETT: Your Honor, objection.

MR. BRAVERMAN: We haven't seen it.

MR. FLYNN: Well, I am sorry. I will show it to you (handing paper to Mr. Braverman).

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) Where was this meeting held, if you recall?

A No, I don't, sir.

Q What year was it in? It don't have any year on the top of it.

A In 1946.

MR. BASSETT: Objection.

THE COURT: Overruled.

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) Now, was there any reference in there to any of the defendants in this case?

MR. BASSETT: Objection, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I sustain the objection to that ques-

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tion, the way it is put.

MR. FLYNN: Well, these are the minutes of the meeting, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I know, Mr. Flynn, but first, in order for subject matter to be relevant, you have to ask the witness whether she was present at the time referred to in the subject matter, whether she has any recollection upon the subject matter, or if she had no recollection upon the subject matter, and whether she made this memorandum here, or if she can otherwise identify it, who made it, and if it refreshes her recollection. In that way it might be admissible.

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) Were you present at this meeting?

A I was. That was the meeting where I was added to the District Board.

Q That is where you were added to the District Board?

A That is right, sir.

Q At that meeting was there any discussion, or any action taken, as to who was to be the head of the Party in Maryland?

A It was at this meeting that it was reported that the National Committee had asked that Al Lannon, the chairman, be released from activity here to take another important assignment, and a suggestion was made that Phil Frankfeld having been assigned to this District to be the new District Chairman.

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MR. FLYNN: I offer this in evidence, may it please the Court.

MR. BUCHMAN: I object to that.

THE COURT: I am not sure that the paper itself is admissible in evidence. I gather that the witness did not keep the minutes, is that right?

THE WITNESS: These were official minutes prepared at the direction of the board to be given to me as a member of the board.

THE COURT: Were they given to you?

THE WITNESS: That's right.

THE COURT: This paper came to you or has been in your possession?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: I did not understand that. I think that that makes it admissible.

(Whereupon, minutes of State Board meeting marked Government's Exhibit No. 37.)

THE COURT: What is it now that is delaying us?

MR. FLYNN: The gentleman was looking at the paper I showed the lady.

THE COURT: Is this some new paper?

MR. FLYNN: Yes, this is the first time it has been in. It is the same paper she was talking about a moment ago but they had not seen it up until now, so I am

C2k

letting them examine it.

Q (By Mr. Flynn) I hand you this paper and ask you what it is, first of all, and whether or not you got that in the same manner you described you got the one paper?

A That is correct.

Q This is the minutes of a meeting of what date?

A January 29.

Q What year?

A 1946.

Q Is there any particular section there with reference to any of the defendants in this case or one of the officers of District 4?

A Dorothy Rose was to be a member of the full-time staff.

Q When you say Dorothy Rose, I want to call your attention to one thing. I notice that only the first names are in these minutes, that the last name does not appear. Is there any particular significance in that?

A It is a security measure of the Party. It was their policy not to put the full name of Party members in documents, and they did do it carelessly occasionally but the policy was not to do it.

Q All through these minutes is only reference made to the first names and not their last names?

A That is correct.

C3k

Q You referred to Dorothy Rose there. What was the reference to her in that particular instance?

A That she should be District Secretary. I said "Dorothy Rose." I should have said Dorothy Rose Blumberg.

Q This reference there is Dorothy Rose, and that means Dorothy Rose Blumberg?

A Yes.

THE COURT: She was to do what?

THE WITNESS: To be District Secretary of the Communist Party in the Maryland District.

MR. BASSETT: I object. We have no idea where the meeting was held.

THE COURT: Overruled.

Q (By Mr. Flynn) Is there any further reference in here?

A Dorothy Rose and Maurice Braverman were to be members of the organization department.

THE COURT: Just what is that?

THE WITNESS: That is the department of the organization which is responsible for collecting dues, seeing that the Daily Worker and the press is circulated, the education, to take care of classes being organized, to see that literature is circulated, that funds are raised, that propaganda and agitation is prepared and distributed by the Communist Party members of the district. I believe

C4k

that is all of the functions. I may have missed one or two.

Q (By Mr. Flynn) I ask you, Mrs. Markward, reference in that minute to Mr. Braverman, I notice only his first name is used there.

A Only his first name.

Q And there is no question about who is meant?

A No, sir.

MR. FLYNN: I offer this in evidence, may it please the Court.

MR. BUCHMAN: I object to the admission of the minutes as not being properly authenticated.

THE COURT: I understand the witness says this is a paper that was given to her in her capacity, as she has described as minutes of the meeting to which reference has been made. For that reason, I overrule the objection.

(Minutes of Meeting marked  
Government's Exhibit No. 38.)

Q (By Mr. Flynn) I shew you this, Mrs. Markward, and ask you whether or not you received this paper -- first of all, what is it and did you receive it in the same manner you have described the other papers?

A It is exactly the same sort.

Q Is it the minutes of a meeting?

A It is.

Q Where and when?



C5k

A At the home of Dorothy Rose Blumberg.

Q On what date?

A The 9th of February, 1946.

Q Was there any particular business transacted?

I am referring particularly to the third paragraph.

A The board went on record endorsing the statement of the national Party opposing the expulsion of Earl Browder.

Q That was the main business of that meeting?

A Yes.

MR. FLYNN: I offer this in evidence.

(Thereupon, Minutes of Meeting of  
February 9, 1946 marked Government's  
Exhibit No. 39.)

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MR. BUCHMAN: I object. I offer my same objection to that document.

THE COURT: Overruled.

Q (By Mr. Flynn) At the meeting of the district committee, were the instructions of the national board discussed and carried out?

MR. BASSETT: Objected to.

THE COURT: Overruled.

A They were discussed and the members of the national board, in conformity with the policy of democratic centralism, went through the process of forming a resolution in agreement with the national board resolution.

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Q Now, did you attend a district conference -- oh, when did you first meet Philip Frankfeld?

A In the early Spring of 1946. I don't recall exactly what the date was.

Q Where did you meet him, if you recall?

A In the Communist Party office in Washington, D. C.

Q Washington, D. C. Now, did you have an office in the Communist Party office in Washington? Did you have headquarters there?

A Yes, and I was at that time a paid Party functionary in Washington, D. C., and was in the office a half day five days a week.

Q When you say "a paid Party functionary," just what do you mean Mrs. Markward?

A Well, the Communist Party term is that a paid party functionary is a professional revolutionary, and that is the way it was expressed to me by Phil Frankfeld at later times, and also I discussed this with Roy Wood on several occasions as to the great honor to be considered a professional revolutionary.

THE COURT: I do not, myself, get the connection from what the witness has said between a paid party functionary and a professional -- if that is the word she used -- revolutionary.

MR. FLYNN: Professional revolutionary.

W2k

THE COURT: I do not get the relation.

Q (By Mr. Flynn) Well, by a "paid party functionary," do you mean by that that you were paid a salary?

A That is correct, sir.

Q Now, what work did you perform for the salary?

A Well, initially I was hired as a part-time office worker, which function I only practised for a month or two, and I found that I had too many assignments within the party to be able to successfully carry them out. Another office worker was hired and I was paid this salary as Secretary-Treasurer of the Party. I went off salary during the latter part of 1946 but still was considered a functionary and a professional revolutionary after that because I continued to spend my entire time in Party activities.

Q Now, Mrs. Markward, you referred to this professional revolutionary?

A Yes.

Q Now, can you tell His Honor and the ladies and gentlemen of the Jury just what you mean by that, what is meant by it?

MR. BUCHMAN: I object to the question, Your Honor.

MR. BASSETT: It is already answered.

MR. FLYNN: Well, it is not already answered. I am asking it, of course, because Your Honor asked a question about it. They say it is already answered, but I do not think

W3k

it has been.

THE COURT: She used that phrase, and I did not get the relation between paid party functionary and professional revolutionary, and I think it is necessary to have the witness clear up what, if anything, she is talking about in that connection.

Q (By Mr. Flynn) Can you do that, Mrs. Markward?

MR. BUCHMAN: I object to the question, sir.

THE COURT: Overruled.

A The Party description of a professional revolutionary is one who is devoting their entire life to bring about a successful revolution, and that means that they are subject to be sent wherever they are needed, whenever they are needed, that their personal wishes have nothing to do with it, but that they are completely the tools of the Communist Party organization of the United States of America.

THE COURT: Very well. Proceed.

Q (By Mr. Flynn) When you first met Mr. Frankfeld who introduced him to you?

A Al Lannon.

Q Al Lannon. Now, was he elected to District Chairman by the District Committee?

A He was.

Q And that, you say, was in what year?

A It was in the Spring of 1946.

Wlk

Q Now, in September, the 14th or 15th, 1946, was there a district conference held in Baltimore which you attended?

A September.

Q September it was?

A Yes, it was.

Q Now, at that particular meeting was there any one of the defendants that came into the picture that had been in before, so to speak?

A Well, it was at this meeting that Roy Wood was made a member of the District Committee. The purpose of calling this conference was to refresh the membership of the District Committee. Fifteen or more of the District Committee members were removed and new members elected to take their place. Subsequently Roy Wood was made a member also of the District Board.

Q Now, was there any discussion at that time about any security measures brought up?

A That--

MR. BUCHMAN: I object to the question.

THE COURT: Now, your question is: Was anything brought up at that meeting about security measures?

MR. FLYNN: Yes.

THE COURT: And the question was objected to. I am not clear myself as to what you mean or what the witness is

W5k

being interrogated about under the phrase "security measures."

MR. FLYNN: Well, may it please the Court, she has already referred to security measures in reference to the fact that only the first names were used in these minutes.

THE COURT: Oh, yes.

MR. FLYNN: And I want to ask her whether or not it was a general policy, it was discussed, and what was decided about it.

THE COURT: Now, this was a meeting in what year?

MR. FLYNN: In 1946, sir.

THE COURT: What time of the year?

MR. FLYNN: In September, the 14th or 15th, 1946.

THE COURT: Well, who was present at the time?

Q (By Mr. Flynn) You say that Roy Wood was elected to the Board at that time, or the Committee?

A That is right, he was present, Maurice Braverman was present, Phil Frankfeld was present, Regina Frankfeld was present, Dorothy Rose Blumberg was present.

THE COURT: Now, when you ask whether anything was said about the security measures do you mean merely to talk about it or action taken on it?

MR. FLYNN: Whether or not there were any plans laid, any discussion of any security measures, and any plans that were laid to be carried out at a future date.

MR. BUCHMAN: Your Honor, my objection runs to the

W6k

leading nature of the question. She could be asked what was done at the meeting. It is a little late now, but that was the basis of my objection, sir.

THE COURT: I think you had better rephrase the question, Mr. Flynn, so as to give an opportunity to the other side to object if they wish.

Q (By Mr. Flynn) This meeting, Mrs. Markward, on September 14th, held in Baltimore, which meeting you say these defendants attended, was there any special action taken with reference to security measures of the Party?

A ~~There was.~~

MR. BUCHMAN: I object to that, sir.

THE COURT: It is overruled in that form.

Q (By Mr. Flynn) You say they were?

A They were.

Q Now, what were they?

A Well, there was a rather extensive report and discussion on the needs to tighten up the organization of the Communist Party for the security of the organization; that in order to properly function as a revolutionary organization they must stop discussing all their plans over the telephone; that no plans for meetings and discussion of party affairs should be made over the telephone; that they might be overheard; that they should not mail notices of meetings; that the beginning of a group system where a leading party member had a

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W7k

group of three to five other party members to be in contact should be established so they could be used if and when needed, so that if it became necessary for the Party to go underground no -- the Party could continue to function without being hampered, but no Party member would in that case know more than three or four other party members.

Q You say it became necessary for the Party to go underground. What do you mean by that?

A To function illegally if it were suppressed in the United States.

Q I didn't understand. If it became necessary for it to function illegally if it became suppressed in the United States.

MR. BUCHMAN: I move the question and answer be stricken, sir.

THE COURT: Overruled.

Q (By Mr. Flynn) Do you know whether or not any of the decisions that were made at that particular meeting in reference to security were carried out?

A They were.

Q Now, will you tell us, please, what they were and how they were carried out?

A Well, I believe I mentioned that the establishment of the group system, the ceasing to use the telephone as a--



W8k

MR. BRAVERMAN: Object, Your Honor. I think she is testifying to hearsay material here.

THE WITNESS: I was asked.

MR. BRAVERMAN: How it was carried out.

THE COURT: I did not hear exactly what she said. The witness perhaps does not speak as distinctly with respect to each word as would be desirable, and I am not clear just what she did say. So far as I heard her answer, though, it seems to me to be relevant.

Now, possibly you had better ask her the question again, Mr. Flynn, and speak a little more slowly, if you will, Mrs. Markward.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: And try to pronounce each word distinctly so that I can hear it, as well as the members of the Jury. They are in front of you. I am more or less on the side. You are looking to the other side, and that perhaps is the reason I have not caught every word.

Go ahead, now.

Q (By Mr. Flynn) Now, Mrs. Markward, you have referred to these security measures that were discussed at this meeting. I am asking you now, do you know of your own knowledge whether or not any of these measures -- the security measures were carried out, and if so what were they?

W9k

MR. BUCHMAN: I object to the question.

THE COURT: Overruled.

A Well, the conference voted that these should be carried out. As a member of the District Committee and the District Board I was responsible to see that they were carried out, particularly in reference to Washington, D. C. Now, these were not all put into effect immediately. It was not until 1949 that this thing actually got to the working operation in the Party, but they began to practice it and to understand what it was going to be, and in 1949 were able to actually function entirely within the security framework they had set up at this conference in 1946.

Q (By Mr. Flynn) Now, did you attend a District Committee meeting in Baltimore on October 20, 1946, at 1019 West North Avenue? Do you recall whether you attended that meeting or not?

A It slips my mind.

Q Well, then, we will go on.

Now, between April and September, 1947, or after October, 1946, were you active in the Party?

A I was.

Q I mean, was there a period of inactivity because of the fact that your child was being born?

A Yes, there was a period from the first of April through August of 1947 I was inactive in the Party.

W10k

Q Now, subsequent to that time, about September 19, 1947, did you attend a board meeting, a District Board meeting at the home of Phil Frankfeld?

A I did.

Q Now, will you tell us who was present at that meeting?

A Phil Frankfeld was present, Dorothy Blumberg was present, Maurice Braverman was present, and the discussion there was based on a speech which Vishinsky had made, I believe, to the United Nations. Frankfeld had prepared an extensive written report based on that speech. He stated that all the members of the District Board should read and study the speech and consider this as the attitude of the Soviet Union towards the United States, and it should be the attitude of the Communist Party members toward the Government of the United States.

Q That was the Vishinsky speech at the United Nations?

A That is right, sir.

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THE COURT: I think you had better read me that answer. In that question the witness was looking at you rather than at the jury, and I did not hear it.

me  
Read/the answer please.

(The next to last answer and the last question and answer were read by the Reporter.)

THE COURT: Well, which particular speech is this of Mr. Vishinsky that is referred to?

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) Can you answer the question of the Court? Do you know which particular speech, or what was the subject matter of Mr. Vishinsky's speech?

A Well, the speech where he characterized the United States Government as being imperialist, as being run by Wall Street war mongers, as being an aggressive government which was trying to enslave the rest of the world, economically at least.

THE COURT: What is the date of this?

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) What was that date?

A The meeting was September of 1947. The speech had been sometime prior to that.

Q Yes. September 1947?

A Yes.

Q That was held at the home of Philip Frankfeld?

A Yes.

THE COURT: November 1947?

MR. FLYNN: September.

THE WITNESS: September.

MR. FLYNN: September 1947.

THE COURT: September 1947?

MR. FLYNN: Yes.

THE COURT: Very well.

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) Now, then in November or December 1947 did you attend a District Committee meeting in Baltimore?

A I did.

Q At that particular meeting was there any special action taken as to the defendant George Meyers?

A That is right, sir.

Q What was that action?

A Well, at this meeting it was reported that he had been in attendance at the National Party Training School in New York, and at this meeting he was made Labor Secretary of the Communist Party which was a paid Party post with particular activity to be concentration in the steel and maritime industry at that time.

THE COURT: What is meant by the phrase "Labor Secretary"?

THE WITNESS: Well, he was the Party member responsible to see that the Communist Party members who were members of the trade unions were active members of their trade unions, to try to be in a position where they

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could wield power in their trade unions and to move the trade unions to follow the Communist Party line.

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) Now, at that meeting was there distributed to the members and yourself a paper known as or headed "Outlines for Discussions on Concentration"?

A Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Well, I think it is time to take our ten minute recess for the morning.

Recess for ten minutes.

(Thereupon, at 11:28 a. m., a ten minute recess was taken, after which the following occurred:)

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) Mrs. Markward, I asked you before the recess whether or not you could identify this paper. What is it, please?

A This is the Outline for the District Committee Members, that they were given to take into their various clubs, into all the clubs of the Communist Party, so that all the members would understand the Communist Party policy on concentration.

Q This then is "Outlines for Discussion on Concentration". I show you this and call your attention to number three and ask you whether or not that was the foundation for the policy on concentration that you were supposed to use?

A That is correct.

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11:40

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MR. FLYNN: I would like, may it please the Court, first of all to offer it in evidence and then have it marked and read from it.

("Outlines for Discussion on Concentration" marked Government Exhibit 40.)

MR. FLYNN: It is paragraph 3 on page 2, which says: "Most progressive unions will never be more than just that unless there is a Communist Party and Communists within the union to interpret events, to be constantly urging the necessity for transforming the economic action into political action. 'The role of the Party is to march ahead of the working class, to arouse the masses on the point of class consciousness and to lead the movement in its wake'."

That quotation is taken from Stalin's "Foundations of Leninism".

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) Now, then, at this last meeting you referred to, which was the District meeting in 1947, at which time you said the report was that George Meyers had been to the training school. After that time, with reference to concentration in the industries, did George Meyers take any particular action --

MR. BUCHMAN: I object.

THE COURT: Overruled.

