RD FORM NO. 6 Menunum UNITED S OVERNMENT DATE: April 19, то MR. C. E. HENNRICH MR. W. R. WANNALL FROM Ladd : and Clegg Glavi SUBJECT: NAHUM A. BERNSTEIN ESPIONAGE - IS Tracy Harbo Bakmont b1 Mohr Purpose: Tele. koor Nease Gandy This memorandum is prepared for record purposes. b1 Details: ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED SHOWN EXCEPT WHERE STAISE 6) W A complete review of the files of our New York Office and of those at the Seat of Government has now been completed to establish what basis Bernstein had for stating that he had carried on certain activities in association with the FBI. At the SOG the Appellate Court and Supreme Court decisions in the cases of U.S. vs. Goldstein, U.S. vs. Weiss, and U.S. vs. Nardone were reviewed for this purpose. al a saix saos arlausiren It has been ascertained that in the case of U.S. vs. besided by Weiss, Bernstein, as attorney for a group of insurance companies, Ġ developed sufficient information to warrant the prosecution of some ರ 75 subjects under the mail fraud statutes. He presented the 1.1034 C evidence which he had developed including evidence secured through the operation of wire taps at the office of the U.S. Attorney in the Southern District Court of New York. The U.S. Attorney turned σ 21 65-59184 RECORDED - 128 r (s) WRVI: emu 4 Ð. COPIES DESTROYED R842 NOV 21 1950

the evidence over to Post Office Inspectors who without further investigation recommended prosecution. In connection with the prosecution the FBI was called into the case for two specific reasons: (1) to perform all accounting work, (2) to conduct an intimidation of witnesses investigation. In the latter instance agents of our New York Office conferred on January 7, 1938, with an Assistant U.S. Attorney and Nahum Bernstein. Subsequently, through Bernstein an informant was introduced to an agent of our New York Office and arrangements were made for the informant to meet a New York Agent at Bernstein's home. Thereafter on one occasion the informant arranged to have a telephone conversation which he conducted with a subject recorded in Bernstein's office. After the recording was made the informent turned the record over to our New York Office. No other information was developed showing any association between Bernstein and the FBI either in the Weiss case or any other matter.

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It is presumed that Bernstein's statement regarding his having associated with the FBI was based on the above facts. It should be noted specifically that the case involved was not a matter under the primary jurisdiction of this Bureau and that we were called into the case for two specific reasons only by the office of the U.S. Attorney in the Southern District of New York.

In transmitting the material on Bernstein to the Bureau

b1

bernstein's statement, comment upon it, or explain it.

(NY tel to Bureau 4-10-51, Bernstein case; 36-2219-14972-313) Action:

This memorandum is prepared for record purposes. No further action is contemplated with respect to this matter.



FOLLOWING SERIALS REMOVED FROM FILE AND DESTROYED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AUTHORITY CONTAINED IN 66 - 3286 - 89/

65-59184-52 66

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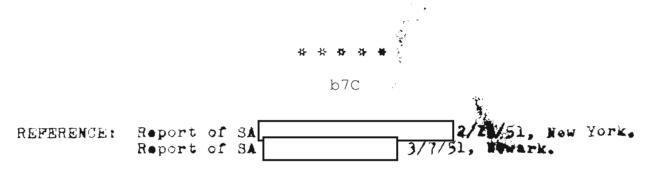
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PROPERTY OF TBI-THIS CONFIDENTIAL REPORT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE LOANED TO YOU BY THE FRI AND ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE OF AGENCY TO WHICH LOANED. NK 65-4087

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### ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

One copy of this report is being furnished to the Washington Field Office for information, pursuant to the instructions contained in New York teletype to Bureau, Washington Field and Newark, 1/12/51.





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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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DIRECTOR, FEI FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES

Office Men

SUBJECT: NAHUM BERNSTEIN, was; ESPIONAGE - IS (Bufile 65-59184)

Rebulet to New York dated 4/10/51.

DATE; May 23, 1951

3/28/94 5012875/80 The indices of the Los Angeles Office failed to reflect any J39-539 information concerning BERNSTEIN under the alias of NED BERNEY.

RECORDED-19

EX-130

RUC.

AHS:MJH 65-5048 cc: New York (65-15301) Washington Field

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SIC, NEW YORK

DIRECTOR, FBI

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NAMEN BERHSTEIL, WAR. SPICHAGE - IS New York File (5-1530)

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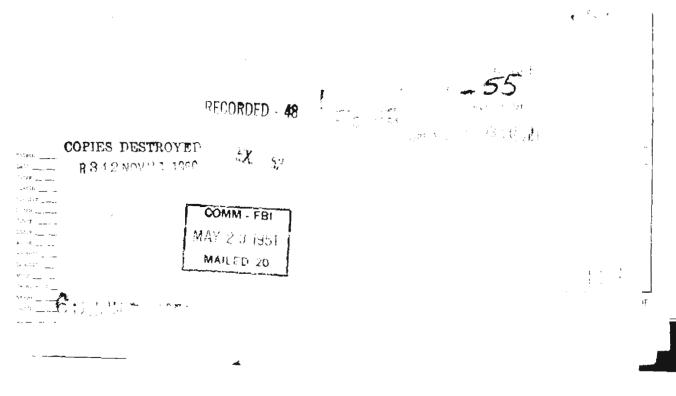
Advise the Bureau immediately of the Status of this matter.

cc - Los Angeles Washington Field

(5-59184



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DAT. 4/15/53 BY 9803 Add/ged DAT. 711-1-1-339,539 3/25/94 SPI2BTJ1JC 339-539



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SEE FILE 66-2554-7530 FOR AUTHORITY.

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## ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

**REFERENCE:** 

Report of SA

dated April 26, 1951 at New York.

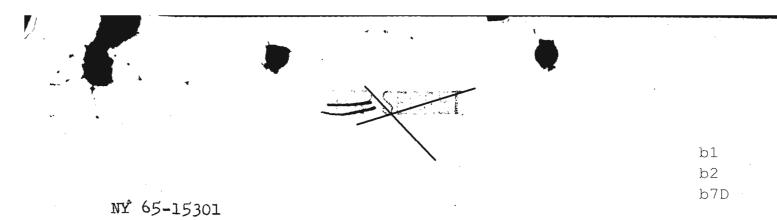
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Form No. 8 NY FILE NO. 65-15301 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK EN REPORT MADE BY DATE WHEN MAD REPORT MADE AT: 17,18,21/51 6/5/81 NEW YORK CHARACTER OF CASE: TITLE NAHUM BERNSTEIN, was. ESPIONAGE Ned Berney, Myers, Corman :b1 Investigative SUMMARY REPORT b7C Synopsis: He is a New York attorney who has been active in the affairs of Israel and the predecessor state of Palestine. He was born and educated in New York City. Background information In interview in 1948 he admitted set forth. that he handled funds for the purchase of b1 material on behalf of the Jewish Agency for Palestine. 10-2640 case He testified in a case in Los Angeles involving a violation of the Neutrality Act and Export Control Act connected with smuggling of aircraft to Israel. His testimony reviewed. WALL He is presently Secretary of Israel Speeks, Inc., a bimonthly 9-26-51 publication. 1-1-52 50 1 2 DETAI 339 de DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACE RECORDED AND INDEXED APPROVED AND SPECIAL AGENT CHEC, ER. MU GATION COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: INELIXED - 58 5 Bureau (65-59184) (b5 1 Los Angeles (info.) 1 Newark (info.) T Washington Field ( int s New York 7-1983 U. D. GATHGERBLINT TRANTING OFFICE



(3) **JON** NAHUM BERNSTEIN WAS Subsequently identified as being identical with NAHUM

Subsequently identified as being identical with NAHUM BERNSTEIN, a New York attorney with offices at 20 Pine Street, New York, New York.