THE WITNESS: His particular role was to work

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with the trade unions, specifically in the steel industry, to see that the policy of concentration was fully carried out and to arouse even the non-steel workers to support of the workers in their activity within the steel industry.

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) What was the purpose, the reason for this concentration in these industries, what was the ultimate purpose to be accomplished?

MR. BUCHMAN: I object.

THE COURT: I think you must show that the witness herself knows that in some way.

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) Was there any discussion by any of these folks at the concentration meetings or any meetings you attended as to what would be the ultimate outcome of the concentration in the industries, the heavy industries?

MR. BUCHMAN: Objected to.

THE COURT: Overruled.

THE WITNESS: There was.

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) What was it, please?

A The discussion was that the Party, the Communist Party policy, in order to carry out the successful revolution, they had to have under their control the most basic workers in the United States. In the area of Baltimore the steel industry was considered the largest and most basic industry and all their efforts oriented toward moving the workers in that industry, so that they would follow the



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leadership of the Communist Party toward the revolution to change our system of government.

Q Mrs. Markward, did you attend the meeting of December 5, 1947, in Baltimore, which was held on McCullough Street, District Board Meeting, December 5, 1947?

A Yes, I was there. This wasn't the meeting where George Meyers --

Q No.

A That was subsequent.

Q Did you attend the meeting where the Youth movement was discussed?

A Yes, I recall that meeting.

MR. BRAVERMAN: I object to leading the witness. Obviously she does not recall the meeting.

THE COURT: If the witness says she does not recall the meeting, that is the answer to it.

MR. BRAVERMAN: That was the impression I got from her comment and he is leading her.

THE COURT: Her attention is now directed to the more particular matter and I don't know whether she recalls that or not. Finish your question, Mr. Flynn.

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) Do you recall the meeting at which the Youth movement was discussed?

A Yes.

Q Was that the meeting held on December 5, 1947?

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MR. BUCHMAN: I object to the two questions as leading and suggestive.

THE WITNESS: That is correct.

THE COURT: I do not think either one of those questions is leading and objectionable. They call the witness' attention to a specific matter. That is not a leading question. A leading question is one which is framed in such a way that it is open to the suspicion that the lawyer is testifying rather than the witness. Go ahead, Mr. Flynn.

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) At that meeting, were any of the defendants present that you recall?

A Very well. Maurice Braverman and Dorothy Rose Blumberg and Phil Frankfeld.

Q On January 9th, did you attend a District Board meeting on Aisquith Street in Baltimore, at which time the Taft-Hartley Bill was discussed?

A I did.

Q Who was present at that meeting of the defendants, please, if you recall? That was January 9, 1948.

A My recollection is that they were all present.

Q They were all present.

MR. MEYERS: I am a little unclear on that answer and question.

THE COURT: Let's have it made clear for you,

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Mr. Meyers. Read the answer.

(Answer repeated by the Reporter.)

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) Mrs. Markward, in the discussion at that meeting of the Taft-Hartley Bill, was there any particular action taken as to what conduct, how the Party would conduct themselves in reference to that particular Bill?

A The first thing that we were to express their opposition to the Bill; secondly the Communist Party members who were in a position to have to sign the non-Communist affidavit under that Bill, they did not want them to purger themselves if they could help it, that they think perhaps there would be one or two who might sign the thing for a Court test on the thing; also the general position was that the resignation from the Party would be post-dated in general to allow any Communist Party member who may have to sign a non-Communist affidavit to sign without having the purgery thing apply.

Q At that time, was there any movement on as to special Week-End Schools?

A There was.

Q Did you have any connection with the Week-End Schools? Were you selected as a person to have any connection with it?

A Yes, I was urged to attend these Week-End Schools. I believe I was unable to attend the one that came up about

7

that time because of illness. I participated in the plans to make that school and received an official letter from the District notifying me or inviting me to the school.

Q I show you this. Is this the official letter you received?

A That is correct.

Q Who signed it?

A Dorothy Rose Blumberg.

Q Signed as what?

A Educational Director of the District.

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11:50

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Q (By Mr. Flynn) What is the date of this letter, Mrs. Markward, please (handing paper to the witness)?

A The 12th of February, 1948.

MR. FLYNN: I would like to offer that in evidence, may it please the Court.

(Thereupon, letter dated February 12, 1948 from Dorothy Rose Blumberg to Witness Markward was marked Government Exhibit No. 41.)

Q (By Mr. Flynn) Now, was there a District Board meeting held February 27, 1948, at which time there was a decision to hold classes?

A That is correct, sir.

Q Now, will you tell us who was present at that meeting?

A Maurice Braverman and Dorothy Blumberg and Phil Frankfeld.

Q What decision was made about classes and where were they to be held?

A That a series of classes was to be held at the home of Maurice Braverman.

Q At the home of Maurice Braverman, and who was to conduct these classes, and what were they to be about?

A Well, they were to be classes on the basic classics of Marxism-Leninism, and particularly were for some of the white collar people in Baltimore, Maryland.

Q Now, when you say "white collar people," what do

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you mean by "white collar people"?

A Well, they were people who were given special security within the Communist Party. While the security was to apply to the Party as a whole, a number of people weren't supposed to be known as Communists, and these were people in the various professional classes, and people who were employed in sensitive places. They weren't to be identified publicly as Communists, and they didn't meet in public places where the Communists met.

THE COURT: Now, I am afraid I didn't catch that. The witness says, I believe, that there were classes on the basic principles of Marxism and so on, and they were to be held at the home of Mr. Braverman. Then she said something about the white collar classes. Now, from there on I didn't catch what she said.

Q (By Mr. Flynn) Well, now, Mrs. Markward, will you talk slowly?

A I am sorry, sir.

Q And tell His Honor what your answer was.

A I was explaining the security of the white collar group within the Communist Party, that they received special security from the Communist Party.

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THE COURT: What do you mean by "special security from the Communist Party"?

THE WITNESS: Well, the Communist Party didn't ask

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them to participate in the public activity of the Party such as distributing leaflets, selling the Daily Worker, that type of activity. They weren't put in a position where they would have people see that they were a member of the Communist Party.

THE COURT: Well, were they members?

THE WITNESS: They were members of the Communist Party, yes. It was just to each other. You see, it was a question of them not having to say to a non-Communist that they were a member of the Communist Party.

THE COURT: How could they become members of the Communist Party? Do you mean they were elected as members, or were they given Party cards, or what? How did you know they were going to be Party members?

THE WITNESS: You become a member of the Party by having one or two members of the Communist Party decide to sponsor you as a member. They asked their Club if they would accept Joe Doe as a member of their Club of the Communist Party, and he becomes a member of that Club of the Communist Party, and he is only known to the members of his particular Club in particular.

THE COURT: Well, to become a member of the Communist Party, do you have to have any identification, or any written evidence of it?

THE WITNESS: The policy is to fill out an applica-

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tion blank, which is to be signed by the member who was sponsoring you as a member. In other words, he is described to his fellow members in the Club, that you will be a good Communist, and will not take an anti-Party role.

THE COURT: Then, do I understand you to say, it is not necessary to have a card issued to you? I think you have exhibited a card here which was issued to them. You say that isn't a necessary formality to become a member of the Communist Party?

THE WITNESS: The card is issued after you are a member of the Communist Party, but at the time I was in the Communist Party you didn't have to use that card, as I explained, as a means of identification. Some members would tear up their cards, and never have them, but they were issued on an annual basis in the registration.

THE COURT: Well, now, when you speak of "white collar classes" who had special security or relation, such as you mentioned, are you speaking about people who have been actually elected into the Communist Party?

THE WITNESS: That is correct, sir.

THE COURT: That are without cards?

THE WITNESS: That is correct, sir.

THE COURT: Very well.

Q (By Mr. Flynn) Now, then, you say that these classes that were to be held at Braverman's home were for the



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white collar section?

A That is right, sir.

Q Well, who was the head of the white collar section of District No. 4?

MR. BUCHMAN: I object to that question, Your Honor.

MR. FLYNN: If you know.

THE COURT: Overruled.

THE WITNESS: My recollection is at that particular time it was Maurice Braverman.

Q (By Mr. Flynn) Maurice Braverman, and did I understand you to say that this white collar section was made up of, well, professional people and office workers, people of that type?

A Well, professional people and people who worked in offices, where a person was known as a Communist Party member couldn't work.

Q Could work?

A Could not. I say, if he were known as a Communist Party member he couldn't work there.

Q Couldn't work?

A That is right.

Q Was there a May-Day rally held in Washington?

A There was.

Q When was it held?

THE COURT: What year?

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Q (By Mr. Flynn) What year was this?

A In 1948.

Q In 1948.

A Yes, and it was the very early May, it was on Mother's Day, and--

THE COURT: Wait a minute. Wait until you get another question. You have already answered the question,

Q (By Mr. Flynn) Where was this rally, now?

A In the National Press Club.

Q In the National Press Club?

A That is right.

Q Now, what is the significance of having a May-Day rally?

A Well, May-Day is one of the annual holidays--

MR. BUCHMAN: Pardon me.

I object to this question, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I will overrule the objection.

Go ahead.

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THE WITNESS: It is one of the annual holidays which is celebrated by the Communist Party, being very significant within the history of the Party's history. I believe it was in regard to some labor demonstrations which had taken place on that day, and yearly they pay tribute to the persons who had been involved in that violence.

Q (By Mr. Flynn) Well, now, at this May-Day rally in

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Washington, were any of the defendants present?

A They were.

Q And who were they?

A Phil Frankfeld, Roy Wood--just a minute, I beg your pardon. It was Phil Frankfeld and George Meyers. Roy Wood was not present.

THE COURT: You say Roy Wood was not present?

THE WITNESS: It was Phil Frankfeld and George Meyers.

Q (By Mr. Flynn) At that rally, did you have any special speaker?

A Elizabeth Gurley Flynn from the National Committee office spoke, and Gehrhart Eisler.

Q Gehrhart Eisler; who is Gehrhart Eisler?

A He was a leading Communist member who was at that time under charges which were to lead to his deportation from this country.

MR. BUCHMAN: Your Honor, I move the answer, the last answer be stricken, because it is irrelevant and immaterial.

THE COURT: Well, I think it may be, so I will strike it out.

Q (By Mr. Flynn) Now, in July of 1948, was there a city committee meeting of the District of Columbia in Washington, at which any of the defendants here attended?

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A In July of 1948?

Q Yes, July 9, 1948.

A Are you referring to the city membership meeting, sir?

Q The city committee meeting. That is what my book here says. General membership.

A It was general membership meeting. It was a meeting in which Phil Frankfeld spoke.

Q Was anyone else of the defendants there at that time?

A I believe not.

Q Now, then, did you attend a District convention held in July, 1948, at Baltimore?

A I did.

Q Now, will you tell us who was present at that convention of the defendants, if you can?

A They were all present, sir.

Q They were all present. Where was that convention held?

A One session was held at the Finn Hall and another session was held on Madison Avenue.

Q Now, at that convention was there a board elected?

A A District Committee?

Q A District Committee, yes.

A That is right, sir.

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Q Who was elected to the District Committee at that time?

A Phil Frankfeld, Roy Wood, George Meyers, Maurice Braverman; I was elected.

Q Now, how long were they elected for? For what period of time in 1948?

A Well, they were elected again until the time of the next convention.

Q How long would that be?

A Well, constitutionally it should have been two years.

Q Two years. That would make it 1950, wouldn't it? Now, at that convention you say that all of the defendants were present?

A That's right, sir.

Q Was there also a convention held in the District of Columbia shortly after the Baltimore convention?

A There was.

Q Who was present among the defendants at that time?

A Phil Frankfeld and Roy Wood.

Q Now, at that time what position was Roy Wood holding in the Party?

A He had come to Washington to be the organizational secretary for the City of Washington, D. C., and he came to Washington just prior to the convention. He did not make the

W2k

secretary's report to the convention. I made that report, but he was present in the organizational panel where that was done, with Phil Frankfeld.

Q Now, you say he was made the head of the Washington Section?

A He was at that time. He was at that time to be the organizational secretary of the Washington Section.

Q Now, that is the top office in--

A No. That was -- they had a chairman at that time. William Taylor was Chairman. He was Organizational Secretary, but he came into Washington; they had had some difficulty in filling that post, and it was at this time that to the District Committee Frankfeld very harshly criticized some 18--

MR. WRIGHT: Your Honor, I object to this as completely unresponsive to the question which, as I understand it, was: Is organizational secretary the top job? All the rest I move be stricken out.

THE COURT: That is about all I heard. Read what she said, please, Mr. Stenographer.

(The last question and answer were read by the reporter.)

THE COURT: Well, I will strike it out.

Q (By Mr. Flynn) Well, at that convention did Mr. Frankfeld make any report as to the reason why Wood was being made an officer?

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MR. BUCHMAN: I object to that question, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I see no objection to that.

MR. BUCHMAN: A leading question.

MR. FLYNN: Now, will you take it very slowly?

THE COURT: It is not a leading question, in my judgment.

MR. BUCHMAN: He could have asked what occurred at the convention, but it was directed--

THE COURT: I say, it is not a leading question, in my judgment.

Go ahead, Mr. Flynn.

THE WITNESS: Phil Frankfeld criticized the members who had refused to accept the post of organizational secretary in the District of Columbia and spent some time in glorifying the role of party functionaries who were -- the professional revolutionaries who were going to be the vanguard of the Communist Party which was to lead the people of America to a revolution.

MR. BUCHMAN: If the Court please, I move the answer be stricken, and particularly her characterization.

THE COURT: I overrule it.

Go ahead, Mr. Flynn.

Q (By Mr. Flynn) Now, in 1948 who was elected the Treasurer of the Communist Party in District No. 4?

A At a District Committee meeting subsequent to the

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district convention Dorothy Rose Blumberg was made Treasurer of the District.

Q Was George Meyers elected to any post at that convention?

A He was made the labor secretary, with particular assignment and concentration in the steel industry.

Q Now, at that time was there any discussion about anyone being sent to the National Training School,--

MR. BUCHMAN: I object to that question.

Q --having been sent?

MR. BUCHMAN: I object to that question, if Your Honor please.

THE COURT: Overruled.

A There was a discussion of a National Training School to be held at that time. There were two members to go from the District, one from Maryland and one from Washington, D.C. The question of my attending as the member from Washington, D. C., came up, but Sally Peak was selected instead because she was a Negro woman trade union leader, and they felt that her Marxist-Leninist teachings could be better applied to more people if she went instead.

MR. BUCHMAN: Pardon me, if the Court please. She is testifying about impressions, "felt," and so on. I move the answer be stricken.

MR. FLYNN: Just what she knows.



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THE COURT: It depends on whether her last answer about her successful rivals for some position was based on what was said by the people who elected her.

Was it or not?

THE WITNESS: It was.

THE COURT: Very well. Overrule that.

Q (By Mr. Flynn) Now, who was sent to the school from the Baltimore Section?

A Jean Frankfeld.

Q Regina Frankfeld?

A That is right.

Q Had she been to the school at the time of the convention in 1948?

A It was subsequent to that.

Q Subsequent to that?

A That is right.

Q Do you know what school she went to?

A To the National Party Training School. I believe this one was particularly for women.

MR. BUCHMAN: I move the answer be stricken, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Overruled so far.

Q (By Mr. Flynn) Now, in September, 1948, did you attend a District Committee meeting in Baltimore?

A What time, sir?

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Q September of 1948. The exact date I don't have.

A Yes, sir.

Q Can you tell who was present at that meeting, that is, of the defendants?

A Phil Frankfeld, Dorothy Blumberg, Maurice Braverman, George Meyers.

Q Now, in December of 1948 was there a District Committee meeting held at 1029 East Baltimore Street in Baltimore, Maryland? A District Committee meeting on December 5, 1948, held at 1029 East Baltimore Street?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, can you tell us who of the defendants was present at that meeting?

A Phil Frankfeld, Jean Frankfeld, Dorothy Blumberg and George Meyers.

Q Was there any national officer present at that meeting?

A Jack Kling.

Q And he was from the national office?

A That is correct, sir.

Q Was there any particular thing that he talked about at that meeting?

A The main report at that meeting was made by George Meyers. The meeting was directed toward the policy of concentration. George Meyers stated at that meeting that if the

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Communist Party could move the steel industry in the State of Maryland, that they can move the State and move the country. Jack Kling agreed with what George Meyers had said essentially and said that this was in line with the national policy of concentration.

THE COURT: Did you say -- excuse me.

MR. FLYNN: Pardon me. Go ahead, sir.

THE COURT: Did you say that at this last meeting Mrs. Frankfeld, Regina Frankfeld, was present? I am not sure whether you did or not.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

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THE COURT: Now, in what capacity, if you know, was she present? Was she an officer or otherwise?

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THE WITNESS: The district committee was enlarged and they invited the active Party members, the Party members who were carrying out the role in furthering the Party policy were invited.

THE COURT: She was not a member of the Committee?

THE WITNESS: Not at that time, no.

THE COURT: She had no office at that time?

THE WITNESS: Not at that time.

THE COURT: You are speaking of a time, December 1948?

THE WITNESS: That is correct, sir.

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) You say, if I understand you correctly, you said George Meyers made this report, and he said if the Communist Party can move the steel industry they can move the state or the nation, or something to that effect?

A Yes.

Q Now, did you attend a meeting of the District Committee at 1023 East Fayette Street on January 22, 1949 in which there was some discussion of the Ober Bill?

A That is correct.

Q Now, can you tell us who of the defendants were present at that meeting?

A They were all present.

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Q All of them?

A Yes.

Q All were present?

A Yes.

Q In February 1949 did you attend a District Committee meeting at 1023 East Fayette Street at which an organizational secretary was elected?

A Yes.

Q Who of the defendants attended that meeting?

A The defendants, all of the defendants were present at that meeting with the exception of Jean Frankfeld; but it was at that meeting that the District Committee elected Jean Frankfeld to be the District Organizational Secretary.

Q District Organizational Secretary?