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Confidential Informant of known reliability, made available the following background information concerning NAHUM BERNSTEIN:

11.4 He was born on September 5, 1907 at New York City. His mother was JENNIE DERNSTEIN, new Steinberg, and his father CHARLES BERNSTEIN. Both of his parents were born in Russia. NAHUM BERNSTEIN received his primary education in the New York Public School System, and subsequently attended the College of the City of New York, from which institution he obtained a B.S. Degree in Social Science in 1929. In 1931 he graduated from Columbia University Law School with the degree of LL.B. He was admitted to the bar in the State of New York on June 13, 1932. From the date of his birth in 1907 until the present time, he has resided in the New York City area. He presently resides at 136 East 67th Street, New York City with his wife and two children. He is a partner in the law firm of Silver and Bernstein, 20 Pine Street, New York, New York. His partner, EDWARD SILVER, is also the Chief Assistant in the District Attorney's Office, Kings County, New York.

On March 31, 1950, the law firm of Silver and Bernstein sent out the following announcement:

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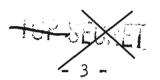
"We announce the opening of an Israeli office at 26 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel Aviv. Mr. ARNON R. HOJANSKY of the Israeli Bar is Counsel in Charge".

This announcement was signed by four members of the firm of Silver and Bernstein, namely EDWARD S. SILVER, NAHUM BERNSTEIN, GEORGE H. KAPLAN, and DONALD R. SEAWELL.

On January 13, 1948 NAHUM BERNSTEIN was interviewed by SAs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. On the occasion of this interview, BERNSTEIN advised that in November of 1947, he received a telephone call from one \_\_\_\_\_\_ whom he had known for some years as one like himself who was active in Zionist affairs. On the occasion of this meeting \_\_\_\_\_\_ , BERNSTEIN was requested to assist him in a project which had as its aim the acquiring of a stock pile of \_\_\_\_\_\_ b7C material for eventual shipment to Palestine.

informed BERNSTEIN that he had consented to assist in this project and that now it was necessary that a reputable, well known person act as Disbursing Officer for the funds available to finance this project. requested BERNSTEIN to function in this capacity. BERNSTEIN advised that he agreed to do so. further indicated to BERNSTEIN that the sum of \$750,000.00 was available to finance this project, and that such funds would be made available by the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

According to BERNSTEIN, shortly after his talk he received a verification of this the proposition from Jewish Agency for Palestine. told BERNSTEIN that when purchases were made by either himself or his associates, BERNSTEIN would be notified of the amount of money necessary for the narticular transaction and that BERNSTEIN should then to forward a check to him for this amount. request BERNSTEIN would, in turn, issue a check for the same amount According to BERNSTEIN, the to the payee named above outlined plan was followed in connection with the purchase of materials.





On May 12, 1948, NAHUM BERNSTEIN was again interviewed at his office at 20 Pine Street, New York, New York, by SAS \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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On the occasion of this interview, BERNSTEIN advised that he, as an attorney, had been called upon on numerous occasions by various sections of the Jewish Agency for Palestine for legal advice in matters pertaining to their operations. He stated that in the Fall of 1947, it was decided by the policy level members to instigate an organization that could, if Palestine was partitioned, step in and relieve the other governments of considerable effort and manpower.

It was decided, according to BERNSTEIN that certain funds should be allocated for the purchase of aircraft. A. W. SCHWIMMER was designated as the individual who should purchase and reconvert whatever aircraft was believed necessary to institute a fair-sized airline. Approximately \$120,000.00 was deposited with BERNSTEIN, which funds came from the Jewish Agency for Palestine. At the request of SCHWIMMER, BERNSTEIN would forward whatever money the former requested.

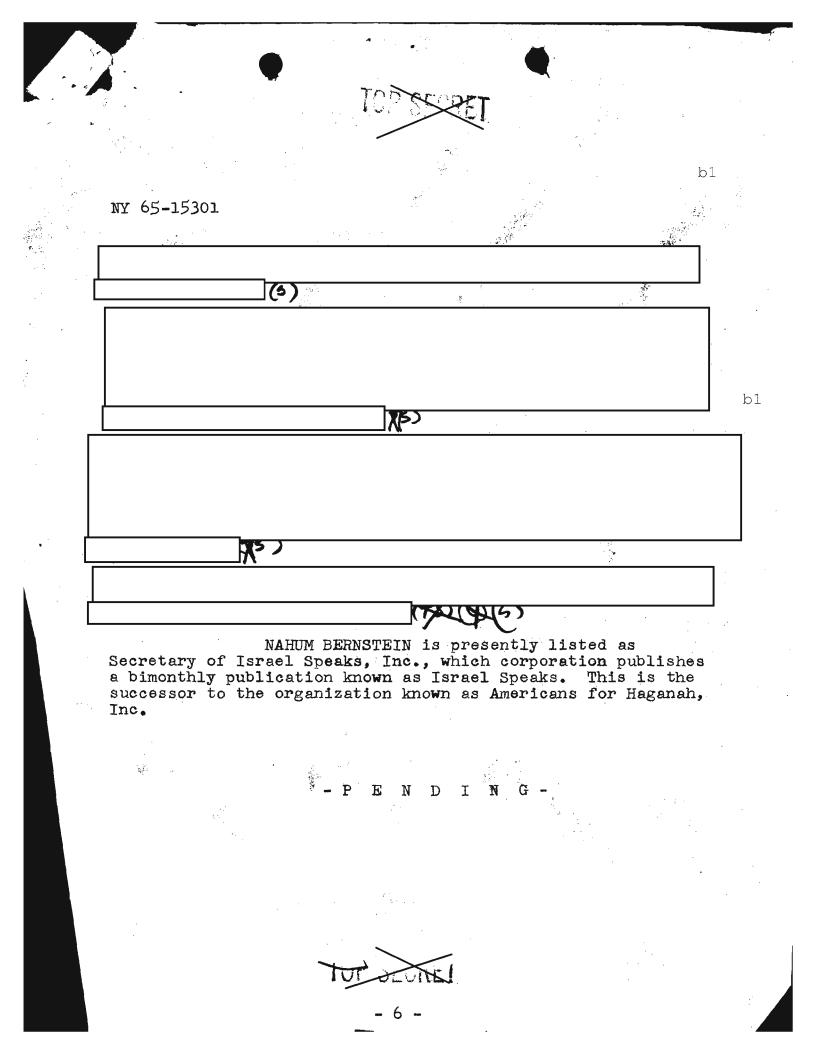
In January, 1950, ADOLPH W. SCHWIMMER was tried in the United States District Court, Southern California Division, in the case entitled, "The United States vs. Schwimmer and Others". The trial involved ADOLPH W. SCHWIMMER and five other individuals, who were charged with conspiracy to violate the Neutrality Act and the Export Control Act by snuggling aircraft to Israel. As a result of this trial, three individuals, namely ADOLPH W. SCHWIMMER, LEON GARDNER, and HAVISELK, were convicted and fined \$10,000.00 each for conspiracy to violate the United States Neutrality Act. Three other defendants,

#### were acquitted by the jury.

On January 15, 1950, NAHUM BERNSTEIN was called as a witness by the defense in this case. In response to a question by the court as to what the defense intended to prove by this witness, the defense lawyers, namely ISAAC PACHT and WILLIAM STRONG replied, "Everything... that the whole plan of operation of the formation of airways were under BERNSTEIN'S supervision. The setting up of the plan, purchase of the planes, the Panamanian situation...everything".

- 4 -TOP SECT

In answer to a question by Mr. PACHT, BERNSTEIN replied that he was the legal representative of b1 the Jewish Agency for Palestine, which he explained was an agency created and recognized by the old League of Nations. b7C Mr. PACHT in his questioning of BERNSTEIN showed that the b2 Jewish Agency for Palestine financed the entire project of b7D the purchase of aircraft under the direction of BERNSTEIN, and that the defendants in the case were merely agents. BERNSTEIN pointed out that at the suggestion of one he took over the general supervision of handling the funds and again agreed to contact one of the defendants, SCHWIMMER to head up a project of acquired aircraft. Confidential Informant of known reliability, advised that on November 5, 1950 who at that time was visiting in the United States, contacted NAHUM BERNSTEIN and made arrangements to be at the residence of NAHUM BERNSTEIN on that date. 5 (٤) ls I



NY 65-15301 b1 b7C b2 ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE b7D The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of SA dated June 5,1951at New York, New York, are identified as follows: Anonymous. b1 (ک) b2 b7C b7D (< )

Copies of this report have been designated for the information of the Washington Field, Los Angeles and Newark Offices because they in the past have conducted investigation relative to the subject of this investigation and it is believed information in this report should be made available to these offices.





June 22, 1951

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SAC, New York

Director, JBI

NARUM BERNSTEIN, was. Espionage - IS

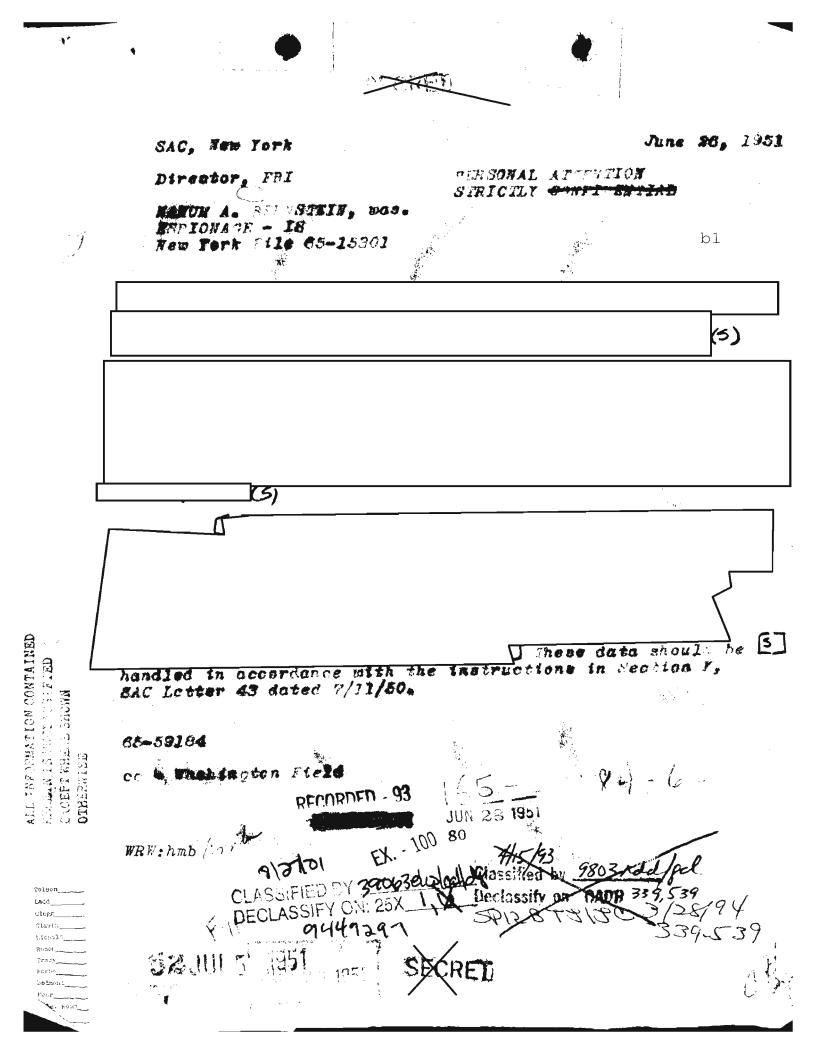
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Rebulet 4-10-51 requesting information regarding the possibility that captioned subject may be carrying on covert activities under the name of Ned Berney.

You are requested to advise what progress has been made in the handling of this matter to dave.

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## fice Menworundum UNITED

TO Director, FBI

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SUBJECT:

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

SAC, New York

NAHUM BERNSTEIN, was. ESPIONAGE - IS

## Rebulete to New York 4/10/51 and 6/22/51.

A mail cover has been maintained under the name of NED BERNEY. 20 Pine Street, New York, New York, for the past two and a half monthe Up to the present time no mail of any nature has been addressed to NED BERNEY at this address. This mail cover is continuing. The s no other information in the files of the New York Office relative to NED BERNEY other than that information which has already been made available by the Bureau and which has been, in turn, reported by the New York Office.

OVERNMENT

DATE: July 5, 1951

TON CONTENT MED

A review of information obtained from confidential sources relative to Israeli matters has been made by this office. No information has been obtained relative to the name NED BERNEY. This office will continue to be on the alert for any information relative to this individual.

The New York telephone directory for Manhattan contains the name NED BERNEY with a business address at 20 Pine Street, New York, New York. This listing does not indicate that NED BERNEY is an attorney. In this same directory it is noted that NAHUM BERNSTEIN has listed both his residence address and his business address, with the notation alongside his business address "Attorney." The telephone listing for NED BERNEY at his business address and for NAHUM BERNSTEIN at his address as an attorney are one and the same.

Martindale, Hubbell Law Directory has been reviewed and there is no listing of an attorney by the name of NED BERNEY. This same directory does list NAHUM BERNSTEIN as an attorney at 20 Pine Street, New York, New York.

There is no indication up to the present time in the investigation of NAHUM BERNSTEIN that he has at any time used the name NED BERNEY. This office will remain alert to any indication that BERNSTEIN is carrying on activities under this name. Furthermore, efforts will be made to ascertain if there is, in fact, an individual by the name of MED BERNEY employed by the law firm of Silver and Bernstein. 28/94 SPIZ BT

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cc: Los Angeles Washington Field

DES: EPK 65-15301

SAC, Hen York July 9, 1951 Director, FBI FARME SERNSTEDA. SPICHAGE - IT W Tork letter 6-6-51. For the information of the New York and Washington Field affines, there is attached one corr of a manamandum which the Bureau has addressed under date of July 9, 1911. The reply furnished in this matter will be made available when received. b1 69-59184 Attachu co - Washington Field Attachr.ent 539 7637 HEREIN HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/11/93 By 7803 WRW: LJB 339539 1 RECORDED - 137 - 14 11 1959 EX. - 40 86 

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# ice Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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SUBJECT:

Director, FBI

DATE: June 6, 1951

SAC. New York

NAHUM BERNSTEIN, with aliases ESPIONAGE - IS (Bufile 65-59184) 0.1 from To Ny 1-26-57 "dealling"

Reference letter from the Bureau to New York dated April 9, 1951, and letter from the Bureau to Naw York dated May 29, 1951.