A Yes.

Q Now, that was in 1949?

A Yes.

THE COURT: What is the office? District what?

THE WITNESS: Organizational Secretary.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) Was that after Jean Frankfeld had returned from the National Training School?

A That was correct.

THE COURT: That is a leading question.

MR. BUCHMAN: I was going to object, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: Strike it out, if you wish.

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) Did you have a meeting of the District Committee in Washington sometime in May of 1949?

A In April.

Q April?

A We had one.

Q Maybe I am wrong. There was one in April.

Did you have a speaker from the National Headquarters?

MR. BUCHMAN: I object to that. That is a leading question.

THE COURT: Well, it is not seemingly so very important.

Go ahead.

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) Do you recall?

A I recall a meeting at the Williard Hotel, sir, if that is the one we are discussing.

Q No. I will strike that out.

Let us go back. At that time in 1949 was there any particular emphasis laid upon security measures?

MR. BUCHMAN: I object to that question, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I did not hear what you said, Mr. Buchman.

MR. BUCHMAN: I object to the question, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Overruled.

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) Answer the question.

A There was a large meeting of the City Committee, and it was in 1949, and Phil Frankfeld was the main speaker, and he spoke particularly of the trial of the Eleven Communists in New York, and he spoke of the impact of the Ober Law upon the Communist Party in the District of Maryland, and he expressed the need to again tighten up on the security of the Party as far as all the various security measures I previously mentioned, and said nothing should be said in Party meetings which could not be put on the front page of the "Times Herald" in Washington, and he also said at this time that a very careful check was being kept of every person who testified against the Party in any of these proceedings, and that those persons would come to trial in the Communist Party after the revolution.

MR. BUCHMAN: I move to strike out the answer, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I understand that is something Mr. Frankfeld said to a group of Communist Party workers.

MR. FLYNN: That is right.

THE COURT: I do not see the basis for moving to strike it out, Mr. Buchman.

MR. BUCHMAN: Well, she was characterizing a speech, and it is a conclusion of the witness.

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THE COURT: No, it is not a conclusion. She is stating what she said that Mr. Frankfeld said, and the end of the statement seems to be quite relevant to some issue in the case.

I overrule the objection.

MR. BUCHMAN: Very well, sir.

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) Now, Mrs. Markward, after that time were there anythings done or put into motion in the way of carrying out or distributing security measures?

A Mr. Flynn, I became ill shortly after May 1949. There were several things transpired prior to that. I was not particularly active in the Party during the summer of 1949.

Q Well, in March 1949, did you come to a meeting in Baltimore?

A Yes.

Q At 2101 Callow Avenue?

A Yes.

Q Would you describe for us just how you got to that meeting and what was the purpose of the meeting?

A Well, this was what is called a practice meeting, how they would --

Q Take it slowly, a practice meeting.

A How they would operate under extreme security circumstances, and a number of the top Party officials were



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given sealed orders about the time, the methods of arrival at that meeting, and in Washington it was Roy Wood was the person who had these orders, and I was one of the persons whom he was assigned to bring to this meeting.

When we arrived in Baltimore the envelope was opened.

Q How did you arrive in Baltimore?

A By automobile.

Q How many of you were in the party?

A About five of us.

Q Five. You arrived in Baltimore, and the envelope was opened?

A Yes.

Q By Roy Wood?

A Roy Wood was in my party.

Q Go ahead.

A We found that according to this information in the envelope we were early, so we went to Pennsylvania Station to get something to eat, about which we were severely criticized a little later as a gross violation of the security regulations that were made for this meeting.

As I said there was a particular minute at which we were supposed to arrive, and we all got there approximately that time.

When the meeting opened there was much criticism

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of the Party members there because some arrived early and some arrived late, and a great many of them had been walking around the block outside so they would get there at the exact minute.

Q How many people attended that meeting?

A Approximately forty.

Q Forty?

A Yes.

Q This was on Callow Avenue in Baltimore?

THE COURT: What time was this? When? What month or year?

THE WITNESS: It was about the 19th of March, 1949.

THE COURT: Very well.

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12:20

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Ovens 1220

Q (By Mr. Flynn): Well now, when you got to this meeting, were any of the defendants there?

A Jean Frankfeld wasn't there. Other than that, they were all present.

Q Now, you say this was a practice meeting?

A That's right.

Q Was there any discussion then after you got there about security measures and other matters in connection with security?

A There were. This was the first time when false names were used within the party meeting. In other words, when a member was addressed, they were not call by their own name. They had not pre-arranged what names they would go by but whatever popped into the Chairman's head when he was recognizing a member. It was decided at this time that there would be no more calling of Party members by the name of "Comrade". They would be "brothers" and "sisters.

The meeting was called under the name of the Interracial Cultural Association or something very similar, but there was constant reference to the orders which had come from our friends on the ninth floor, meaning the ninth floor of 35 East 12th Street, New York City, which is the Communist Party headquarters. Again, the members were told the best security might be to hold the Communist Party

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meetings in the most respectable hotels and places such as that rather than in the working-class places, where they formerly held party meetings. Members were told to use automobiles, restaurants, parks and things like that to hold their meetings instead of going -

Q (By Mr. Flynn): Mrs. Markward, you say they were told to use automobiles, restaurants and parks to hold meetings. Just what do you mean by that?

MR. BUCHMAN: The stenographer can read back the testimony without repeating the question and answer.

MR. FLYNN: I just want it clear, so Your Honor and the jury will understand what Mrs. Markward was saying. That is the only reason.

THE COURT: Well, we can have the stenographer read the answer, just the last part of it.

(Last part of answer repeated by reporter.)

THE COURT: You are asking a question about that?

MR. FLYNN: Yes, for what purpose were the automobiles, restaurants and parks to be used? What is the reference to that?

A This would apply particularly when not more than three or four Party members were to get together.

Q For a meeting?

A For a meeting, yes. In other words, that when they held a meeting of a club of thirty or forty members, and when three or four persons got together, they should

. C 3

appear to be doing what normal Americans do rather than give the appearance of a Communist Party meeting.

MR. BUCHMAN: I move to strike out the answer.

THE COURT: Overruled.

Q (By Mr. Flynn): In carrying out that suggestion, did you have a meeting at one of the big hotels?

A Yes.

Q What hotel?

A The Willard Hotel in Washington.

Q When was that meeting held?

A About the first of April.

Q First of April of 1949?

A That's right.

Q Under what name was that meeting held? Did they have a name for the meeting?

A Again, I believe it was the Interracial Cultural Society of Washington, D. C., a name very similar to that. I don't guarantee that is exactly right.

Q Did you go to that meeting?

A I did.

Q How did you go there?

A In Washington was one of three people, Leroy Wood, myself and Isidore Pascoff, the education director, were told personally Roy Wood made the arrangements and told the other Party member and myself where the meeting was to

C 4

be held.

THE COURT: She was asked whether she went to the meeting and you asked how she went and she got there. What is the next question?

Q (By Mr. Flynn) I want to know whether or not the people arrived in the Willard Hotel in the same fashion that they arrived at the meeting held in Baltimore?

A That's correct.

Q Were there people from Baltimore that came over to that meeting?

A That's correct.

Q How many people would you say came from Baltimore to attend the meeting in the Willard Hotel?

A I would say at least thirty.

Q At this meeting, how many of the defendants were present?

A They were all present with the exception of Jean Frankfeld.

Q At that meeting, were your true names used?

A No. Again, the false names were used in addressing the Party members there.

Q Was there any particular discussion at that meeting about security measures or about carrying them out further or anything of that kind?

A Again, there was some criticism of the way the

C 5

Party members had gotten there, that there was some confusion in their arrival at the meeting, but in general it was thought they were better than the last time, and that they must do much better the next time.

Q Was it after that time that you were taken ill?

A That's right.

Q Mrs. Markward, how many classes have you attended under Communist sponsorship, Communist Party sponsorship?

A Well, I have attended classes intermittently throughout my time in the Party. I did not attend their meetings between 1945 and the end of 1948. There seemed to be circumstances - I was ill when the classes were being held on many occasions.

Q Well now, in the classes you did attend, what books were used from which you were taught?

A In the 1948 class, there was a series on the National question used, and a book by Marks on the National question, was the essential text in that class. Shall I go on?

Q Yes.

A In 1949 there was a series of classes on the ABC's of Marxism to a State Revolution, Imperialism, Socialism, Utopian and Scientific and Bolshevism were used.

C 6

Q In those classes, were you given a study outline?

A I was.

Q Who did you receive the study outline from?

A In the 1949 class, Charles Payne was the instructor in Washington, D. C., and he had prepared a study outline. The text for the meeting was "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific".

Q I just want to ask if you can identify this as a paper you received from Payne as a study outline for your class?

A That is correct.

Q You do identify this as the study outline?

A Yes.

MR. FLYNN: I offer this in evidence.

("Study Outline" marked Government Exhibit 42.)

Ex 42

Q Mrs. Markward, will you look at this book, please, and tell us whether or not this is your property?

A Yes, sir.

Q That book is a history of the Communist Party?

A That is correct, sir.

Q When did you purchase it? I mean generally?

A In general, I believe I bought this at approximately the time of the reconstitution of the Party in 1945.

Q Did you use that in that class?

A I did.



C 7

Q I notice, Mrs. Markward, that there is one section here that is underscored and I ask you whether or not you can tell us whether you underscored that and the reason for the underscoring?

THE COURT: Do I understand she was a teacher or student at this class?

MR. FLYNN: Student.

THE WITNESS: I underscored this in relation to some self-study and discussions I was having with Party leaders in Washington particularly in searching out what the revisionist errors were during the Browder period, as applied through the text of Marxism, and also I went on - that wasn't all - it was my purpose to study it at that time. I also underlined other material which was pertinent to the role the Communist Party should be playing.

Q I notice on page 9 you have underlined a paragraph here and you say you underlined that in connection with your studies that you were supposed to do.

A That is correct.

THE COURT: When did she underline that?

THE WITNESS: In 1945.

THE COURT: Very well.

MR. FLYNN: The quotation is the same that I have read from one other.

MR. BASSETT: I object. The line of testimony

C 8

has to do with the school in 1949 and underlining in 1945 and that could not be significant.

THE COURT: I think the witness said when she purchased the book back in 1945 and she says now she underlined it in 1945. Your point, Mr. Bassett, is that she is speaking of a class which she attended in 1949 and the underlining in 1945 would not be contemporaneous with a class which she attended in 1949, is that your point?

MR. BASSETT: To be brief, and in general line, Mr. Flynn has offered in evidence or is about to offer the study outline, which was in the same period, 1948 or 1949.

THE COURT: I am not quite sure what was your objection.

MR. FLYNN: May I read this?

THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Flynn.

MR. FLYNN: The paragraph that is underlined is on page 9 of the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union:

"Marx and Engels, the great teachers of the proletariat, were the first to explain that, contrary to the opinion of the utopian Socialists, Socialism was not the invention of dreamers (utopians), but the inevitable outcome of the development of modern

C 9

capitalist society. They showed that the capitalist system would fall, just as serfdom had fallen, and that capitalism was creating its own gravediggers in the person of the proletariat. They showed that only the class struggle of the proletariat, only the victory of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, would rid humanity of capitalism and exploitation."

MR. FLYNN: If Your Honor please, this is already in evidence. I do not see any necessity for putting the book in again.

THE COURT: Very well.

Q (By Mr. Flynn): I show you this book -

MR. BASSETT: If Your Honor please, I would like to renew my objection and ask that that be stricken. The witness testified that it was her self-education and not in connection with a school.

THE COURT: Overruled.

Q (By Mr. Flynn): Is this book your property?

A It is.

Q This is "What's to be Done" by V. I. Lenin.

A That is correct.

Q Where did you purchase that book?

A In the Party book store, which was then in the Party offices in Washington.

Q When did you purchase it?

A In 1944.

C 10

Q And you used that in your studies in your classes that you attended?

A In 1946, after William Taylor came to Washington as Chairman of the City and after he came to know me, he thought it would be good if I could move into the field of education instead of remaining just doing book work all the time. We were in agreement as far as that was concerned but the replacement for me in the role of treasurer was never found and I remained in that job and did not move into the field of education, but at that time he told me to purchase and study this book as the idealistic foundation for the Communist Party and with what the Communist should know and understand.

MR. BASSETT: I move to strike out the answer as not responsive. The question was, did you use it in your school work?

THE COURT: Overruled.

Q (By Mr. Flynn): This book has already been marked in evidence, so I will not offer this.

MR. BUCHMAN: What's the number of pages?

MR. FLYNN: By the International Publishers, Little Lenin Library, volume 4, and this particular book was apparently copyrighted in 1920. It is not in evidence and I would like to offer it without any reading from it.

MR. BRAVERMAN: When was it written?

C 11

MR. FLYNN: I don't know. Probably you could tell.

MR. BUCHMAN: I move to strike out the remark.

THE COURT: Very well, I will strike it out.

MR. BRAVERMAN: It was published in March, 1902, from the preface, I notice.

(Book entitled "What's to be Done" by V. I. Lenin marked Government Exhibit 43.)

Ex 43

Q (By Mr. Flynn): I show you what is already in evidence as Government Exhibit 13, which is "The Communist Party - a Manual on Organization" by J. Peters, and ask you whether or not that book was ever used by you in connection with your studies or any classes that you attended under the Communist Party?

A Again, this book was undoubtedly given to me by William Taylor to take home and study as a functionary of the party.

MR. FLYNN: That is already in evidence.

THE COURT: What is the subject matter about now that is delaying us?

MR. FLYNN: There are just two or three papers I would like to produce, which were marked for convenience and you will notice they were letters from the National Headquarters, which indicate the names of all the National Board on them and I only want them in for that purpose.

C 12

That is all.

Q (By Mr. Flynn): Mrs. Markward, I want you to look at two papers, if you will, and ask you if you can identify them and just briefly tell us what they are.

A The first is a call to the conference which was held on the 14th and 15th of September, 1946.

Q September, 1946?

A Yes.

Q Who did the call come from?

A From Phil Frankfeld.

Levine fs  
Cavey 12:40

Lev flsCvy  
12:37

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) And it was to be held at where?

A At 1029 East Baltimore Street.

Q And what is it designated as up here (indicating)?

Is it Workmen's Circle Hall?

A Workmen's Circle Hall, that is correct.

MR. FLYNN: I would like to offer that in evidence,  
sir.

THE CLERK: Government's Exhibit 44.

(Circular headed "Call for  
A District Conference to be  
Held on September 14 and 15,  
1946, and signed by Philip  
Frankfeld, was marked  
Government's Exhibit 44.)

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) And what is the other paper you  
have there (indicating)?

A That is the bulletin announcing the District  
Convention of 1948.

Q 1948?

A July, 1948.

Q And that was sent out by whom?

A By Philip Frankfeld.

Q Philip Frankfeld, and that was the 1948 Convention?

A Yes.

MR. FLYNN: I would like to offer that in evidence.

THE CLERK: Government's Exhibit 45.

(Special Bulletin dated July  
8, 1948, sent out by Philip  
Frankfeld was marked Govern-  
ment's Exhibit 45.)

2

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) Now, I show you what purports to be a letter of the Communist Party of the United States, National Office, dated December 11, 1945, and ask you if you will look at that, and tell us whether you are familiar with it, and what was the purpose of that letter? You need not read all of it.

A Well, this was a letter which was sent by the National Office to all Communist Party Clubs giving instructions regarding activity.

Q Was that sent directly to your club, or did you get that through the Communist Party of the State of Maryland and District of Columbia?

A It came through the office. Now, my recollection is it came through Washington. I am not sure, it could have come through the District.

Q Will you tell us who signed that letter?

A John Williamson, National Secretary.

MR. FLYNN: I would like to offer that in evidence.

THE COURT: What is the date of it?

MR. FLYNN: The date is December 11, 1945.

THE CLERK: Government's Exhibit 46.

(Letter on Letterhead of the Communist Party of the USA dated December 11, 1945, and signed by John Williamson, National Secretary was marked Government's Exhibit 46.)



3

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) Now, Mrs. Markward, I show you this from the Communist Party of the United States of America Headquarters, which is on the letterhead, and ask you if you can identify that letter (handing paper to the witness)?

A I can, sir.

Q Now, what is the date? First, did you receive it yourself, or did you get it through Headquarters of District No. 4?

A My recollection again is that I got it through the Headquarters of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C.

Q Now, this is addressed to, "Dear Comrades: Att: Chairman & Secretaries."

Now, you held an office at that time, and is that the reason why you received a copy of it?

A I received a copy of it as a functionary in the City of Washington. I mean, the Party's interpretation of exactly what office an officer held is very broad.

MR. BUCHMAN: I object to that and move that it be stricken. She volunteers statements.

THE COURT: Will you read back the witness' answer. (Thereupon, the last answer was read by the Reporter.)

THE COURT: Strike out that last sentence.

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) Who signed that? Is the name there of who signed it?

4  
A John Williamson.

Q And he was a National Officer?

A That is correct, National Secretary.

Q Now, on the top here (indicating) is there a list of the names of the National Officers at that time?

A That is correct.

Q Will you read them please, and their designations?

A The Chairman was William Z. Foster. The Executive Board consisted of Benjamin J. Davis, Jr; Eugene Dennis; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn; William Z. Foster; Josh Lawrence; Steve Nelson; Irving Potash; Jack Stachel; Robert Thompson; Louis Weinstock; and John Williamson. The treasurer was Charles Krumbein.

THE COURT: What is the date of that letter?

THE WITNESS: July 1, 1946.

MR. FLYNN: I offer that in evidence.

THE CLERK: Government Exhibit 47.

(Letter on letterhead of Communist Party, U.S.A. dated July 1, 1946, and addressed To All State and District Committees, signed by John Williamson, marked Government's Exhibit 47.)

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) Now, Mrs. Markward, I just want to direct your attention, if you please, to this reading material that you have referred to. You attended a class on March 25, 1949, which was conducted by Charles Paine?

A I did.