0-1N/ Man 8-8-51 A review has been made of the files in the United States District "R. will be deel A leview has been Vork, entitled United States vs. Nardone, Court, Southern District of New York, entitled United States vs. Nardone, g.14-17 United States vs. Weiss, and United States vs. Goldstein. It was found that when den the records on file in the Clerk's Office for the United States Court, Southern District of New York, did not contain a transcript of the minutes of any one of

these three trisis.

A further check was made with the Clerk of the Court of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, located at Foley Square. New York City. In the case entitled United States of America against Maximiltan W. Goldstein, Benjamin Schwartz, there were located the minutes of the trial and the testimony given by NAHUM BERNSTEIN in a preliminary hearing on wire tapping evidence. Three photostatic copies of the pertinent testimony have been made, and there are enclosed for the Bureau and WFO a copy of this testimony. One copy will be retained in the New York files. EXPEDITE RECORD

It will be noted that the very beginning of the testimony which has1 been photostated starts out with the notation, "The reading of the testimony was resumed by Mr. Denny as follows," and then the testimony of NAHUM BERNSTEIN is set forth. This testimony, which runs from page 167 through page 263, was testimony as given by NAHUM BERNSTEIN in a pre-trial hearing in the case United States vs. Weiss. It had been stipulated by the attorneys for the Government and the attorneys for the defense that it would not be necessary to call the witnesses to testify to the same matter that they testified to in the Weiss case, and for this reason this testimony was read into the record in the case of United States against Goldstein. This is also true in regard to the testimony that NOL ) appears relative to SYLVIA SCHVARTZ which is contained in the minutes of the trial of United States vs. Goldstein, page 264 through page 275.

The testimony that was included in the minutes of the case entitled United States vs. Goldstein, page 450 through page 479, was testimony actually given by NAHUM BERNSTEIN in the pre-trial hearing on wire tap evidence in that case. The minutes of the trial United States vs. Weiss in the Clerk's Office of

DES:RAA 65-15301

Enclosure

CORDED - 113 INDEXED - 113 IN LA 1954L INFURANCIO HEREI **EX-130** DADE 4 Aut 339.5

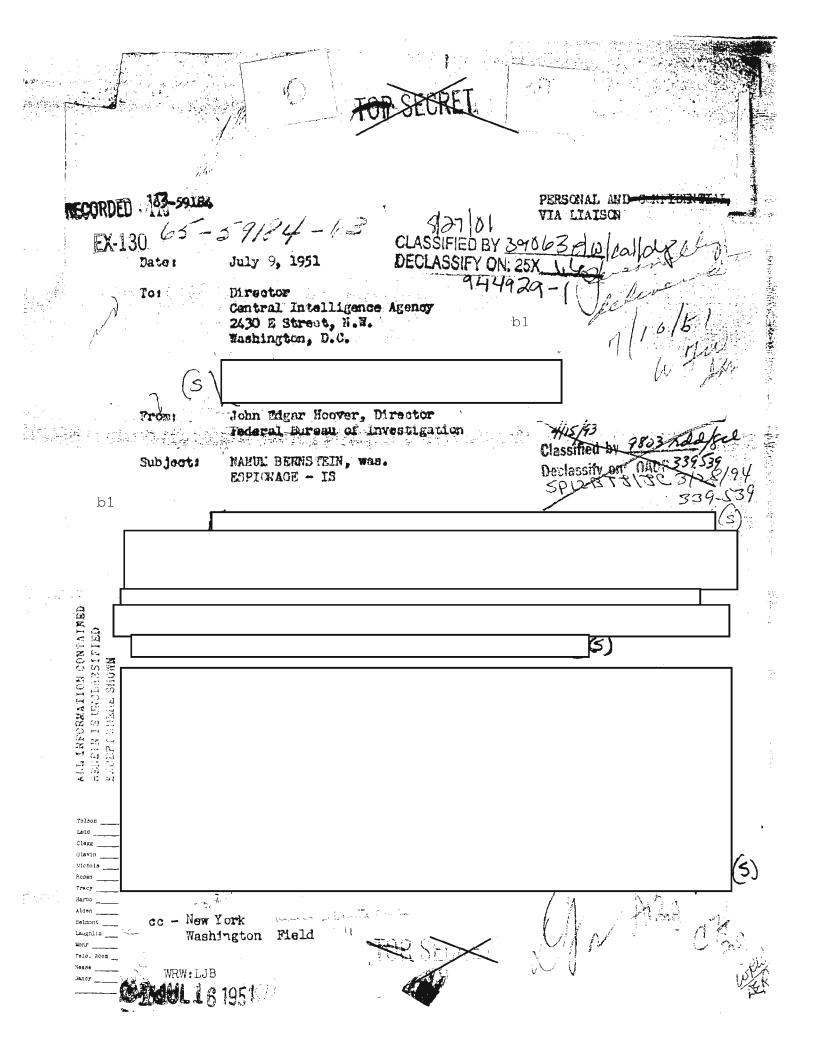
cc - Washington Field (Enc.)

DES:RAA 65-15301

the Circuit Court of Appeals did not contain the testimony of NAHUM BERNSTEIN as given in that case pre-trial hearing, but it appears that this testimony has been quoted verbatim in the Goldstein case. The minutes of the case United States vs. Nardone as contained in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Appeals did not contain any testimony by NAHUM BERNSTEIN.

It will be noted that in the course of BERNSTEIN'S testimony he testified that a party by the name of SIMPSON, who was employed by the Harley Detective Agency, was in fact the one who actually installed the microphones and was engaged in tapping the telephone. In the course of the pre-trial testimony several of the records were played back for the benefit of the Court. Mr. SIMPSON was called upon to operate the recording machines. LLOYD PAUL STRYKER, who was attorney for the defense, requested that the gentleman who was going to operate the machines be identified. He was finally identified as HOBART R. SIMPSON and he was placed under oath by the Court. He was asked by the Court if he was requested to come by the United States Attorney, and he replied, "By Mr. Dailey," who was in fact one of the Assistant United States At-torneys in this trial. He was also asked by the Court by whom he was employed, and he replied by Mr. HARLEY, whose place of busines was at 122 East 42nd Street, New York City. Mr. STRYKER asked him what kind of business they were engaged in, and Mr. SIMPSON said it was a detective agarcy. Mr. STRYKER asked SIMPSON, "Is it a private detective agency and a license detective agency?" Mr. IRVING KAUFMAN, the Assistant United States Attorney said, "It is not a detective agency." But in reply to a question by Mr. STRYKER as to whether Mr. HARLEY was a licensed detective, SIMPSON advised that he was in fact a licensed detective.

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In view of this. and in consideration of Nahum Bernstein's important onlaimed knowledge with field of wire tapping, we have conducted a review of the spellate an supreme Court decisions in the Goldstein, Nardone, and Weiss cases, We establish if possible, the extent of Bernstein's knowledge and proclivity in this field. The review of the Higher Court decisions in these three cases failed to produce the information we require.

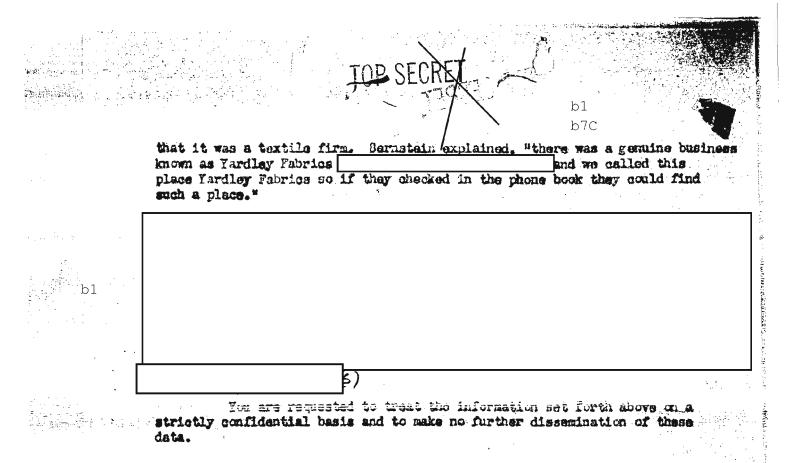
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Since the cases had been tried originally in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the files of the Clerk's Office for that Court were reviewed in an effort to locate a transcript of the proceedings of any one of these three trials. No transcript was located.

In the office of the Clark of the U.S. Sircuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, a transcript of the proceedings at a preliminary hearing on wire tapping evidence was located among the records in the case of U.S. versus Goldstein. During testimony by Bernstein at this preliminary hearing, he admitted that he was not a technician. At one point he was trying to explain how technical coverage of a telephone was effected by use of an extension telephone. When asked what this thing was, he answered, "that is the technical part I don't know." Asked whether he saw this thing installed on the receiver; he replied, "I may have, but I didn't understand it."

At another point in his testizony Bernstein made a statement which may assist in appraising his claim regarding his planning and directing four fictitious business establishments, one of which was in the textile field. It was brought out during the preliminary hearing that an office at 280 Broadway, New York City, was the point at which a microphone was installed. The office was called Tardley Fabrics to give the appearance

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(1-10-49) REAU OF INV **GATION** FEDERA EPK FORM NO. 1 FILE NO.65-15301 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NY NEW YORK REPORT MADE AT DATE WHEN PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE REPORT MADE BY NEW YORK 2/9-4/16/51 A/26/51 TITLE CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - IS NAHUM BERNSTEIN, was. SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: b1 NAHUM BERNSTEIN two weeks in Florida spent during March, 1941. contact TED KOLLEK. He has attempted to "b7C His law firm may ₿b2 open an office in Washington, D. C. b7D b1 むし S)BERNSTEIN continues to receive much correspondence from Israel. Other J correspondence received set out. Other 52 contacts made listed. X 4 SALT AL TED EXCE REASON-EL HERENT SHOWN OTHERWISE DATE OF REVIS 11-13-50 MUL DETAILS: The following information concerning the activities and contacts of NAHUM BERNSTEIN was made available by Confidential Informant of known reliability, who is in a position to report the contacts and activities of NAHUM BERNSTEIN: 2 (4) On February 19, 1951, NAHUM BERNSTEIN was <u>contact</u>ed by an individual advised BERNSTEIN that he was leaving for Israel the following Sunday and that he wanted to see BERNSTEIN before he left // Arrangements were made for BERNSTEIN to see him on the following day. APPROVED AND DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES RGE COPIES DESTROYED NEW VILLE 10775F9 -COPIES OF THIS REPORT 342 NOV2 5 Bureau (65-59184) 1 Los Angeles (Info.) 2 Miami EX-121 1 Newark (Info.) 1 Washington Field (Info.) 22 New York and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be PROPERTY OF FBIoutside of agency to which loaned. ADVISED and an areas AND CASHT PRINTING OFFICE 18-60637-1 SLIP (SLEE HANE WINTT



b7C b7D

mentioned that he had read an article in the "Israeli Digest" of February 19, 1951, about gift certificates whereby a New York firm, Eastman Clothing Company, with the approval of the Israeli Government will sell gift certificates. Was concerned about how that might effect a plan that he and BERNSTEIN were evidently involved in. BERNSTEIN termed the article in the "Israeli Digest" a limited appeal project and made light of it.

At the same time that BERNSTEIN was talking to he advised him that he had been at an executive meeting of Material for Israel and had talked This is undoubtedly of the Defense Section of the Israeli Supply Mission. & (a)

On February 22, 1951, (phonetic) contacted NAHUM BERNSTEIN. On that occasion advised that he was now with the National Production Board. BERNSTEIN was very much interested in hearing this and invited to come up to see him. BERNSTEIN volunteered the information that he was thinking of opening an office in Washington, D. C. X(u)

On March 18, 1951, NAHUM BERNSTEIN and his two children departed for a vacation at West Palm Beach, Florida. It was indicated at that time that they were going to stay at the Mayflower Hotel in West Palm Beach, Florida. **X**(**u**)

On March 23, 1951, contacted the residence of NAHUM BEPNSTEIN and advised that she could be contacted at the Hotel York in New York City. She wanted Mrs. BERNSTEIN to contact her in the near future. X(u)

On March 31, 1951, according to the informant, NAHUM BERNSTEIN and his two children returned from their stay at West Palm Beach, Florida.

According to this same informant, on April 11, 1951, NAHUM BERNSTEIN attempted to contact TED KOLLEK, Israeli Minister in the United States, but KOLLEK was not at his residence at that time.

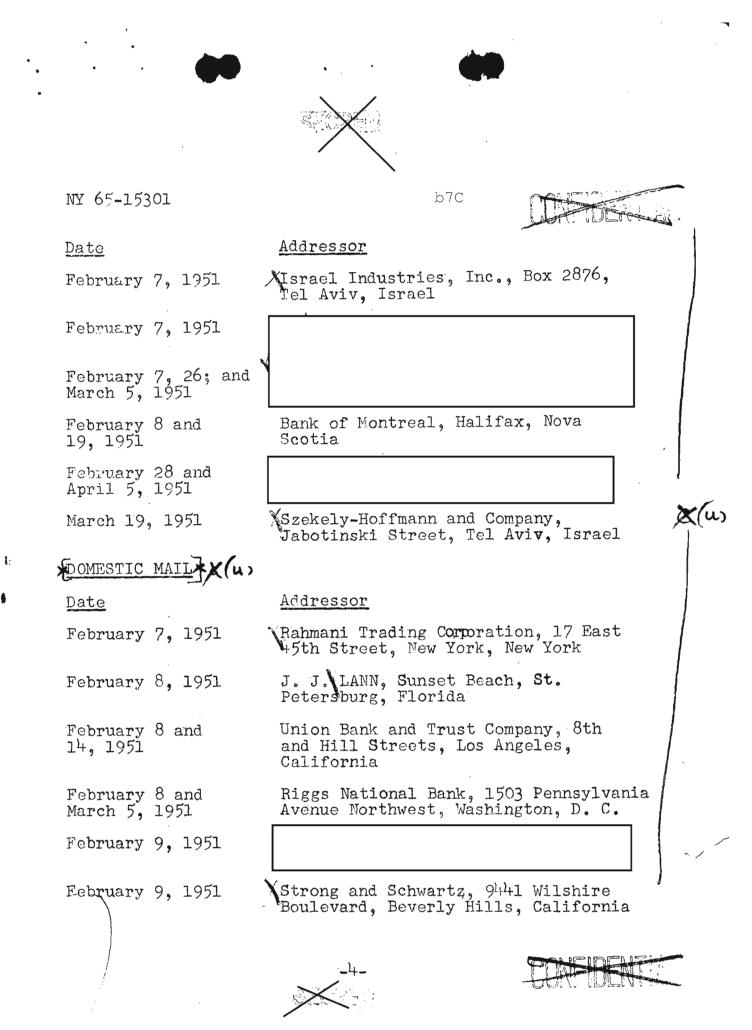


b7C b2 b1

NY 65-15301

b1

On April 14, 1951. this informant advised that NAHUM BERNSTEIN contacted the law firm of Fulton, Walter and Halley and advised that he wanted to get in touch with on a purely social matter. the Kefauver Committee. V(u) ٦ X(G) Ŕ &(5) ¥(15) Confidential Informant of known reliability, advised that NAHUM BERNSTEIN received the following correspondence which appears pertinent to this investigation, at his place of business, 20 Pine Street, New York City: (u) \*FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE \* \* (u) <u>Date</u> Addressor February 7,14,21; March 5 and 19, (U) 1951