5

Q And at that time, Mrs. Markward, was there any particular subject covered by Paine, and what were his comments about it, if you will?

THE COURT: What is the first name of this man Paine?

MR. FLYNN: Charles.

THE COURT: It is not Thomas?

MR. FLYNN: No, Charles.

MR. BUCHMAN: Tom Paine was on trial in the 18th Century, sir, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Sir?

MR. BUCHMAN: I said, he was on trial in the 18th Century in England.

THE COURT: Well, yes, thank you very much. I wanted to distinguish between the two of them. That is the reason I asked the question.

MR. FLYNN: Charles Paine is not on trial.

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) Now, can you tell us, please, about Charles Paine, what he had to say?

A I can. Charles Paine at this time said that the world was divided into two camps --

MR. BRAVERMAN: Your Honor, I fail to see what this has to do with this case. I fail to see what relation that has in this case, and I ask that it be stricken.

THE COURT: Are you talking about some meeting

6

that you attended? What date was that? Was it March, 1949?

MR. FLYNN: That was March 25, 1949 at one of the classes.

THE COURT: And this Charles Paine was an officer, or what was he? I don't know whether he has been described yet.

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) Well, can you describe him?

A He was chairman of the Youth Board in the City of Washington, D. C.

THE COURT: What was this, a meeting? If it was a meeting, what kind of a meeting was it?

THE WITNESS: It was a class, a class, a study class.

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) It was a meeting, or a class?

A Yes, and he was an instructor.

THE COURT: Well, were you directed to go there? In other words, I want to show what official status this Paine had to give an interpretation of the Communist Party tenets at the time? Had he any official status?

THE WITNESS: He was selected by the Educational Commission of the City of Washington to teach a class of club educational directors. All club educational directors were required to go there, and the Party members were invited. The subject matter of these classes were to be taken back to each of the various clubs and repeated.

7

THE COURT: Well, that is sufficient to show who he was, and what was learned there.

And what is the question you asked?

MR. FLYNN: My question is whether or not there was any particular subject, or any particular statements that he made at that time that impressed themselves upon these defendants.

MR. BRAVERMAN: I renew my objection, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, I am reflecting upon the last phrase you used -- impressed itself upon these defendants. I wouldn't think that is a relevant question. If it has some particular relations to the issues in the case, I would think it would be all right as a question.

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) Was there any particular emphasis made by Paine, or did he make any statement at these classes about revolution, and the conclusions of revolution, and how it was to be carried out?

A He certainly did.

MR. BRAVERMAN: Same objection, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Overruled.

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) Now, will you please tell us what he had to say?

A Well, he said that the world was divided into two camps, that of the democracies and that of the imperialists, and he classified the Government of the United States in that

8

case as being imperialistic, that of an imperialist state, and that the conflict between those two camps was bound to come. He said the Communist Party was the only Party which was going to be capable of leading the people successfully through the revolution, and that after said revolution should take place that there would be no other Party tolerated under the form of government which should be set up except the Communist Party, that any other Party would be a counter-revolutionary Party, and wouldn't be tolerated.

Q Were any of the defendants present at that time when this statement was made?

A Roy Wood was present.

Q Roy Wood was present?

A That is right.

Q Now, Mrs. Markward, when did you leave the Communist Party?

A I was ill during July and some of August, and I went back in to activity for about seven weeks.

Q In what year?

A 1949, and I continued in my position and performed my duties through 1949, and I paid my dues through January of 1950.

Q Now, who were on the District Committee of the Communist Party? When I say the District Committee I mean the District Committee of District No. 4 at that time, that

9  
you just referred to?

THE COURT: You mean in January of 1950?

MR. FLYNN: Yes, sir, January 1950.

THE WITNESS: The last District Committee meeting I attended was September 10 of 1949, and it was at that meeting that it was announced to the Committee that Jean Frankfeld had been put on the District Committee. The District Committee to be composed of Phil Frankfeld, Jean Frankfeld, Dorothy Rose Blumberg, George Meyers, Roy Wood, Maurice Braverman. In other words, all of the defendants were on the committee at that time.

THE COURT: You say, in September of 1949, it was announced that Jean Frankfeld had been what?

THE WITNESS: Had been selected to be a member of the District Committee.

THE COURT: Did you say or not, or what did you say, with regard to who the others, if any, among the defendants were then, in September 1949, members of the District Committee?

THE WITNESS: I said they all were at that time.

THE COURT: All were?

THE WITNESS: That is right.

THE COURT: All the defendants?

THE WITNESS: That is right.

THE COURT: Now, the District Committee that you

10

are referring to is the same for the District of Maryland and the District of Columbia?

THE WITNESS: That is correct.

THE COURT: Very well.

Anything else, Mr. Flynn?

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) Now, Mrs. Markward, at that time, in September 1949, that you referred to, what offices other than being on the District Committee did the defendants in this case hold in the Communist Party, if you know?

THE COURT: As of what date? Is that of January 1950, or as of September 1949?

MR. FLYNN: September 1949.

THE WITNESS: Well, Phil Frankfeld was chairman of the Party; George Meyers was the labor secretary; Roy Wood was at that time secretary of the Party in Washington. When he was functioning as chairman, -- well, at that particular time Regina Frankfeld was still secretary of the District.

Q (BY MR. FLYNN) Regina Frankfeld was what?

A Was still secretary in the District, and I don't recall specifically what post Dorothy Rose Blumberg had at that time, but my recollection is she was secretary of the District Organization.

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THE COURT: Your recollection is what?

THE WITNESS: That she was Treasurer of the District organization.

THE COURT: Treasurer of District 4?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: Mr. Braverman was not an officer?

THE WITNESS: Well, he had been -- subsequent to the 1948 convention Braverman had been elected to be the Communist Party attorney, and the members of the District Committee and District Board were told that they should consult with him on any matters pertaining to any legal action against the Party or against themselves, because he was the official party attorney.

THE COURT: Now, you say he was a member of the District Committee?

THE WITNESS: That's right.

THE COURT: But he was not a Party officer as were the others of the six defendants?

THE WITNESS: That is correct.

THE COURT: Very well.

Q (By Mr. Flynn) At that time do you know whether or not he headed up any section, the white collar section, or any other section?

A He--

MR. BUCHMAN: I object to the question, Your Honor.

2k

THE COURT: Sustained. I think it is probably leading.

Q (By Mr. Flynn) Well, can you tell us whether or not he did lead up any section as of this date, September, 1949?

A He was not, to my knowledge, the leader of any section. He had been active during the 1948 elections. He was the leader of the Political Action Committee which led the Communist Party's political activity in the State of Maryland.

Q That was in 1949?

A That's right. 1948. I am sorry. In 1948 he had that post. I don't believe he was removed, but the Committee itself was not so active after the 1948 elections.

Q When was the last time that you were in the offices of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia or in Maryland?

A I went into the Communist Party office in the District of Columbia in August, 1950, mainly to complain of the fact that I had been so ill for so long and had not had much contact and consideration from the Communist Party, and it was at that time that Roy Wood told me that they had stopped using the telephone for inter-party communication.

MR. BUCHMAN: I move the answer be stricken, Your Honor.

3k

THE COURT: Overruled.

Q (By Mr. Flynn) Now, this is in the Party headquarters?

A In Washington, D. C.

Q What office did Roy Wood hold in the Communist Party at that time?

A He was Chairman at that time.

Q Chairman. Of the District of Columbia?

A That is right.

THE COURT: Now, that was in what part of 1950?

THE WITNESS: August.

THE COURT: August of 1950.

Q (By Mr. Flynn) When did you cease your party activities? When did you cut off entirely from the Communist Party?

A Well, I say, I was active through October of 1949, and the reason I stopped being active is that I became completely paralyzed and I just was not able to go there and perform the functions that I had been performing, and I did not, myself, participate in any further activity after that because I was never well enough to undergo the activity which would have been required of me if I had resumed my post.

Q But after this visit that you made to the office in 1950 that you are referring to--

A That's right.

4k

Q --did you do any work at all for the Communist Party or did you keep in touch with them at all after that date?

A I have not had any contact with them since that.

Q Since then?

A That's right. Prior to that they had visited me on several occasions.

Q Did you actually resign from the Party, or how did you really sever your connection with them?

A I did not officially sever my connection. I did ask them when I was ill if I might be transferred to a different part of the country because my doctor thought that might be necessary, and they said that if I had to go they would transfer me, but the position of my activity--

MR. BUCHMAN: I object to this as irrelevant, Your Honor.

THE WITNESS: I just didn't pay my dues.

MR. BUCHMAN: I move to strike that whole matter as completely irrelevant.

THE COURT: Well, so far I would not strike it out. Is there any other question you want to ask?

MR. FLYNN: Just one more question.

Q (By Mr. Flynn) Mrs. Markward, from your knowledge of and your experiences in the Communist Party which you have related and from the teachings of the Party which you have received, do you or not believe that the Communist Party advo-

5k

ates and teaches the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence?

MR. BRAVERMAN: Just a minute. Your Honor, we make the same objection that has been made to the other questions.

THE COURT: I overrule the objection.

Q (By Mr. Flynn) Will you answer?

A I very definitely think that they think -- they so teach, sir.

THE COURT: What is that?

MR. FLYNN: She very definitely does say that they so teach.

Q (By Mr. Flynn) Do they advocate it?

A They do.

MR. BUCHMAN: I object to that question, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Overruled.

Does that conclude your examination?

MR. FLYNN: Yes.

THE COURT: Very well. We will take our usual recess until 2 o'clock.

(Thereupon, at 1 p.m., a recess was taken until 2 p.m.)

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Ow 2 pm.

AFTERNOON SESSION

1

(Met, pursuant to the taking of the recess, at  
2 o'clock p. m.)

THE COURT: Who will cross-examine?

MR. WRIGHT: I shall commence, if Your Honor please.

THE COURT: Very well.

Thereupon,

MARY STALCUP MARKWARD,

the witness on the stand at the taking of the recess, resumed  
the witness stand and testified further as follows:

CROSS- EXAMINATION

By Mr. Wright.

Q Mrs. Markward, I believe the last question propounded to you by Mr. Flynn was to the effect that from your experiences in various positions that you held in the Communist Party from 1943 when you joined it to the time you left some time in 1950, you had come to the conclusion, or was it you said you believed that it advocates force and violence; is that correct?

A Correct.

Q I ask you as to whether on Tuesday, January 21, 1947 you didn't take an ad to be published in the Washington Post for which you paid as treasurer?

A The Communist Party took the ad.

Q I will ask you whether you received it and took

the ad down?

A No.

Q You didn't take it yourself?

A No.

Q Did you know of, about the contents in that ad?

A I did.

Q You wrote the check that paid for it, as treasurer  
in the organization?

A I believe I did.

Q Now, did you see the ad?

A I did.

Q You knew the contents of it?

A Yes.

Q You did?

A Yes.

Q May I show you this and ask you to look at this,  
please?

MR. FLYNN: I object to that. I don't know the  
purpose of it. It seems to be an ad in 1947 and I do not  
know that it is responsive on cross-examination.

THE COURT: I can't tell until the matter goes  
further whether it is proper or not.

Q (BY MR. WRIGHT) I will particularly direct  
your attention to the third paragraph.

MR. FLYNN: Just a moment, please. Is that the

3  
Washington Post?

MR. WRIGHT: Yes, the Washington Post dated January 21, 1947.

Q (BY MR. WRIGHT) Is that the ad you paid for?

A The Party paid for it. I signed it.

Q That is the ad you took to the Washington Post to be published?

A I didn't take it to the Post to be published.

Q You knew of it?

A Yes.

Q You had seen it prior to your paying for it?

A Yes.

Q I will ask you as to whether this material was discussed at any meeting prior to your taking it?

MR. FLYNN: That is objected to.

THE COURT: Well, I am not sure whether the question is proper or not. I will have to let it go on for a while.

THE WITNESS: I was not personally engaged in the discussion of the contents of the material in that ad. I was engaged in the discussions that said it would be desirable to have such an ad.

Q (BY MR. WRIGHT) Were you at the meeting at which the discussion took place with reference to the contents of the ad?



4

A I believe not.

Q Now, I want to call your attention to -- I believe you said you knew the contents of it?

A Yes.

Q Can you explain to us under what circumstances it was?

A As a member of the District Committee of Washington, D. C., member of the District Committee, which was part of the leadership and discussed all these various things which took place in the name of the Party.

Q Did you discuss this ad in that connection?

A I did.

Q Now, I ask you if this was not the consensus of what was voted upon at the meeting where it was decided to place this ad in the Washington Post with reference to your statement on force and violence?

MR. FLYNN: I object to that question. I have not seen this, of course.

MR. WRIGHT: I will be glad to show it to you, Mr. Flynn (handing paper to Mr. Flynn).

Your Honor, I am trying to show in this connection as directly connected to the witness' last answer on her belief on force and violence, and her testimony that she knew the contents of this ad and she paid for it, as a matter of fact.

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Q (BY MR. WRIGHT) Now, with reference to the paragraph of the advertisement here:

"Charge: 'Communists preach force and violence.'

"Answer: We have not advocated and do not advocate the use of force and violence as a means of social change. Force and violence are a weapon in the hands of reaction, against workers on picket lines, against the Negro people. We strive to educate and to win the majority of the American working class and people to our program. Believing firmly in the democratic process, the Communist Party rejects and condemns the use of force and violence."

Now, were you present when the substance of that was discussed?

A I was present when the substance of it was discussed, but this was the discussion of a public statement, not what was taught and understood by the Party members within the Party itself.

Q How/long did that discussion take at which you were present when this article was discussed?

A Not particularly lengthy. This was a question which was sort of handled by our professional writers to form something which would make a good expression to the American public at that time.

Q I will ask you if you are not familiar with the

6

Constitution of the Communist Party?

MR. FLYNN: Are you going to put this thing in evidence?

MR. WRIGHT: I would like to offer it.

MR. FLYNN: I think it should be.

MR. WRIGHT: I will be glad to offer it if I may, Your Honor.

MR. FLYNN: I think it should be in evidence if you are going to read from it.

THE COURT: Well, you do not have to put it in evidence if you do not wish to.

MR. WRIGHT: I would like to, Your Honor. I think Mr. Flynn's suggestion is very timely.

THE COURT: Well, if both sides wish it to be put in evidence, well and good.

MR. WRIGHT: I do not know what the number of the next exhibit is for the defendant.

THE CLERK: Defendants' 3 will be the next.

THE COURT: It would be, I suppose, Defendants' Exhibit No. 1 if there had been no prior ones.

THE CLERK: It is 3, Your Honor. One and two are already in.

(Advertisement from Washington Post January 21, 1947 was marked Defendants' Exhibit 3.)

Q (BY MR. WRIGHT) I ask you further, Mrs. Markward,

7

as to whether you are familiar with the Constitution of the Communist Party?

A I am.

Q Does not one of the provisions of that Constitution embody the substance of what that article said?

MR. FLYNN: I object to that question, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I sustain the objection to that question.

Q (BY MR. WRIGHT) I believe you told us you attended the 1945 Convention?

A That is right, sir.

Q Was a Constitution voted upon at that meeting?

A It was in the adoption of the acceptance, during the proceedings of the National Convention, the Constitution was accepted.

Q Now, at that meeting about which you just testified, was there not a provision in the Constitution as adopted by the convention in 1945, a provision including in substance exactly what is in the article I just showed to you?

MR. FLYNN: Objected to.

THE COURT: Sustain the objection.

You could put the Constitution in evidence when the time comes for you to do so.

MR. WRIGHT: It is already in evidence, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You could ask her anything about the

written language.

8

MR. WRIGHT: I am asking her Your Honor whether or not a provision in the Constitution is not the same language as in the article I just showed to her.

I wonder if I might have that.

MR. BASSETT: It is Exhibit No. 2.

THE CLERK: Exhibit No. 24.

Q (BY MR. WRIGHT) I ask you to look at this, Mrs. Markward, and ask you if that is not the Constitution which was adopted at that convention which you say you attended?

A That is correct.

Q You are familiar with the document?

A I am.

Q I would like to call your attention to this, Article IX, Section 2 and ask you if you are not similarly familiar with that provision?

A Yes.

Q Directing your attention to this, is that not the same?

A I recognize that as a part of the Constitution.

Q I ask you if, in fact, that is not the same language or substantially the same language on the question of force and violence that is embodied in that article I just showed you?

MR. FLYNN: I object to that.

9

THE COURT: You could read that to her and then ask her what is the basis of her opinion previously expressed or whether it is not inconsistent with what she said.

Q (BY MR. WRIGHT) Now, Mrs. Markward, I am reading from the article that you just said you recognized particularly Article IX, Section 2, which reads as follows:

"Adherence to or participation in activities of any clique, group, circle, faction or party which conspires or acts to subvert, undermine, weaken or overthrow any or all institutions of American democracy, whereby the majority of the American people can maintain their right to determine their destinies in any degree, shall be punished by immediate expulsion."

Now, isn't that consistent with the discussion that was had at the meeting at which you were directed to pay for the ad I showed you?

MR. FLYNN: I object to that.

THE COURT: I will let her answer it if she can.

THE WITNESS: It was not part of the discussion.

It was in relation to the insertion of a public advertisement in a paper, an advertisement in the paper was an act the Party did to try to reject what appeared to be the feeling of the American people toward the Communist Party, that is what they said they didn't do at that time, but it

10

does not mean that is what they didn't do at that time. That is what they said they didn't do at that time, and the same thing does apply to the Constitution which was also a public document, and they said the same thing was anything they can't publish on the front page of the Times-Herald, and later on they did things which were published on the front page of the Times-Herald.

Q (BY MR. WRIGHT) With respect to these documents I am talking about, the language is clear, isn't that language I read to you clear?

A I don't know what -- yes, the language is clear, but I mean that is what they said, but not what they said they were going to say or what they did.

Q I am talking about both documents.

A The documents say that.

Q They speak for themselves, do they not?

A Not within the Communist Party, they don't.