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Date	Addressor	1
February 12, 1951		
February 12, 1951	National Labor Relations Board, Washing <b>ton,</b> D. C.	
February 18, 27; March 6, 20, 27; April 1, 5, 10, and 11, 1951	Material for Israel, Inc., 250 West 57th Street, New York City	b7C
February 14, 1951	Corn Exchange Bank and Trust Company, Lexington Avenue and 60th Street, New York, New York	
February 15, 1951	American Fund for Palestinian Institutions, Inc., 267 West 71st Street, New York 23, New York	
February 16; March 20; and April 6, 1951		] <b>X</b> (u)
February 16, 1951	Self-selected Parcel Service, Inc., 250 West 57th Street, New York, New York	
February 17, 1951	Common Council for American Unity, 20 West 40th Street, New York City	
February 17, 1951		
February 20; March 31 and April 13, 195	National Lawyers Guild, 1050 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York	
February 21 and March 1, 1951	Israeli Consulate, ll East 70th Street, New York, New York	



1



February 26, 1951

March 1, 27 and 30, 1951

March 13, 1951

March 20 and April 6, 1951

March 20, 1951

March 29, 1951

April 9, 1951

The Cumberland County Court, DAVID LX HORWITZ, Judge, Court Chambers, 26 South Laurel Street, Bridgeton, New Jersey

JOSEPH<sup>4</sup>LANN, 37 Wall Street, New York, New York

Landseas Products Corporation, 39 Broadway, New York, New York

7th Zionist District, 41 East 42nd Street, New York, New York

Government of Israel Supply Mission, 250 West 57th Street, New York, New York

Inland Machinery and Metals Corporation, 245 Fifth Avenue, New York City

## - PENDING -

b7C

K(u)





#### LEADS

[MIAMI] Xu,

# At West Palm Beach, Florida

Will obtain the toll calls from the Hotel Mayflower where NAHUM BERNSTEIN is known to have spent his vacation from March 18 to March 31, 1951.

NEW YORK XU,

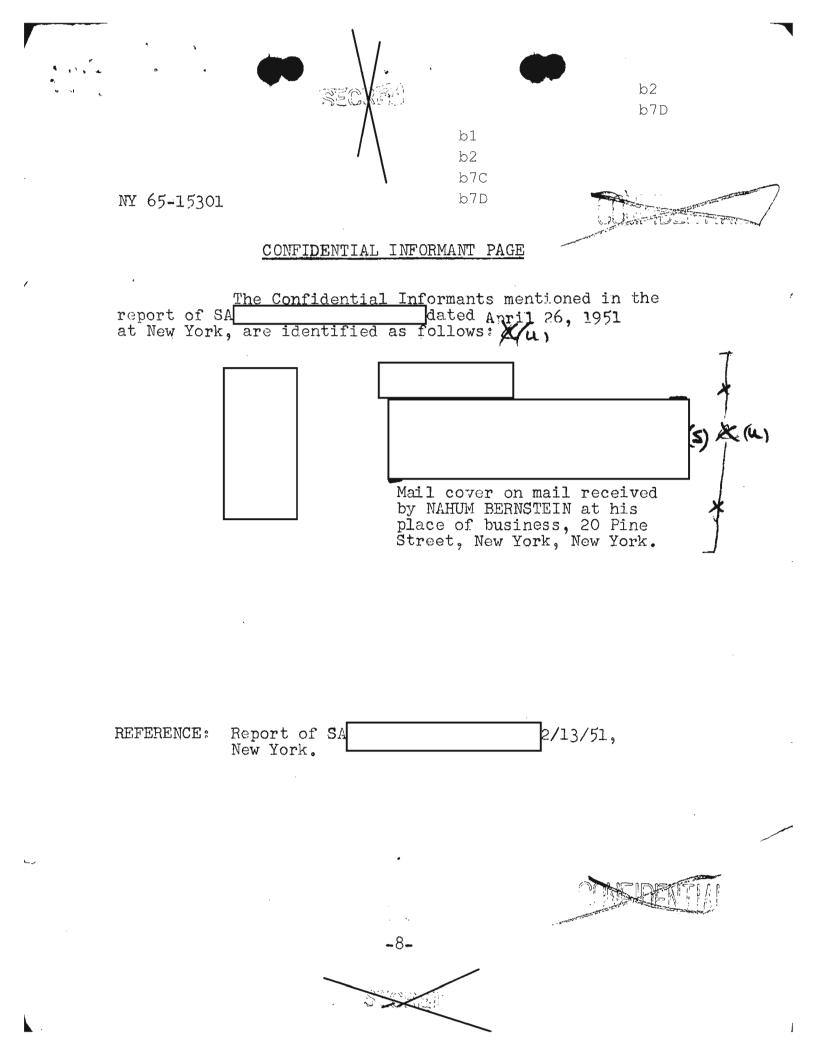
At New York, New York X/4,

Will continue to follow the activities of NAHUM BERNSTEIN in connection with his Israeli activities.

Copies of this report have been designated for the Los Angeles and Washington Field Offices for information as those offices are currently engaged in investigation of Israeli activities. It is, therefore, felt that information contained in this report should be made available to those offices.

One copy of this report has been designated for the information of the Newark Office since it is known that NAHUM BERNSTEIN has a summer residence at Pompton Lakes, New Jersey.

-7-





DATE OF REMOVAL

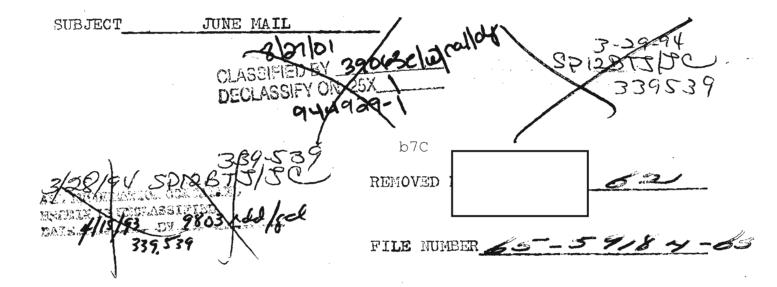
W) DATE OF MAIL

HAS BEEN REMOVED TO BE KEPT PERMANENTLY IN HIS OFFICE, ROOM 1736

SEE FILE 66-2554-7530 FOR AUTPORITY.