Q We will get to that later on.

As I understand it, Mrs. Markward, you were shown two exhibits by Mr. Flynn which I believe were news letters or at least reports allegedly with respect to Committee meetings?

A Yes.

Q Which have only the last names, or, I am sorry, only the first names and last initials there.

You said that was done for security reasons so no one would know about their connection that they were in some position.

Now, I ask you whether there was another publication, published by what has been termed as District 4 known as the Clarion?

A Yes.

Q Did you have occasion to receive that paper?

A I did.

Q Did you have occasion to read it?

A I did.

Q I ask you to look at a copy of it, Mrs. Markward.

MR. WRIGHT: I will show it to Mr. Flynn (handing paper to Mr. Flynn).

Q (BY MR. WRIGHT) I now ask you to look at this and tell us whether or not that is a copy of one of such papers put out by District 4?

A That is correct.

Q I direct your attention specifically to the masthead.

A Yes, that's right.

Q Would you tell us, after looking at it, as to whether any of the parties named as members, only their first names and no initials or last initials appear?

A Their full names appear.



MR. WRIGHT: I would like to offer this at this time, if I may, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I think you had better keep it until it is time to offer papers.

MR. WRIGHT: Very well.

Q (BY MR. WRIGHT) I wonder if you could tell us on the basis of your experience and observations both of the news letters and this, the newspaper which I just showed to you how it was thought it was necessary to employ security measures on the newspaper?

MR. FLYNN: I object to that question. I don't understand the question.

THE COURT: I think the question could be better phrased in a way to ask her why the difference between the publications one in which the last names weren't used and the other in which they were given.

MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Your Honor.

Q (BY MR. WRIGHT) Would you answer that question?

A The difference is that the persons named, the last names in the Clarion was persons publicly known as Communist members. They were publicly known figures within the Party, and it was the minutes of the various meetings included the names of some who publicly had been known as Party members, and some weren't publicly known as Communist Party members, and in order to be consistent, in general they

13

used only the first name or the initial.

Q I believe in Government's Exhibit 29, Mrs. Markward, which has been referred to you, the name of Mary Blank appears. Can you tell us what that refers to?

A I expect that is myself, but I did see it.

Q Yes, Mary Blank, Mary comma.

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Q That couldn't be Mary Rose, by any chance, could it?

A That is myself.

Q Now, I ask you, Mrs. Markward, if at the time one of the other exhibits which was shown to you by Mr. Flynn where the name Dorothy Rose appears, if it was not a fact that at that time Mrs. Blumberg was an officer in the Communist Party?

A That is my recollection, she was, yes, sir.

Q Then I ask you further, upon examination of the Clarion, again, if her full name does not appear on that?

A It does.

Q Now, can you tell us what difference there was in the manner of security with respect to the defendant Blumberg, since she was already known, as you have told us, a recognized member of the Party?

THE COURT: Known to whom?

MR. WRIGHT: To her, Your Honor, and generally, and publicly, generally.

THE COURT: Known to her?

MR. WRIGHT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Well, I gather that the reason she assigned was quite a different reason. What she said was that the last names were not used because certain members of the Party did not wish to have the public know they were

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Communists.

MR. WRIGHT: That is exactly correct, Your Honor, and the name of Dorothy Rose, or Dorothy R appeared on one of the Government's exhibits, and on the one that I have just handed the witness the full name appears. I am trying to ascertain now why, since Mrs. Blumberg at that time was already a recognized Communist, why the witness' theory of secrecy could apply to this defendant.

THE COURT: Recognized by whom? Recognized by the public,--

MR. WRIGHT: Yes, recognized by the public.

THE COURT: --recognized by the officers of the Government, recognized by other Communists, or whom?

MR. WRIGHT: Recognized by everyone, Your Honor, that she was holding an official position.

THE COURT: You can ask her that. Go ahead.

THE WITNESS: This was a consistent way of writing the minutes of a meeting to an extent to conceal the name of everyone who was present.

Q (By Mr. Wright) Whether or not security measures were involved?

A Because the security for the whole organization was involved, not security for any particular individual.

Q When you say "security for the whole organization," isn't it a fact that the Communist Party was a well known

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functioning organization known as District No. 4 at that time and had headquarters, as you have described?

A That is correct.

Q Why would it be necessary to keep that a secret when it was a matter of public knowledge?

A The Communist Party found it necessary to keep the time and place of its meetings and the persons who attended those meetings secret in order to insure its ability to continue to function in the period subsequent -- particularly, in the period subsequent to the reconstitution of the Party in 1945, and they carried that through to the hilt. It was inconsistent in a way for them to prepare these minutes of the meeting. They only took place for a few meetings after the reconstitution of the Party in 1945, and there was a halt to the publication of any such meetings because it was felt -- of any such minutes because it was felt that such publication was a violation of the security of the Party.

Q I believe you told us, too, Mrs. Markward, or did you, that Mrs. Frankfeld was a member of the white collar group at that time?

A No, I did not.

Q Was she such a member?

A Not to my knowledge.

Q And was the business of secrecy also applied to her?

A As I say, I was a -- in Baltimore only in connection

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with District Committee meetings. I do know that some -- Mrs. Frankfeld was not as active in the Party during the period when she was employed by the public school system. It was after that employment was ended that she became a more well known Communist Party member. Now, how much of that was due to pressure of her employment and how much of that was due to party security I am not too familiar with.

Q You know, as a matter of fact, don't you, Mrs. Markward, that Mrs. Frankfeld was discharged from the school system for being a Communist?

A I do.

Q And this was prior to the-- Strike that.

Do you know when that occurred?

A My recollection is it was sometime in '48. I can be wrong.

Q Now, I think you told us also at one of the District Committee meetings, I believe in September, '49, that Mrs. Frankfeld did not appear; is that correct?

A In September, '49?

Q Yes, I believe it was September, '49, you said.

A At the meeting in September, '49, Mrs. Blumberg was not there.

Q Now, can you tell us which meeting it was you said Mrs. Frankfeld was not present at?

A She was ill in the early months of '49. There were

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a number of meetings that she was absent. Shall I name them?

Q No. I would like to direct your attention to the meeting, if I may, at which you said she was elected district organizational secretary.

A That was in February.

Q Was she present at that meeting?

A She was not.

Q Now, can you tell us whether it was a policy to elect various persons to offices without their being present to discuss the matter with the membership or the committee membership?

A It was not a policy, but it was entirely possible within the framework of the organization. It was carried out at that time.

Q Now, was that done in any other instances, to the best of your recollection?

A Well, actually, the acceptance of Phil Frankfeld was carried out before he ever came into the District, because he was elected by the National Board to come into the District and be a District functionary. Now, they went through the routine of electing him when he got here. It was all out and dried before he got here, but this was one time it happened.

Q Do you know whether or not Mr. Frankfeld had been advised he was elected as District Chairman prior to this meeting that you referred to?

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A I assume that he had.

Q Now, I believe, Mrs. Markward, you said something about attending a May-Day meeting.

A That is right.

Q Where was that held?

A In the National Press Club in Washington, D. C.

Q And what was the purpose of that meeting?

A Well, it was a public meeting sponsored by the Communist Party of Washington, D. C.

Q In celebration of May-Day?

A That's right.

Q Now, what is May-Day, if you know?

A Well, as I say, it's an annual Communist -- particularly, it is celebrated all over the world in many ways, but the Communist Party put a connotation to it all their own, which in celebration -- a day of celebration by the proletariat.

Q Now, Mrs. Markward, isn't it a fact that May-Day was inaugurated in the United States in 1884 in celebration of the eight-hour day and those who had struggled in labor activities during the years, by laboring people?

MR. FLYNN: I object to the question, sir.

THE COURT: Well, he is asking her a historical question. The witness may or may not know.

A That is part of it. I have heard that connotation



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given to it by the Party.

Q (By Mr. Wright) Now, I ask you if you have read a book by Alexander Trachtenberg, "The History of May-Day"?

A I have seen that book. I don't recall whether I have ever read all of it.

Q Now, have you ever been in any meetings where that book was discussed?

A No.

Q Have you been in any meetings at all prior to this May-Day meeting at which the historical purpose of May-Day was discussed?

A I don't recall specifically that I have heard a discussion on it, but usually the way we discussed May-Day was how many tickets you sell to the May-Day meeting.

Q Now, how were you able to arrive at your conclusion of what May-Day is if you say you didn't have any--

THE COURT: May I ask, is that important in this case? In the course of her direct examination she referred to a meeting for celebration of May-Day in Washington at which she named a number of people as being present. It seems to me that is the only significance attached to May-Day, was a day that they were going to have a meeting and they adopted that day for that particular meeting, or something of that kind.

Q (By Mr. Wright) Now, you say that was a public

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meeting, Mrs. Markward?

A It was.

Q About how many people attended?

A There have been various estimates, but mine would be about 300.

Q And that was held at the Willard Hotel, I believe you said?

A That meeting was held in the National Press Club Auditorium.

Q National Press Club. Thank you.

Now, I believe you told us that you had this first conversation with somebody with the FBI in early 1943.

A That's right.

Q Now, can you explain the circumstances surrounding that?

A I received a telephone call from an individual who identified himself as an agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who asked me for an appointment to see me, and such an appointment was arranged, and he came to my home and talked to me there.

Q Now, did he tell you as to why, out of the thousands of people in Washington, you had been chosen for this job?

A He did not particularly tell me why I out of a thousand people in Washington had been chosen for this job. He expressed to me that he thought that I as a citizen might

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be willing to undertake this type of activity as a patriotic service to my country.

Q Except for that, there had been no discussion as to why you were selected; is that correct?

A That's correct.

Q Now, did you have any contact with the FBI prior to 1943?

A No.

Q Now, I understood you to say that shortly after you joined the Communist Party you were married.

A That's right.

Q Did your husband also join the Communist Party?

A Not at that time. He was home for a week. We were married five days and he left and shortly went overseas for two years and eight months.

Q Now, was he also selected to work with you as an FBI agent?

A The FBI did not even know of his existence, to my knowledge, prior to the time that I got married, and he did not know of my activities to any extent until after he returned to this country in October of 1945.

Q Did he join the Communist Party at your suggestion?

A He joined the Communist Party, I believe it was, sometime in 1946. He had had a discussion with the agents of the FBI as to what I was doing and its significance, and upon

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a little pressure by the Communist Party members, who felt that my husband should be a member of the Party, he joined to accommodate what I was doing.

Q Did he also turn in reports to the FBI?

MR. FLYNN: Now, I object.

THE COURT: It seems to me that that is not cross-examination.

Q (By Mr. Wright) Now, you made reports to the FBI, I take it?

A That's correct.

Q And how often did you make them?

MR. FLYNN: I object.

THE COURT: Overruled. You may not go into much details on it.

A It depended on a great many circumstances. At the time it varied a great deal. I made a report of every meeting which I attended, but I ordinarily would, if it wasn't convenient for me to see the agents -- sometimes it would be several months -- why I would mail the reports to them, so they got them perhaps twice a month.

Q (By Mr. Wright) Now, did you get paid for your reports?

A I didn't get paid for my reports as such.

Q Did you get any money for what you were doing?

A I did receive some money from the Federal Bureau of

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Investigation.

Q Now, can you give us any idea as to how much you received?

A I did not have any clear recollection of the amounts of money that I received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation during any of those times. I offered to perform this service without any type of remuneration, and it was expressed to me that they would provide certain funds for service and expenses in order that I might be able to carry on my activities, because it was not felt that it was good for any citizen to go to that much expense of their own.

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Q (By Mr. Wright): You say you received some monies for services and expenses. Was that in any way designated?

A It was not.

Q Were you able to determine how much constituted expenses and how much was compensation for services?

A I wasn't. As far as I was concerned, everything I was getting and everything my husband was earning seemed to go into this activity because everything I did and my whole labor during this period in some connection was tied up with this activity and I made no attempt to decide whether I was putting more or less money into this particular activity.

Q I believe you said - let me ask you - please strike that - was the amount of money you received dependent upon the nature and the amount of the report which you turned in?

A It was never discussed between me and the Federal Bureau of Investigation as to how they arrived at what they gave me.

Q Can you tell us what was the largest amount you ever got at one time?

A According to my recollection, the largest amount I ever got was - at one time - was about \$180.

Q Do you recall when that was?

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A In 1949.

Q I believe it was in 1949 that you were secretary or treasurer of the Party in Washington.

A That is correct.

Q Did you receive compensation from the Communist Party for that office?

A I received compensation from the Communist Party in the last one or two months of 1945 and through the greater part of 1946. That was the only time I received compensation from the Party.

Q Can you tell us how much you received from that?

A \$20 a week.

Q Was one of your duties as secretary to organize and recruit new members?

A Never when I was secretary of the Party. It is the duty of every Communist member to recruit new members, but I didn't recruit any new members, Party members, after the first few months I was in the Party, when I was Press Director of the Northeast Club.

Q Of the members you did recruit during the period you told us, isn't it a fact that you recruited them on the basis of the program that the Communist Party offered?

A That's right.

Q And that program, as you explained it to the new, potential members, did not include force and violence?

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MR. FLYNN: I object.

THE COURT: I sustain the objection.

MR. WRIGHT: I will rephrase it, Your Honor, if I may.

THE COURT: I am waiting for the next question.

Q (By Mr. Wright): Did the selling points that you made to new members in recruiting them include as a basis for convincing them any theory that the Party stood for force and violence?

MR. FLYNN: I object.

THE COURT: I sustain the objection unless you ask what representations, if any, she made to the persons whom she sought to recruit as members of the Party.

Q (By Mr. Wright): What representations did you make to any members or potential new members?

A I was instructed by the Party to represent to those people that the Communist Party was the only organization in America that had the interest of the working people in mind and to encourage them to join this organization and become part of this organization, which is going to look out for their rights, that the American capitalist form of government was not really interested in how they existed.

Q Isn't it a fact of the persons you recruited, you also turned in a report to the F. B. I?



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A That's right.

Q Was one of your functions also the sale of The Daily Worker?

A That's right.

Q Did you go around and attempt to sell them?

A I did.

Q Did you go into both Negro and white neighborhoods to do that?

A I did.

Q Did you not also tell them that the Communist Party stood for the various things which you told us they said was in their platform?

A That's right.

Q Did you not also take their names, the names of persons who bought the paper, did you not also take their names and turn them into the F. B.I?

A I did.

Q When you were recruiting other members or selling The Daily Worker, did you tell the people that the Communist Party stood for the violent overthrow of the United States government?

MR. FLYNN: I object.

THE COURT: It is not a question of putting it that way. I think properly, Mr. Wright, you can ask what representations she made. The question, I think, is

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fallacious under the rule of evidence, in which you are injecting into the question by inference the positive existence of something which has not so far appeared. There is no evidence yet from this witness that when she sought to recruit new members, she made any representations whatever about force or violence. Therefore, when you put the question to her in the way you do, it rather implies that she positively told them that force and violence were not contemplated under any conditions by the Party. That, I think, is not quite the right way to put the question.

Q (By Mr. Wright): I ask you, did you make any representations to any persons, either whom you recruited as new members or in the sales of The Daily Worker to the effect that the Communist Party stood for force and violence?

MR. FLYNN: I object.

THE COURT: I sustain the objection in view of what I have said.

Q (By Mr. Wright): Did you make any representations concerning the Party program or platform?

A I sold the Worker and recruited the members - and I think for the record I should say there were only two - on the basis of the contents of the Daily and Sunday Worker, which at that time was in the "Win The War" business

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on the cooperation of the Soviet Union and United States for the defeat of fascism in Europe, and those were the only representations I made to the people. I had only been in the Party about three months myself and I wasn't that clearly aware myself what it stood for.

Q Had you attended any school of the Party at that time?

A Not at that time.

Q Going back to the school which you attended, Mrs. Markward, when did you tell us the first one was? I think you said there were some schools or classes.

A I attended classes intermittently during the period prior to the CPA and during the CPA, which were based primarily on the writings of Earl Browder on the "Get Along with the United States" theory, although the plan of that class, based on the revolutionary principles of Marx and Lenin was formed at the 1945 convention, due to the lack of trained teachers and various other things, there were not too many classes carried out and most of the ones that were carried out I was unable to attend because of the press of other duties, and the two classes I testified to were the ones at the end of 1948 and beginning of 1949. I also testified that in 1944 I attended the Jefferson School in New York.

Q In 1944?

A That's right.

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Q What texts did you say was used?

A Where?

Q At the Jefferson School.

A The Philosophy of -

Q Who wrote that?

A Harry Selden.

Q Was that the only text used there?

A I believe so.

Q In the other class you attended, what text did they use there?

A Marxism in the National Question.

Q Who wrote that, by the way?

A Marx, and that was the primary text that was used at that time, together with a book which had been issued by the American Communist Party on the Negro question, which contained the writings of several National Party leaders in regard to the attitude of the Communists in this country toward the Negro people.

Q Did you attend any class instructed by Mr. Roy Wood?

THE COURT: If you don't remember, you may say so.

A I don't recall whether he taught one of the 1949 classes or not.

Q (By Mr. Wright): By the way, I think you told us or did you tell us were you still a paid agent during the

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the so-called Communist Political Association period, as well as after the reconstitution?

A I was active in providing - I was providing this information to my government during the entire time from May, 1943 until 1949.

Q So that that was true of the entire period, notwithstanding the CPA?

A That is correct.

Q Now, I believe you told us that Mr. Meyers was Labor Secretary during that period and that he made a report at one of the meetings on concentration?

A That is right.

Q What did you say with respect to the policy of concentration? What is that?

THE COURT: May I ask for my information from counsel, you are counsel for Leroy Hand, I believe.

MR. WRIGHT: That is correct.

THE COURT: Are you asking that on behalf of all the defendants?

MR. WRIGHT: No, only so far as it bears on the first count in the indictment.

THE COURT: Merely for the purpose of keeping our minds on the cross-examination, it seems to me that if there are to be several cross-examinations in behalf of the several defendants, it is desirable to one cross-examiner

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relate his questions to his particular client. It seems to me so far that you have not observed that condition. Now, I am only making that suggestion for the purpose of clarity. It is perfectly agreeable to the Court to have you examine for all the defendants, but if we are to have four or five cross-examiners, I think it ought to be restricted to your particular client.

MR. WRIGHT: I appreciate Your Honor's comment on it and it is only in relation to Count 1 of the indictment.

THE COURT: I know, Mr. Wright, that you are using that as a sort of basis for your question.

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THE COURT: I know, Mr. Wright, but you are using that to argue, it seems to me, and I don't mean that you are doing it intentionally. I am merely talking about the developments here in the case, and I am referring to a reasonable limitation. I suggest, therefore, that you now and throughout the rest of your cross-examination refer to your case, to the direct examination relating to Mr. Wood.

MR. WRIGHT: If Your Honor please, I am advised by other counsel that they have no objection to my conducting the entire examination, even with respect to the other defendants.

THE COURT: If you want to conduct the whole cross-examination of this witness, you are quite at liberty to do so.

MR. WRIGHT: That is right, and I have the understanding from other counsel that I can do that.

THE COURT: Very well.

Q (BY MR. WRIGHT) Now, Mrs. Markward, I believe you said that Mr. Meyers was Labor Secretary during your period, and that he had either made a report on concentration, or was trying to do something in connection with it. Now, would you be good enough to explain to us what "concentration" is?

A Well, "concentration" is the policy of the Communist Party to put their key forces in the most basic

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industry in the area in order to assign Party members to work in the industry, and to assign a functionary to correlate out the work of Party members in that industry in order that they might influence the workers, their wives, their families, and their union, and in order that when the time comes that they find themselves in a position to seize control and they will be in leadership of this key section of the population in order to control and govern the people.

Q Now, isn't it a fact that the further purpose was to persuade other members of the working class to join the Communist Party?

A That is true.

Q That is, to gain their good will, to engage their good will, and thereby strengthen what they call the whole working class movement?

A That's true.

Q And isn't it a further fact that the purpose of the gaining of this good will was to bring about socialism as viewed by the members of the Party?

A Yes, to bring about, to bring it about as viewed by the members of the Communist Party -- that's right.

Q And in terms of doing that in this concentration policy, wasn't it a further fact that the members and the officers of the Party directed their attention to the workers' needs, such as, wages, hours, and the usual things



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that they concerned themselves with?

MR. FLYNN: I object to that.

THE COURT: Well, of course, that is quite argumentative, and quite inconsistent with the verbal affirmative evidence from the other side. I might suggest, without presently limiting you, that this witness' direct examination was almost entirely factual, and the cross-examination is very largely, what you might call, theoretical or philosophical.

MR. MEYERS: Your Honor, I would like to take objection to that characterization of this witness' testimony as being factual. The testimony as I understand it --

THE COURT: You may note your objection, Mr. Meyers.

MR. MEYERS: Right.

THE COURT: And I will consider it.

Go ahead.

Q (BY MR. WRIGHT) Let me ask you, Mrs. Markward, that on the basis of your membership and the offices that you held, isn't it a fact that what the other officers and members did was to direct their attention to day to day activities?

MR. FLYNN: I object, sir.

Well, go ahead, if you can answer that, Mrs. Markward.

MR. WRIGHT: Yes, if you can't say, just say so.

4

THE WITNESS: I don't understand your question.

Q (BY MR. WRIGHT) Now, I understood you to say, and you have explained to us one of the policies as you understood it, this concentration, and you further told us that the purpose of that was to get the good will of the working people. Now, I ask you, as a member and a functionary at that time, what programs did you participate in, in order to do that?

MR. FLYNN: I object, sir. This isn't cross-examination.

THE COURT: Mr. Stenographer, will you read that question?

(Thereupon, the last question was read by the Reporter.)

THE COURT: I sustain the question because I think that question is a little too long.

MR. WRIGHT: Well, I will be glad to rephrase it, Your Honor, if that is the only objection.

THE COURT: Well, try to get it as short as possible.

MR. WRIGHT: Yes, sir.

Q (BY MR. WRIGHT) Can you tell us what the activities were in which you engaged as a Communist Party member and as a functionary along with the other defendants? Exactly what did you do?

5

A Well, my function was relegated almost entirely to the inner Party organization. I had very little to do with the Communist Party carrying out -- what the Communist Party's role pertaining to the possibility -- you want to know what I was concerned about? You want to know my particular job?

Q Yes, up to that point. Is that your answer?

A Yes.

Q Now, you were at meetings, were you not, at which reports were made as to what activities were taking place; weren't you?

A That is right.

Q Now, I direct your attention to the District Committee meeting of September 10, 1949, and ask you if you can tell us what report was made as to activities that were actually going on?

A September 10, 1949?

Q Yes.

A Well, there was a report, a discussion, of a picket line which had just been held in front of the Justice Department -- mainly.

Q Now, with respect to the Committee meeting of July 1948, can you tell us what was discussed, that had been told, as to day to day activity of the membership?

A In July of 1948 the discussion was on Tito's

6

defections from the Cominform in Europe, the fact he had been expelled from the Cominform, and the fact that we in the United States shouldn't ever put anybody on the pedestal that had been politically expelled, and accept the leadership of another Communist Party, that we should accept the leadership of the Communist Party in Russia.

Q Now, I ask you about the meeting of December 11, 1945 that you said you attended.

MR. FLYNN: December 11, 1945?

MR. WRIGHT: I believe it was that, sir.

MR. FLYNN: I didn't ask her about any such meeting.

THE WITNESS: I don't recall answering such a question.

MR. WRIGHT: Very well.

Q (By Mr. Wright) And I ask you about the meeting of January 29, 1949, I believe you said you attended a meeting at 1027 East Fayette Street here in Baltimore?

A That is correct.

Q Can you tell us what was discussed with reference to the program that the members were then engaged in?

A The chief discussion at that meeting concerned the Party's effort to see that the Ober law was defeated in the State of Maryland.

Q I also ask you about the meeting of February 4,

7  
1949, at which you say you attended?

A It was at that meeting that a program for more education within the Party was launched, and I saw Jean Frankfeld, she was made the Organizational Secretary of the Party, and the Ober Law was again discussed at that meeting. I don't recall anything else particular about that meeting.

Q Now, in the interest of time, Mrs. Markward, I would like to ask you a general question, if Mr. Flynn has no objection to it, and I will be glad if you will wait before you answer until he has had a chance to make his objection.

At any of the meetings that you attended, and I think there have been about six or seven -- rather than go into them individually -- I ask you whether or not any one of the defendants, or the defendants collectively, discussed any teaching or advocacy of force and violence?

MR. FLYNN: I object.

THE COURT: Let her answer it, if she can.

THE WITNESS: Whether they did it by the back door, or by express --

Q (BY MR. WRIGHT) Now, just tell me whether they did, or not. I don't want any characterization. Tell me whether it was done and, if so, what was said.

A They said --

8

Q Now, when you say "they" will you identify them first, please.

MR. FLYNN: May it please the Court, the question was to include all of the defendants. Now, then, when the witness starts to say "they", he then objects because he wants her to individualize them. I think she ought to be permitted to answer the question in her own way.

THE COURT: You have asked the witness a question and she ought to be allowed to answer it in the best way she can.

MR. WRIGHT: If Your Honor please, the simple point is I am questioning her, and my question is to identify them.

MR. FLYNN: Yes, but you don't have to stop her.

THE COURT: Well, maybe she can do that.

Q (BY MR. WRIGHT) Can you do that?

A Not at the moment. Maybe by the time I get through with my answer, I can point out two or three individuals. I can recall the specific incidents.

Q Well, will you do that, if you can?

A I said they taught that individually and collectively that it was very necessary for the Communist Party of the United States and the Communist Party of Maryland to be the vanguard of the workers to lead through the socialist revolution --

9

MR. BRAVERMAN: I don't want to interrupt, Your Honor, but I would like to ask you to ask the witness not to look at the Government's table. That is, not to be coached by the Government's counsel.

MR. FLYNN: I resent that. There is no coaching of any kind. The lady has a habit of looking over there, and I noticed that, and I purposely looked there (indicating), Your Honor, so I wouldn't be looking at her. It is merely a habit that some witnesses have, and I do resent -- I completely resent -- the inference that there is any coaching from this table of any witness.

MR. MEYERS: Your Honor, I would like to support this objection, and I am referring to these people at the table, and I am referring to the gentlemen in the back row specifically.

MR. BRAVERMAN: Yes, sir, this man in the blue suit, and grey hair.

THE COURT: Now, gentlemen for the defense, let me say that I think the comments are not called for.

MR. BUCHMAN: Does the Court wish to hear from me further on the question?

THE COURT: No, I don't.

I think the suggestion made by Mr. Braverman was quite out of order. It was an unnecessary reflection upon the United States Attorney, and I hope there will not be any

repetition of that kind of remarks from one side of the counsel table to the other. We have been comparatively free of it in this case up to the present time.

Let's proceed.

Go ahead, Mr. Wright.

MR. WRIGHT: I wonder if the Reporter will read the question.

THE COURT: Well, I think perhaps it is very desirable to start again.

Go ahead.

MR. WRIGHT: I was waiting for the Reporter to reread the question.

THE COURT: Do you wish your question read, or do you wish to formulate another question?

MR. WRIGHT: I would rather have the Reporter read it again.

THE COURT: Well, reread it, Mr. Stenographer, if you can find it.

Read the question and answer.

MR. WRIGHT: Yes, read the question and answer.

(Thereupon, the last question and answer were read by the Reporter.)

THE COURT: Now, is there another question?

Q (BY MR. WRIGHT) Now, I want to know if there was ever advocated the use of force and violence by the



11

Communist Party, and if you can do it, please tell us about that, when it was, under what circumstances it was done, if you can. Give us the dates, if you recall them, to the best of your recollection.

A Well, this was something which was constantly reiterated over the years, and I heard it stated and agreed to by all of the defendants at some time. I can't tell you at which meeting, the date of such meeting, I can't tell you that at this time, but it is in the record. The statement was that it was necessary to bring about the revolution, and the statement was also that this could not come about peacefully.

Q Now, wasn't it your further statement, Mrs. Markward, that with the Communist Party as a vanguard, as you have expressed it, that the working class had a sufficient number of members so that they could elect to the various offices in government their members so that the political power would be achieved?

MR. FLYNN: I object, sir, to the form of the question.

THE COURT: I sustain it. I don't understand it. I am sorry.

Q (BY MR. WRIGHT) Now, I believe you told us, Mrs. Markward, that it was discussed individually and jointly, that when the vanguard of the American working class had

12

been led by the Party and by conditions, et cetera, that they would then achieve political power; is that not correct?

A That is correct.

Q Now, I ask you now isn't it a further fact that in the discussions to which you referred that the force and violence was to come from those who had been voted out of power in a period of reaction against this working class movement?

A I never heard any statement to the effect that they really believed that they could ever be voted into power, because they said the two-Party system in America, both Parties being war mongering imperialists, would never allow such an election to peacefully take place.

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Q Now, I ask you, Mrs. Markward, and I direct your attention to a meeting that you said you had with Mr. Wood sometime in January of 1950, is that the date you gave, in the office in Washington?

A August, 1950.

Q August, 1950. And I think you told us at that time that he said to you, on the basis of your not having been in contact with the Party, that you were a little bit upset about it, and he said to you that the phone was not being used for inter-party communication?

A That's right.

Q Now, didn't he also tell you that the reason why the phone was no longer used was because the wires were being tapped?

MR. FLYNN: Objected to, sir.

A He did not mention--

MR. FLYNN: Just a moment. It is a self-serving question; that is all. No basis for it. No cross-examination or anything, just an injection of something here that has no basis at all.

MR. WRIGHT: I object to the characterization of Mr. Flynn. If he has an objection I think he ought to make it, but when he starts making personal characterizations about the trial of the case, I don't appreciate them.

THE COURT: If you want me to pass on that I will

W2:

have to have the question read.

Read the question, Mr. Stenographer.

(The last question was read by the reporter.)

THE COURT: Now, who is it you are referring to as "he" there?

MR. WRIGHT: I am talking about Mr. Wood in a conversation that she says she had with him about the phone not being used for inter-party communication.

THE COURT: I do not recall anybody mentioning up to the present time it was subject to wire-tapping. However, as it is subject to cross-examination, I think you can ask the witness if Mr. Wood said that.

MR. WRIGHT: That is precisely what I have done, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Flynn's comment was that nobody had said anything as a basis for injecting a question about wire-tapping. That is what you were objecting to. Now, I think the basis of Mr. Flynn's objection was correct. However, when I hear the question it seems to me that I think you are entitled to ask it as cross-examination.

MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, Your Honor. That is exactly what I said.

Q (By Mr. Wright) Madam Witness, can you answer the question?

A Roy Wood did not tell me at that time the reason for

W3k

which they were not using the phone for inter-party communications. He just said it wasn't being done.

Q Now, at any time were you told by him as to why it was not being done?

A I don't remember his specific conversation at that time in that connection, and it was a question of the old security line of the organization for not using the telephone.

Q I ask you again, was it for the very reason that Mr. Wood told you at that time it was not being done?

A He just told me to not do it.

Q He gave you no reason for not doing it?

A That's right.

Q Did you ask him about it?

A No, because this policy had been laid down during the period of time I was active in the Party for not using it, but at that time I felt that there was nothing wrong that a friend named Roy could not call up another person named Mary over the telephone. They could have done it from a pay station, in view of the fact that I had a single party line, and not been subject to the party security to carry that out. They had done it themselves.

Q I understand you, Mrs. Markward, on your direct testimony, that on that occasion you went to the office to complain that the members had not been in contact with you.

A That is true, prior to that time.

Wlk

Q Now, I ask you, how can you explain that answer when you tell us that you already knew why you had not been contacted?

A I don't know why Roy gave me that answer, but that is the answer he gave me. I asked him why they had not been in contact with me.

Q I asked you on cross-examination, and you said you knew that this was the business of secrecy of the Party, therefore you had that information, didn't you, before you went to him in 1950?

A Before 1950 Mr. Wood had found it possible to call on me at my house and on the telephone. They stopped, and I asked them why.

Q Did you ask him at that time why they stopped calling you?

A I believe I did.

Q And I believe you told us he didn't give you any answer.

A He gave me the answer that it was the policy of the Party not to have any inter-party communications on the telephone. That is the answer he gave me.

Q And no further answer?

A And no further answer than that.

MR. WRIGHT: Thank you.

Will Your Honor just give me just a moment to look

W5k

over my notes?

THE COURT: Yes.

(There was a short pause.)

Q (By Mr. Wright) Now, I want to ask you this, Mrs. Markward: As to the books that you say you purchased, they were freely available to anyone who wanted to buy them, were they not?

A Correct.

Q Now, was there a bookstore run by the Party exclusively?

A That's right.

Q And do you know where that was?

A There was a bookstore right in the Party office.

Q And it was at that place that you secured your books?

A That's right, sir.

Q It wasn't excluded to the public for purposes of purchase, was it?

A No.

Q Now, I believe, Mrs. Markward, you said at a District Board meeting on January 9, 1948, that there was a discussion of the Taft-Hartley Bill.

A District Committee.

Q By the District Committee? And that all the members there present expressed some opposition to it; is that

W6k

correct?

A To the Taft-Hartley Bill, yes.

Q Yes, that is right. Now, what was it you told us about the signing of an affidavit in that connection?

A I said that the Party felt that they did not want the members to perjure themselves, particularly the ones who were known Communists, where they might get caught; that they agreed they would make arrangements to post-date a resignation from the Communist Party, if it were necessary, in order for them to sign such an affidavit; that these members, if they signed such an affidavit, would technically not be members of the Communist Party but that they would still meet and confer with the leadership of the Communist Party. It would not mean that they would give up their ideology by having such a resignation executed.

2

Also, at that time that for a test case that some Communist Party member might sign the affidavit just to test the law. I do not recall that that part of it was ever carried out.

Q Now, can you tell us as to whether or not any of it was ever carried out?

THE COURT: Any of it? I do not hear your question.

MR. WRIGHT: Any part of the program she has just described.



W7k

A Yes,--

MR. FLYNN: Did Your Honor hear the question?

THE COURT: I am not sure that I did, but I do not like to make him repeat it too frequently.

MR. WRIGHT: That is all right, Your Honor, I would be glad to do it. The only thing I had asked the witness was with respect to the conversation she had in the meeting concerning the Taft-Hartley Law. I believe she then made certain observations about it. I then amplified my question to ask her if all the observations were carried out that were discussed in the meeting.

THE COURT: All of what was carried out?

MR. WRIGHT: Certain action was taken at this meeting that she has described, if she knows.

MR. FLYNN: This is about the Taft-Hartley Law?

MR. WRIGHT: Yes, that is right.

THE WITNESS: Can I answer that?

Q (By Mr. Wright) Yes.

A Yes.

Q I wonder, Mrs. Markward, for purposes of further disagreement and argument, if you would address any comment that you have to the Court.

MR. FLYNN: What comment?

THE COURT: In Washington--

MR. FLYNN: Look at the Jury, will you please, Mrs.

W8k

Markward, and talk to them.

THE WITNESS: All right. In Washington we had two occasions to see the Party policy toward Communism in the trade union movement when they were faced with this possibility. In the cafeteria workers the president of the union resigned his job as head of the union rather than sign the affidavit, and in the case of Henry Thomas of Local 74 of the Laborers' Union, he and the other members of the Executive Board of that union technically resigned their position in the Communist Party and continued in their post in the trade union. It was done -- discussed and carried out in this manner because it was felt that the cafeteria workers could continue under a progressive leadership with the Communists not there, and in the labor unions, the laborers' union, they felt that it was necessary to have Henry Thomas, who was a trained Communist, remain in the labor union. That would mean he would not necessarily have to be a card-carrying member of the Communist Party in order to fulfill his duties there.