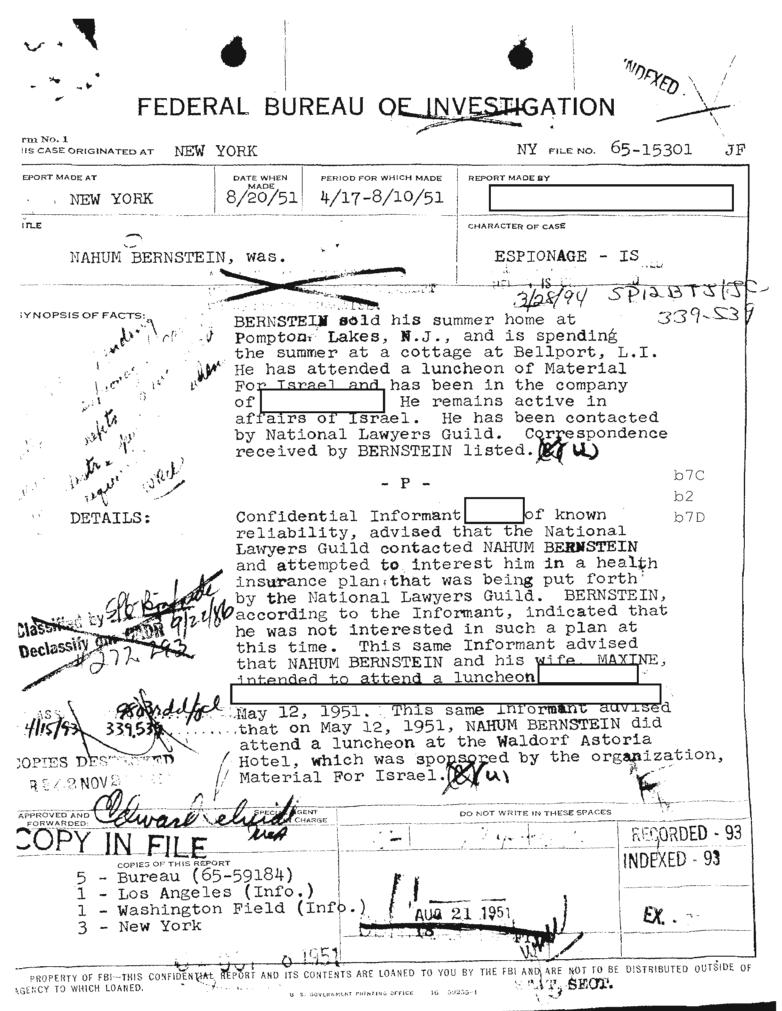


b7C



PERMANENT SERIAL CHARGEOUT

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This Informant also advised that on this same date, BERNSTEIN met with DAVID BEN-GURION, Prime Minister of Esrael, who on that occasion was visiting New York City. Ku b7C b2 On June 21, 1951, this Informant advised that NAHUM-BERNSTEIN and his wife MAXINE intended to spend the summer at a cottage them had rented at Bellport, Long Island. It was also ascertained through information supplied by this Informant, that BERNSTEIN had sold the summer cottage that he owned at Pompton Lakes, New Jersey. Confidential Informant of known reliability, advised NAHUM BERNSTEIN received the following correspondence, that appears pertinent to this investigation, at his place of business, c/o Silver and Bernstein, 20 Pine Street, New York, New York: Addressor Date April 17, 1951 Material for Israel, 250 West 57th Street, New York, New York. Jay Transfer Company, 115 King Street, Brooklyn, New York. Union Bank and Trust Company of Los Angeles, Fighth and Hill Streets, Los Angeles, California April 18, 1951 April 19, 1951 Seventh Zionist District, 41 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York. April 21, 1951 Wyandotte Hotel, Great South Bay, Bellport, Long Island, NY. April 23, 1951 April 25, 1951 U.S. Treasury Department, Division of Disbursement, Washington 25, D. C. April 27, 1951 Israeli Consulate, 11 East 70th Street, New York, New York. Embassy of Israel, Washington, D. llui Material for Israel, Inc., 250 West 57th Street, New York, New York. Food Line to Israel, 38 East 57th Street, April 28, 1951 New York, New York. ( U ) LAUNIZONNA

CONX TIAL

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b7C

# NY 65-15301(U)

Date	Addressor	
April 28, 1951	Landseas Products Corporation	on, 39 Broadway,
May 3, 1951		
May 4, 1951 May 7, 1951 May 10, 1951		R. Rénomed
May 11, 1951	State of Israel, Ministry of Jerusalem, Israel. Government of Israel Supply 57th Street, New York, New Facht Tannenbaum and Ross, 9700 Wilshirs Blvd., Bever	Mission, 250 West W York.
May 15, 1951	Landseas Products Corporation New York, New York.	on, 39 Broadway,
May 19, 1951		
May 19, 1951	WLIB, 1190 KC, New York, 207 East 30th Street, New	York New York
May 21, 1951	Pacht Tannenbaum and Ross, Beverly Hills, California	9700 Wilshire Blvd.
May 22, 1951		
May 29, 1951	National Lawyers Guild, 902 Washington, D. C.	20th Street, N.W.,
May 31, 1951	Government of Israel Supply 250 West 57th Street, New	
June 4, 1951		
June 6, 1951	Landseas <b>Products</b> Corporati New York, New York. Rahmani Trading Corporation New York, New York.	
June 7, 1951	Men IOIK, Men IOIK.	
PAGE IS DEMONTRIAL (C) DRUESS INTERATED OFFENERATE	CONPIENTIAL	

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NY 65-1530 <b>1(U</b> )				
Date	Addressor			
June 11, 1951	Government of Is 250 West 57th			Vomic
June 13, 1951	Material for Is New York, New	rael, 250 We		
June 14, 1951	Franklin D. Roos	sevelt, Jr.,	House of R	epresentatives,
June 15, 1951	Washington, D. Israel Speaks, 1	Inc., 250 We	st 57th Str	eet,
June 15, 1951	New York, New Israeli Consulat	te, ll East	70th Street	• b7C
June 19, 1951 June 19, 1951 June 23, 1951	New York, New Embassy of Israe El Al, P.O. Box Israel Speaks, In New York, New	el, Washingt 438, Tel-Av nc., 250 Wes	iv, Israel.	et,
June 25, 1951 June 25, 1951 June 25, 1951	Commonwealth Pla P.O. Box 2876, 7 Mrs. FRANKLIN D New York, New	astics, Leon Fel-Aviv, Is ROOSEVELT,	rael.	
July 2, 1951	Honorable T. Vi Washington, D	neent Quinn,	House of R	epresentatives,
July 5, 1951	Progressive Isr. New York, New	ael Products	, 38 West 8	8th Street,
July 9, 1951 July 10, 1951	Coastal Machine		1775 Broadw	ay,
July 16, 1951 July 17, 1951 July 26, 1951	Streit, New Y	ational Corr	poration, 20	00 West 57th
<b>A</b> ugust 6, 1951 August 10, 1951		srael Supply	y Mission,	· · · · ·

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- 4

CONFIDENTIAL

b2

Confidential Informant of known reliability, advised that no correspondence, which appears pertiment to this investigation, was received by NAHUM BERNSTEIN at his residence, 136 East 67th Street, New York, New York, from April 16th through August 10, 1951.

- PENDING

CONDENTIAL

Mail Cover received by NAHUM BERNSTEIN at his place of business, 20 Pine Street, N. Y., N.Y.