Q (By Mr. Wright) Now, I understood you to say that you didn't know whether the members who resigned disassociated themselves or not; is that correct?

A That's correct.

Q Now, Mrs. Markward, I think you told us that it required in order to join at the time you were in it either one or two persons to sponsor you.

W9k

A The effect of the sponsor varied with the historical time in the Party. Now, sometimes it was—the quality of the prospective recruit was much more rigid than it was at others.

Q I wonder if you would explain that a little.

A Well, when I joined the Communist Party if you had 50 cents and agreed with the Party you could join.

THE COURT: I think the trouble is that you very naturally look towards the person who questions you and that makes your voice indistinct perhaps to the Jury, so if you will try to listen to the questions without looking at the questioner but looking at the Jury when you reply, it would be very helpful.

THE WITNESS: I will try, sir. Do you want me to repeat my answer?

THE COURT: Perhaps you have lost the thread of the question.

Mr. Wright, will you please repeat it if you want the witness to answer? Or maybe you would like to go on with some other question.

MR. WRIGHT: No, Your Honor, I would still like to get the answer to this one, if I may.

Q (By Mr. Wright) I believe I had asked you, Mrs. Markward, as to your statement on direct that it required a sponsor of one or two persons in order to get a membership card, be inducted into the Party.

W10k

A I said that at the time I joined the Party the required initiation fee was 50 cents. It was very easy for anyone who agreed with any of the planks in the Party Constitution to join the Communist Party. That changed; particularly with the reconstitution of the Communist Party the prospective Communist Party member had to have a much better understanding of the true character of the organization itself, and they said that they didn't have to understand just exactly what the Communist Party stood for, but they had to accept and follow the line of the Communist Party. By 1949 a prospective member had to have two sponsors who knew them thoroughly, knew their personal background and their previous history in regard to any anti-labor activity or anti-Communist activity, and so forth, so that they would be sure to only have people who would be true to the Communist Party within the ranks of the Communist Party.

Q Now, Mrs. Markward, I believe you testified on one occasion you came to Baltimore in a car with several other people and you went to Union Station or somewhere and had dinner, and then you went to a meeting.

A That is true.

Q Now, I wonder if you would tell us when the date of that was.

A In March of 1949.

Q What did you tell us the purpose of that meeting was?

Wilk

A I said it was a practice meeting, practicing as to how the Party could operate under extreme security conditions.

Q Now, when you first got to Baltimore where did you go?

A I went with the party which was in my car. I believe we parked momentarily until the instructions were read, and then the whole group went to the Pennsylvania Station, and then we got in the car and drove and parked within a half a block of the place where we were going. We were parked across the street and about a half a block away from the building to which we were going.

Q Now, was it explained prior to going to that meeting in that fashion that the securities measures were being undertaken so that in the event the Party had to go underground it could become lawful again, that is, continue it so it would become lawful?

A The expression I heard in my presence was that the Party must continue if it goes underground. What you added there about continuing it so it might become lawful again, I did not hear it discussed in the discussion.

Q Now, was that discussed at the next meeting that you went to where you say you went in the same manner?

A What?

Q I believe there were two meetings that you described.

A That is right.

W12k

Q That you went to in that manner?

A That is right.

Q Now, was it discussed in the next meeting that you attended? I believe you said the one in Baltimore was first.

A That's right.

Q Then there was another meeting following that?

A That's right.

Q Now, was it discussed to you at that time that the purpose of the measures were as I have described them to you?

A The purpose of these measures was to demonstrate that the Communist Party would be able to function regardless what circumstances were imposed upon it.

Q Now, wasn't it further discussed that the measures were also taken to continue to fight back into legality?

MR. FLYNN: Do you understand the question?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I am trying to recall just how the discussions took place.

The whole discussion of their having to function in an illegal manner -- in this manner, was set in the framework that they were going to have to do more of this over a long period of time, and I did not hear any discussion about what was -- what would happen when and if they could come out of it or if they would. The whole thing was that they were preparing to go more and more into this underground method of operation.

W13k

Q (By Mr. Wright) And as a part of that discussion wasn't it stated that it was necessary to do this because of the various laws and hearings that were going on in an effort to outlaw the Party?

A It was pointed out that these hearings, and so forth, demonstrated the anti-Party feeling, but they felt that it was necessary to function in this manner to insure that they would maintain their revolutionary organization which could still lead the Party along the path I have previously indicated.

Q Now, I ask you, Mrs. Markward, when were you first informed that you would be a witness in this case?

A I -- I don't recall exactly when I first was informed that I very definitely would be a witness here. I had had a discussion with the Department of Justice, which indicated that I very probably would be, in December.

Q December of last year?

A That's right.

Q And did you have any discussion as to your compensation for your testimony with the Department of Justice at that time?

A Not at that time.

Q Now, did there come a time since then when you have?

A Yes.

Q How much are you to get for your testimony?

W14k

A \$25 a day for the days which I actually spend the whole day giving testimony or in consultation with the attorneys.

Q And are living expenses included over and above that?

A No.

Q Now, I want to direct your attention to the second session of the District convention that was held here in Baltimore.

A Which year?

Q I believe that was in 1945, you testified.

A Yes.

Q I think Mr. Flynn directed your attention to certain notes that had been taken at that meeting.

A That is correct.

Q Now, was that an open meeting or a closed meeting?

A The 1945 convention? The 1945 convention was closed. Delegates who attended that meeting were required to show their credentials in order to attend.

Q Now, I believe you told us that there were stenographers who took down the notes.

A Yes, some of the Party members who are employed as stenographers acted in that capacity during the convention. They were delegates to the convention who took the notes and prepared the transcript.



W15k

Q Now, I think you told us that you were also on that Nominating Committee at that time.

A That's correct.

Q And there were about 45 people elected?

A That's correct.

Q Now, can you remember any of the names of the persons who were elected except the two that you have mentioned?

A I can. I can.

Q Are you sure it was 45 and not more?

A My best recollection is that it was 45.

Q Now, to your knowledge, if you know, when was Roy Wood first elected to an official position in the Party?

A He, to my direct knowledge, was elected to be a member of the District Committee on September 14th or 15th, 1946.

Q And was he present at that meeting?

A He was.

Q Can you tell us who else was present?

A Phil Frankfeld, Jean Frankfeld, Dorothy Rose Blumberg, Maurice Braverman.

Q Now, was his function in the office to which he had been elected at that time to be here in Baltimore or in the District of Columbia?

A He was in Baltimore at that time. He was working in the steel industry.

W16k

Q Do you know exactly where he was working at that time?

A No, I don't.

Q Now, when, if you know, did he go to Washington?

A He came to Washington in the Summer of '48, just prior to our city convention.

Q Now, were you also an official of the Party at that time?

A I was.

Q What job did he come to undertake?

A He came to be Organizational Secretary.

Q Now, was that a job superior to yours or inferior to yours?

A Superior.

Q You worked under him?

A I did.

Q You were in the same office?

A I was.

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Q (By Mr. Wright): I will ask you just a few other questions. I ask you as to whether or not in the Party headquarters, both in the District of Columbia, which you have mentioned you were located in, and those here in Baltimore, where you say other defendants were located, if at all times the location of those headquarters, telephone numbers and addresses of those offices were not a matter of public information?

A I believe so.

THE COURT: Have you concluded, Mr. Wright?

MR. WRIGHT: Just one moment, if Your Honor please. That is all I have, thank you.

THE COURT: Any redirect?

MR. FLYNN: Yes, one or two questions.

#### REDIRECT EXAMINATION

By Mr. Flynn:

Q Do you know the purpose for the insertion of this ad that has been referred to in the Washington Post in 1947? What was the reason to have that ad?

A It was the reaction of the Communist Party to the public opinion against the Communist Party at that time. They thought it would help the role of the Communist Party if they would declare themselves, to publicly advertise that they did not advocate force and violence.

Red Ex

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Q They thought it would help the Party if it advertised that they were not in favor of force and violence?

A That was the idea. They would make the statement to suit the tenor of the times.

Q Did Regine Frankfeld perform her duties as Organizational Secretary after she was elected in February, 1947?

A She did.

Q Can you tell us in any detail - with no great detail - if you know, of any particular things she did as Organizational Secretary?

A I don't have any particular thing that I can name in that role, sir.

Q Since the time you went into the Communist Party, how much time on an average per week did you spend in Communist Party activities?

A Well, during 1943 and 1944 and until the first of October, 1945, I was employed as a beautician in Washington, D. C., and my hours ran until 6 o'clock in the evening and I in general spent four or five nights a week engaged in some form of Party activity and I usually every Saturday - at that time I worked Saturdays also - most every Sunday I engaged in some type of meeting or something of that type. When my husband returned from service, I resigned my job

C 3

as beautician and it was then that I was employed by the Communist Party on a part-time basis. I worked in the Communist Party office a half a day five days a week. Again I spent four or five nights a week in Party meetings and all day every Saturday or Sunday, and sometimes - almost every week - occasionally I would have both days off.

After my child was born, I had moved to Virginia to live with my mother and she was small and I went into the Party office three days a week. I was there from about 10 to 2 and often I would stay as late as five o'clock, and again every Saturday or Sunday was usually involved in a Party meeting of some sort, and again I spent four or five nights a week.

Q Now, Mrs. Markward, I think you said in response to a question on cross-examination that you recruited two new members in the Communist Party.

A That's right.

Q Why only two and why did you do that? Did you have any particular reason why you did recruit those two?

A I was instructed by the Party that the duty of a Party member was to sell the press, build the circulation of The Worker and build the organization of the Party, and the older, more experienced Party members took me with them and we went together and one would sell a Daily or Sunday Worker at one house and the other to the next, and in so doing, I carried out this activity.

C 4

When it came to a recruiting drive, my club was in the midst of this recruiting drive and doing very well and I, as Chairman of the Club, in order to fit the picture and follow instructions received from the Party, did recruit two persons who were ready to join the Party anyway and I signed their cards so that the record would show "Mary Stalcup" recruited two people and it did help my position in the Party.

MR. FLYNN: That is all. Thank you very much.

MR. WRIGHT: I have a couple questions on recross I would like to ask the witness.

THE COURT: I am not disposed to think anything was brought out on redirect which was not covered on direct or cross-examination, but I will let you ask the question to see whether it is objectionable.

Rec.Exam.

## REXCROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Wright:

Q I want to ask you, Mrs. Markward, I think in response to a question Mr. Flynn asked you about your time in the Party - isn't it a fact that during that time which you stated you were working, you had no time for recruiting members or any other duty?

A I very consciously and very purposely, Mr. Wright, spent a great deal of time in the inner-Party activities so I wouldn't have to carry out that part of Party activity

C 5

which says you must belong to mass organizations and recruit other people in the Party, and this was the one thing I was extremely and harshly criticised for in 1948, that my weakness in the Party was that I wasn't convincing enough other people to come into the Communist Party.

Q I believe you said you became ill and had to leave because your duties were so arduous.

A I didn't say I became ill because my duties were so arduous. I said I went back because my duties were such that I thought I couldn't do them and retain the small amount of health which I had been able to attain.

MR. WRIGHT: That is all.

THE COURT: Step down. Next witness.

(Witness excused.)

Thereupon,

ROBERT A. BENNER,

was called as a witness for and on behalf of the Government and, having been duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE CLERK: Take the stand. Your full name?

THE WITNESS: Robert A. Benner.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

Q (By Mr. Green) Mr. Benner, will you keep your voice up. This is a large room and it is important that everyone hear you. When you answer the questions, will

index

C 8

you you please direct them towards the members of the jury.

What, again, is your full name?

A Robert A. Benner.

Q Where do you currently live, Mr. Benner?

A Los Angeles.

Q Where are you currently employed?

A Bethlehem Pacific.

Q What is that?

A A subsidiary of the Bethlehem Stee.

Q How long have you been employed there?

A Since 1949.

Q Where were you employed prior to that time?

A Sparrows Point.

Q For what organization?

A Bethlehem Steel.

Q When did you first go to work for that organization?

A 1927.

Q At Sparrows Point?

A Yes, sir.

Q Are you married?

A Yes, sir.

Q Mr. Benner, have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

A Yes, sir.



C 7

Q Will you state when you joined the Communist Party?

A 1945.

Q Will you tell His Honor and the members of the jury under what circumstances you joined the Party?

A Well, I was approached in a plant by a fellow-worker and he wanted to know whether I would be willing to work, do undercover work for Uncle Sam. That was right after - a few years after the war and I had been exempted a couple times from the draft. My age had gone up to 35 and 37, something similar, and his statement was that the Bureau would pay my telephone bill and expenses.

Q After that conversation, did you take steps to join the Communist Party?

A In a roundabout way.

Q How did you go about it?

A I had - I was approached prior to that to join the International Workers Order, so when the agent spoke to me, I told him I was already approached to join the International Workers Order and he thought that was fine and so, I therefore - later on I was asked to attend a spaghetti supper, which I attended, and one of the members of this organization that I met there asked me if I would care to join the International Workers Order, which I did.

Q Now, when was that, Mr. Benner?

C 8

A The latter part of 1943 or early part of '44.

Q How soon thereafter did you join either the Communist Party or the Communist Political Association?

A I would have to go back a little bit and state that through joining the International Workers Order, a so-called lodge was to be formed of English-speaking members, and they approached me, suggesting that I would take over as financial secretary of one of the offices of the new lodge.

Finally, a few months later, this new lodge was formed and, being an officer of the new lodge as financial secretary, I was also a delegate to the City Central Committee. It was formed of different delegates from lodges in the city.

MR. BRAVERMAN: I object. I do not see the relevance of this.

THE COURT: I haven't. Up to the present time, it is perhaps introductory but Mr. Green was asking under what circumstances he joined the Communist Party. I think we can get to the main point, Mr. Green, more quickly.

MR. GREEN: All right, sir.

Q (By Mr. Green): Through your membership in the City Central Committee of the International Workers Order, were you asked to become a member of either the Communist

C 9

Party or the Communist Political Association?

A The Communist Political Association.

Q When was that?

A That was in 1945.

Q Did you receive a membership card in that CPA?

A Yes, sir.

Q To what club, if any, of the CPA were you assigned?

A To the Liberty Club.

Q By whom, if you know, were you assigned to the club?

MR. BUCHMAN: I object to the question.

THE COURT: Overruled.

A I don't remember exactly but it was one of the officers of the City office of the Communist Party.

Q How many members were in the Liberty Club?

A Well, I only met - I only attended a couple of the meetings and I venture to say that I have only met five or six at those meetings.

THE COURT: Can't you get to something more material and promptly? We have had so much of this general nature that I think we can come very quickly to any point you wish to develop with this witness.

Q (By Mr. Green): Do you know who at that time was head of the Communist Political Association?

C 10

A Albert Lannon.

Q In the summer of 1945, did you attend any convention of the Communist Political Association?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you recall how many sessions you attended and where they were held?

A I only attended one session. That was held at one of the colored lodges in the West Baltimore section.

Q As a result of this convention, can you state whether or not the Communist Political Association was dissolved?

A Yes, sir.

Q Was the Communist Party reconstituted?

A Yes, sir, a few months after the convention.

Q Did you become a member of the Communist Party after its reconstitution in 1945?

A Yes.

Q During 1945, did you attend any educational classes?

A Yes.

Q Do you recall when in the year 1945?

A The latter part of the year.

Q Do you recall where the classes were held?

A Up in the 1000 block West North Avenue.

Q Who was the instructor at those classes?

C 11

A Maurice Braverman.

Q Will you look down at the trial table and state whether or not you can identify Mr. Braverman?

A Yes, sir.

Q Will you please point him out and describe the color suit he has on.

A It is a light gray.

Q Did you actually attend the class which Mr. Braverman taught?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you recall what, if anything, he said at that class?

A He introduced himself -

THE COURT: I think that is entirely too general a question. The only thing we would be interested in here, so far as I know, is whether or not Mr. Braverman taught anything especially with regard to any of the issues in this case.

MR. GREEN: The only reason I phrased it so generally was to obviate the objection that it was leading.

THE COURT: I think we are coming to the time when you can make your questions more definite and pointed, so as to get right down to the bone of the case.

Q (By Mr. Green): Did Mr. Braverman use a text in connection with that class?

C 12

A He collaborated on the History of the CPSU.

Q Is that a book?

A Yes, sir, and the History of the Communist Party from the time of the revolution up to the present time, up to that time.

Q In essence, do you recall what Mr. Braverman instructed at that time about that book?

A Well, I am sorry to say, I can't give the exact wording because at that time I was green, I would say, in the Communist Party, so, therefore, the exact words I don't remember, but later I read phrases on the history of the CPSU and I recall -

MR. BRAVERMAN: The witness just answered the question. I move that everything from the word "later" be stricken out. He just testified at that time he doesn't remember anything.

THE COURT: Ask the next question, please, Mr. Green.

Q (By Mr. Green): Do you recall now what Mr. Braverman stated at that particular class about the book, "History of the CPSU"?

MR. BRAVERMAN: I object.

THE COURT: I do n't know what it is myself. What?

MR. GREEN: "History of the CPSU" or Communist

C 13

Party of the Soviet Union, which is the title of the book referred to by the witness, which is already admitted in evidence.

THE COURT: Unless the answer has some relation to the first issue in the case, as I understand, I will have to sustain the objection to it.

MR. GREEN: I can not point out the relevance without giving what I anticipate the answer will be.

THE COURT: At this stage of the case and all that we have heard before and may hear later on, you can direct his attention to the particular question about what, if anything, he knows about what was taught in this class with regard to the ultimate objective of the Communist Party, if he knows.

MR. GREEN: In other words, if I understand Your Honor correct, I can not go into who was at this particular class he has already described?

THE COURT: I do not see that it is a matter of importance unless it bears on the issue we have in the case.

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Q (BY MR. GREEN) Did you subsequently, Mr. Benner, attend any other classes taught by Mr. Braverman?

A No, sir.

Q How many classes in all did you attend that were taught by him?

A Just that one.

Q Just that one?

A Yes.

Q Did you say where it had been held?

A West North Avenue.

Q Now, at the reconstitution of the Communist Party to what club, if any, were you assigned?

MR. BUCHMAN: I object to that question, Your Honor. It was answered before.

MR. GREEN: I don't believe it has been, sir.

THE COURT: Overruled. It is a different question.

THE WITNESS: The Steel Club.

Q (BY MR. GREEN) Now, how many members did the Steel Club have?

A I would say about eight or ten at the start of the club.

Q How long did you remain a member of the Steel Club?

A Up to the latter part of 1946.

Q How many members did they have at that time?

A About eighteen.



2

Q Now, were all the members of the Steel Club employed by Bethlehem Steel Company?

A No, sir.

Q How many were not?

A One.

Q Who was that one?

MR. BRAVERMAN: I object to that question, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Green seems to have his own plan. I don't want to be too short about it. I trust we will get to something that this witness knows about having some bearing on the case. I appreciate your reason for not wanting to ask a leading question.

MR. GREEN: I will ask that question.

Q (BY MR. GREEN) Was that one member Philip Frankfeld?

A Yes.

MR. BASSETT: Objection.

Q (BY MR. GREEN) That was the one member who was not employed by Bethlehem Steel Company?

A Yes.

MR. BUCHMAN: I move that the last answer be stricken.

THE COURT: Overruled. It may be immaterial.

Q (BY MR. GREEN) Would you look at the defendants,

3

Mr. Benner, and state whether or not you recognize Mr. Frankfeld?

A Yes.

Q At the time you were a member of the Steel Club of the Communist Party, what other position in the Communist Party of District 4 did he hold, if you know?

A Chairman.

THE COURT: That is what year? 1945 or 1946, or don't you know?

A That was the latter part of 1945 when he first came there.

THE COURT: All right.

Q (BY MR. GREEN) Now, Mr. Benner, were you acquainted with the purpose, the particular purpose of the Steel Club?

MR. BUCHMAN: I object to that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I don't see the purpose of it, Mr. Green. It is a little slow and I don't want to be too short, but I just don't see what you are getting at. It is a little late in the day. How many more witnesses do you think you will have?

MR. FLYNN: We will probably have one more witness, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I see. Well, I thought maybe if this were the last witness we might possibly be able to

4

finish your side of the case today, but apparently not.

Go ahead, Mr. Green.

Q (BY MR. GREEN) Was Roy Wood a member of the Steel Club?

A Yes.

MR. WRIGHT: Object to that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. WRIGHT: Objection as to it being a leading question.

THE COURT: I think leading questions about this after a whole day talking about the subject are not very important. If there is any special reason that you think the leading question is trying to put words into the mouth of the witness, you may state it.

MR. WRIGHT: I think so for the reason that we are actually getting down to the point where the immediate connection between the defendants and the charge is made, and for that reason I think we should be extremely guarded with respect to the technical rules of evidence.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Wright. I have that in mind.

Go ahead.

Q (BY MR. GREEN) For how long was Roy Wood a member of the Steel Club, Mr. Benner, to your knowledge?

A Until he was assigned a position as chairman of

5

the Washington Office of the Communist Party.

Q Would you look among the defendants and state whether or not you can identify Roy Wood? The defendants are seated along the rail behind the counsel table.

A Yes, sir.

Q Would you please point him out?

A Yes, right on the end (indicating).

Q Now, did you hold any position in the Steel Club?

A Yes, sir.

Q What position was that?

A Financial Secretary.

Q Did Roy Wood hold any office in the Steel Club?

A Yes, sir.

Q What office was that?

A Literature Director.

Q What did he do in performing that function, Mr. Bennert?

A Well, he took care of literature, sold literature, and the paper, and he turned the money over to the office or to me from then on.

Q Did he attend meetings regularly?

A Yes, sir, whenever he was off from work.

Q What?

A Whenever he was off from work.

Q Would you receive the money for the literature he

6

sold?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did he turn that money in to you?

A To me or the head office.

Q Do you recall the name of any books or periodicals he sold?

A Not right now, no, unless I see them.

Q When did you leave the Steel Club?

A The latter part of 1946.

Q And for what reason?

A I moved out of town.

Q In the course of your duties and participation in the Steel Club did you know Dorothy Rose Blumberg?

A Yes, sir.

MR. BUCHMAN: I object to that question.

THE COURT: Overruled.

Q (BY MR. GREEN) Would you look among the defendants and state whether or not you can identify her?

A Yes, sir.

Q Would you please point her out?

A She is sitting next to Roy Wood.

Q If you know, was she a member of the Party at that time? Was she a member of the Communist Party?

A Yes.

MR. BASSETT: Objection.

7

THE COURT: Overruled.

Q (BY MR. GREEN) What was her job, office or duty, if any?

MR. BASSETT: I object to that.

THE COURT: If he knows. It is only if he knows.

THE WITNESS: She was secretary at the Head Office.

Q (BY MR. GREEN) Where was the Head Office?

A In Baltimore.

Q Specifically in Baltimore, if you know, what street was it?

A Well, it had been changed. It was up there, Park Avenue, about a block from the Y.M.C.A., Franklin.

Then later it was moved in closer to town.

Q Now, you say "Headquarters". Headquarters of what?

A Of the Communist Party.

Q Of District 4, if I may lead.

MR. BASSETT: I object to that question.

THE WITNESS: In Baltimore, District of Columbia

MR. GREEN: Just a minute, until the Court rules.

MR. BASSETT: It is important in this connection that he should not be led, and the witness is not very clear that he knows anything about the organization, and we should be particular, particularly important.

MR. GREEN: I don't object to his arguing his

8

objection, but I do object to characterizing the extent of the witness' knowledge.

THE COURT: What is the next question?

MR. GREEN: All right, sir.

By Mr. Green:

Q Headquarters, you refer to Headquarters. Headquarters of what?

A Baltimore and the District of Columbia, the Communist Party.

Q Now, you told us you were financial secretary of the Steel Club?

A Yes.

Q Did you have official contact with Dorothy Rose Blumberg?

A Yes.

Q In that capacity?

A Yes.

Q What official contact was that?

A On many occasions I had turned money over to her, once a month or every two months that she called meetings of all the financial secretaries of the Baltimore District.

MR. BASSETT: I object to that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. BASSETT: I move that the answer be stricken.

THE COURT: Overruled.

9

Q (BY MR. GREEN) Continue. Tell us about these monthly meetings.

MR. BASSETT: I object to that question, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Sustained. It is too general.

Q (BY MR. GREEN) Did she attend the monthly meetings she called?

A Yes, sir.

Q At these meetings did she give you and the other attendants instructions as to what to do, and so forth?

A Yes.

MR. BUCHMAN: I object to that, Your Honor.

MR. BASSETT: I object.

THE COURT: Overruled.

Q (BY MR. GREEN) Now, when did you first come in contact with Phil Frankfeld?

A I was introduced to him in -- by Albert Lannon in 1945.

MR. BUCHMAN: I move that the answer be stricken. It is not responsive. He was asked when he was introduced to him.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. GREEN: I will follow it up.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

Q (BY MR. GREEN) Did you know who Albert Lannon was?



10

A Yes.

Q Who was he?

A He was Chairman of the Communist Party of Maryland and the District of Columbia.

Q Did Frankfeld succeed him?

A Yes.

Q Did Frankfeld ever attend meetings of the Steel Club?

A Yes, sir.

Q How often? Do you recall?

A Pretty often.

Q Now, do you recall attending a May Day Rally in 1946?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you recall who, if any of the defendants were present?

A The two of them that I recall right now, that is Phil Frankfeld and Maurice Braverman.

Q Do you recall who if anyone was the principal speaker at that meeting?

A Winston.

Q Do you recall his first name?

A Well, he was secretary of the International or the National Office in New York of the Communist Party.

MR. BUCHMAN: I move that the answer be stricken out. He was asked for his first name.

THE COURT: What?

MR. BUCHMAN: The witness was asked for Winston's first name, and his answer was not in reply to the question, and I move to strike it out, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, I do not understand the basis of the objection, but I think there is another good ground upon which I can strike it out.

I will strike it out.

We are dealing with May Day in 1946, and I do not see any great materiality in it to this case.

MR. GREEN: Well, I do not know that it is too material, if Your Honor please, but I do not see why it should be stricken out.

THE COURT: I think at this stage of the case I want to be very particular and not general any more.

Would you have a lengthy further examination of this witness, do you think, or not?

MR. GREEN: Well, I don't know that it will be lengthy, if Your Honor please, but by the same token --

THE COURT: Go ahead. I want to try to get through if I can, but apparently we cannot finish it.

Q (BY MR. GREEN) Did you ever belong to the Brooklyn Club?

A Well, it was not a club. I was sent there, down there.

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MR. BASSETT: Your Honor, I object to the answer.

THE COURT: Why are you objecting?

MR. BUCHMAN: I object to the question and move that the answer be stricken. I object because of its immateriality.

THE COURT: Well, it seems to me that both the question and answer are immaterial.

MR. GREEN: Your Honor, I hesitate to have to arise each time, but I am afraid I cannot bring out anything without directing the witness to some preliminary facts. Now, if the preliminary facts are not allowed to be brought out, then I don't see how I can get any place.

THE COURT: Suppose you try again and come to the point. Perhaps you may be able to get along without being cut off. I don't know, but maybe you won't. Try it anyhow.

Q (BY MR. GREEN) During 1947, did you move to Brooklyn, Maryland?

A No, sir, I moved to Glen Burnie, Maryland.

Q And while you were living in Glen Burnie, were you still a member of the Communist Party?

A Yes, sir.

Q And to what club at that time did you belong?

A Why, I received a communication to attend a meeting in Brooklyn Park, to form a club with members from

2

Brooklyn Park and the Cherry Hill District.

MR. BUCHMAN: I move the answer be stricken.

THE COURT: Overruled.

What is the next question?

Q (BY MR. GREEN) From whom did you receive that communication?

A Dorothy Rose Blumberg.

Q Now, pursuant to that, what, if anything, did you do?

THE WITNESS: Repeat it, please.

Q (BY MR. GREEN) After receiving this communication from Dorothy Rose Blumberg about organizing this club, what did you do?

A I attended that meeting, or rather that home, three times. There was never any meeting formulated because of lack of members present.

Q I see. Did Dorothy Rose Blumberg attend any of those meetings?

A One.

Q Did Philip Frankfeld attend any of those meetings?

A No, sir.

Q After those three meetings, did you attend another club of the Communist Party?

A Some time later I was transferred to another club.

3

Q What club was that, and when?

A The Dundalk-Turner, that was in 1947.

Q Now, were you transferred to the Dundalk-Turner Club?

A You would call it that.

Q By whom were you transferred?

MR. BUCHMAN: I object to that question, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, does it relate to any of the defendants in the case?

MR. GREEN: Yes.

THE COURT: By whom were you transferred?

THE WITNESS: By Dorothy Rose.

Q (BY MR. GREEN) And do you recall when that was?

A In 1947.

Q Now, how long did you remain a member of the Dundalk-Turner Club?

A Until August, 1949.

Q Now, did you attend meetings of that club regularly?

A Yes, sir.

Q Were any of the defendants members of that club?

A No, sir.

Q How many members were there in that club?

A About fifteen.

Q All of them were still at that time employed by

4  
the Bethlehem Steel Company?

A Yes, sir.

Q Were all of the remaining members employed by that same company?

MR. BUCHMAN: I object to that question, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Sustained.

Q (BY MR. GREEN) Did any of the defendants attend the meetings at that Dundalk Club?

A Yes, sir.

Q Which of the defendants?

A Phil Frankfeld, George Meyers.

Q Now, will you look among the defendants and state whether or not you can identify George Meyers?

A Yes, sir. He is sitting on the end of the table.

Q And do you recall how many meetings he attended?

A I think one. I seen him there once.

Q Now, do you know whether or not he was a member of the Communist Party during that period?

A Yes, sir.

MR. BUCHMAN: Objection.

THE COURT: Sustained.

Q (BY MR. GREEN) In what role, or what job, did he hold during that period you say you saw him at the meeting, if you know?

5

A His job he held with the Communist Party was Labor Secretary, but at the meeting he was just a guest speaker.

Q He was what?

A Just a guest speaker.

Q Do you recall what, if anything, he said?

A No, sir.

Q So, you just recall him being there?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, did you attend the 1948 District Convention of the Communist Party?

A Yes, sir, as a guest.

Q Do you recall who of the defendants were at that convention?

A Yes, sir.

Q Will you name them, please?

A Phil Frankfeld, George Meyers, Dorothy Rose, Maurice Braverman.

THE COURT: Where was this convention held?

THE WITNESS: At Finnish Hall.

THE COURT: Baltimore?

THE WITNESS: Finland Hall.

THE COURT: In Baltimore?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

Q (BY MR. GREEN) Where is the Finn Hall in Baltimore?

6

A That is on Ponca Street off Eastern Avenue.

Q Now, do you recall a meeting at that convention of the labor panel?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did any of the defendants address that panel?

A Yes, sir.

Q Which one?

A George Meyers.

Q Do you recall what, if anything, he said?

A He criticized the members of the Steel for lack of enthusiasm in bringing in, recruiting new members. So, after he spoke, there was another member of the Steel Club --

MR. BUCHMAN: I object to what somebody else said, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Sustained.

Q (BY MR. GREEN) Do you recall any particular remarks that Meyers made at that time?

MR. BUCHMAN: If the Court please, until the witness has exhausted his recollection, I don't think that is a proper question, and I object to it.

THE COURT: Sustained.

Q (BY MR. GREEN) Now, do you recall in October 1948, attending a Communist Party Rally?

THE COURT: Where?

MR. GREEN: At Jefferson and Bond Streets.



7

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

Q (BY MR. GREEN) Do you recall whether or not any of the defendants were there?

A Yes, sir.

Q Who are they? Who were they?

A Phil Frankfeld, George Meyers, and Dorothy Rose.

Q Now, do you recall who the principal speaker at that meeting was?

A The National Secretary, Winston.

Q The National Secretary of what?

A Of the Communist Party.

Q Now, during 1949, did you attend any classes on the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, or a book by that name?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you recall where those classes were conducted?

A At the Seaman's Hall on East Fayette Street.

Q Do you recall who conducted the classes?

A Phil Frankfeld -- the classes were to be divided.

Q Now, just what do you mean by that?

A Well, half of the classes were to be instructed by Phil Frankfeld, and the other half by Jean Frankfeld.

Q Did you attend any of the classes taught by Phil Frankfeld?

A Yes, sir.

3

Q Did you attend any classes taught by Jean Frankfeld?

A No, sir. The night that her turn was to lead a class, she was ill.

Q I see. Did any of the other defendants conduct any of the other classes?

A Phil Frankfeld didn't -- wasn't able to conduct a class, but what was taken up was statements that came out in the paper. The leader of the Communist Party in Italy and in France --

MR. BUCHMAN: If the Court please, I don't think this is responsive to the question, and to what was taught at the class, and I move that it be stricken.

THE COURT: Very well.

Ask another question.

Q (BY MR. GREEN) What was taught, if you will, please, Mr. Benner.

A What was taught was in a round about way --

MR. BUCHMAN: If the Court please, I would like to know what this has reference to. Is this the class?

MR. GREEN: Do you want me to lead the witness, Mr. Buchman?

MR. BUCHMAN: No, just tell me where and when it was, this last class.

MR. GREEN: The class of March 11, 1949.

THE COURT: Well, I understand Mr. Frankfeld wasn't there; is that right?

9

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir, he was.

THE COURT: He was there?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Why did he not conduct the class?

THE WITNESS: He conducted the discussion instead of a class.

THE COURT: I see.

THE WITNESS: Your Honor, when I gave you my version in my own way, now, this article that was in the papers at that time, that was of the statements made by the leaders of the Communist Party --

MR. BUCHMAN: If the Court please --

THE WITNESS: -- in France and in Italy that they --

MR. BUCHMAN: If the Court please, I object to the nature of the conversation.

THE COURT: The nature of what?

MR. BUCHMAN: He was asked whether he attended a discussion in a class, and he is relating a conversation apparently that took place regarding a statement in a newspaper.

THE WITNESS: That was the statement in the class that was taken up and --

MR. BUCHMAN: Objection.

MR. GREEN: Just a minute.

THE COURT: I think we have heard enough about that for the moment.

Do you have another question?

Q (BY MR. GREEN) Did Mr. Frankfeld teach you from this book "History of the Communist Party" Soviet Union?

A He related a story when he was in the service --

MR. BUCHMAN: Objection.

THE COURT: Next question.

Q (BY MR. GREEN) Did he on any other occasion teach you from this book "History of the Communist Party" Soviet Union?

A At two prior meetings.

Q What is that?

A I say, at two prior meetings.

Q At two prior meetings, and now do you recall what, if anything, he taught about that book, or from that book?

MR. BUCHMAN: If the Court please, he said two prior meetings.

THE COURT: I sustain the objection. It is too broad.

Q (BY MR. GREEN) Did he, or did he not, Mr. Benner, refer you to Chapter 4 of the "History of the Communist Party" of the Soviet Union?

MR. BUCHMAN: I object to that question, Your Honor. It is leading.

11

THE COURT: Well, I will sustain the objection to that.

I think it is probably time to adjourn. I think we had better not go on. I thought possibly we might be able to finish with this witness tonight.

I would like to inquire, Mr. Flynn, for the matter of convenience, about the witnesses. You say you have one more witness?

MR. FLYNN: We probably have one more witness, yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Would that be a lengthy witness, or not?

MR. FLYNN: I wouldn't think it would be too lengthy -- no, sir.

THE COURT: Very well.

Members of the jury, you are excused until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Court is adjourned.

(Thereupon, at 4:15 p. m., an adjournment was taken to Thursday, March 20, 1952, at 10 o'clock a. m.)

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I certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings in the above case.

Francis J. Owens.

Harry W. Lewis

Charles G. Covey

Leroy Walker  
Official Reporter.