Mail **Gover** on mail received by NAHUM BERNSTEIN at his residence, 136 East 67th

Street, New York, New York. /

NY 65-15301

INFORMANTS

### ADMINISTRATIVE

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of SA dated August 20, 1951, at New York, New York, are identified as follows: b7D

# MISCELLANEOUS

Copies of this report have been designated for the Los Angeles and Washington Field Office because it is known that those offices are presently engaged in the investigation of Israeli activities. It is felt that information contained in this report should be made available to those offices.

LEAD

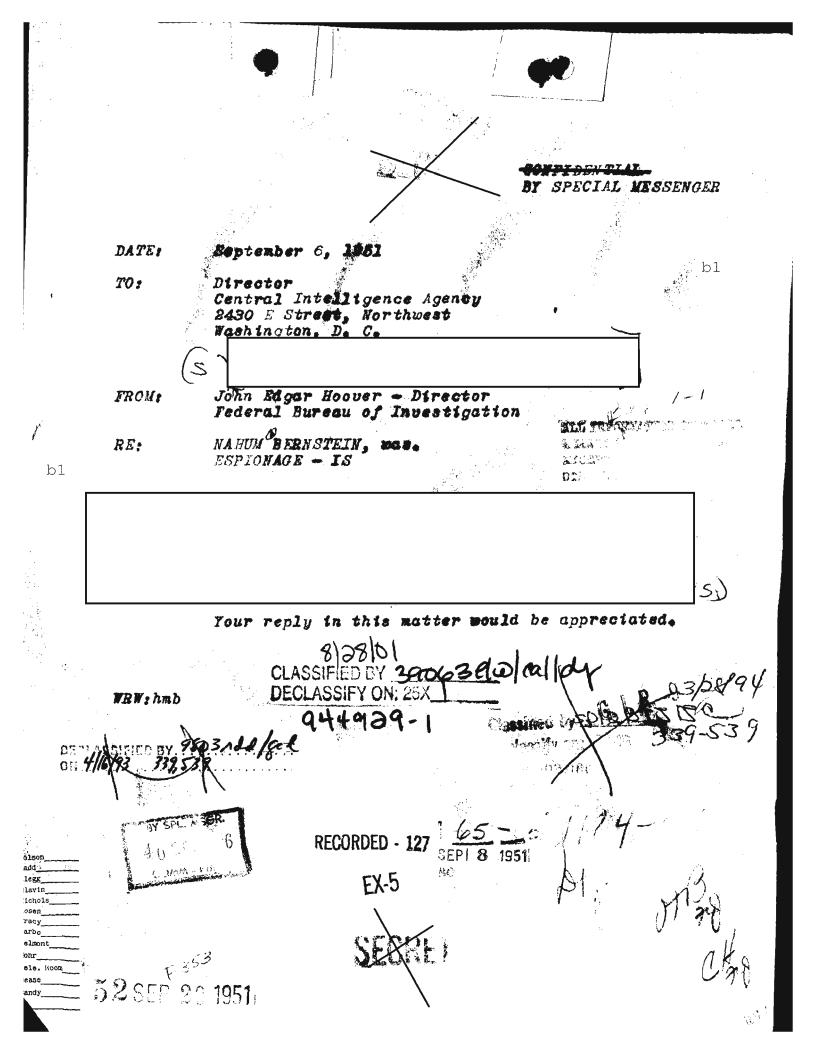
#### New York

At New York, New York:

Will continue to follow the activities of NAHUM BERNSTEIN in connection with his Israeli activities.

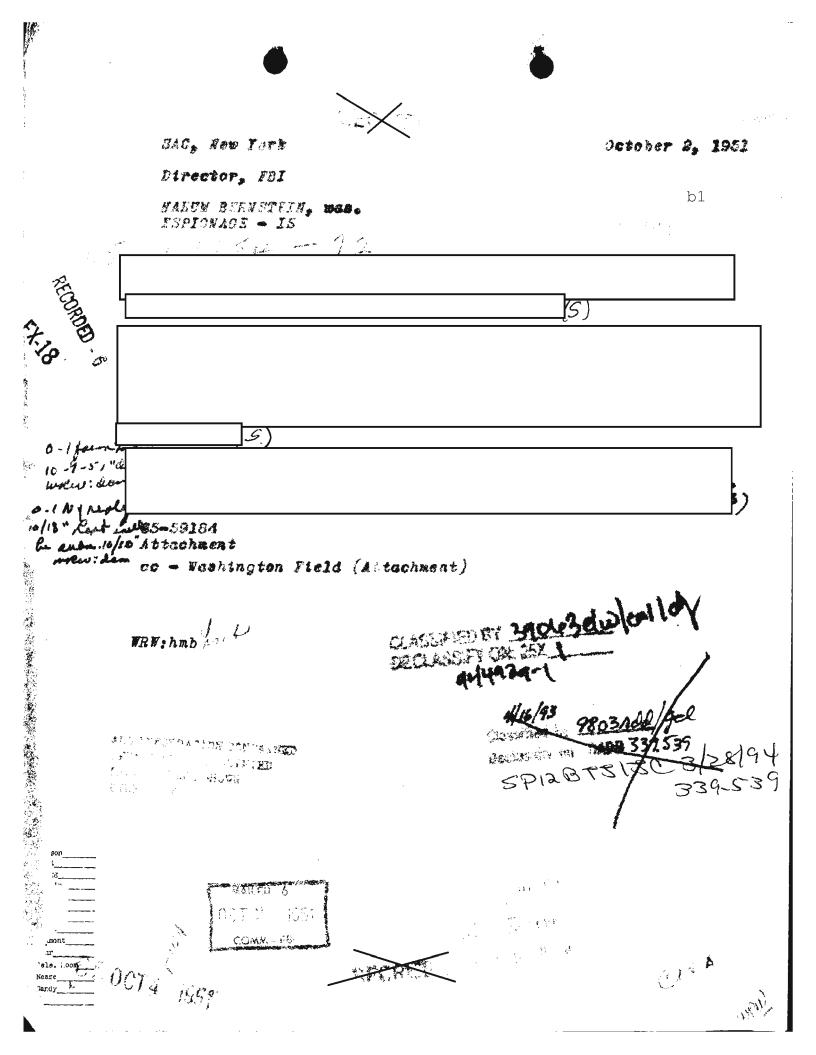
REFERENCE: Report of SA New York, 4/26/51.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64 Office Merro. UNITED GOVERNMENT то Director, FBI DATE: September 11, 1951 ROM SAC, New York NAHUM BERNSTEIN; SUBJECT: ESPIONAGE - IS b7C On September 6, 1951, who has been in contact in the past with NAHUM BERNSTEIN and who listed MAHUM BERN-STEIN as the person to whom he was coming when he entered the mited States, was in contact with a known Soviet espionage agent who is the subject of the current investigation ESPIONAGE - R. On stated that a mutual friend in Israel had requested that occasion that meet The name of this person was not disclosed, but it is known that suggested that contact her at the Hotel York, New York City, where she and her husband are residing. appears to be identical with the individual of the same name who is mentioned in the case entitled. with aliases; ESPIONAGE - G, in the report of ASAC Wayne S. Murphy at Honolulu dated 4-11-45. On page 2 of this report it is stated that a Mr. and Mrs. LAJB ITELSON owned a home in Palestine S. 35 110 located at 35 Montefiore Street, Tel Aviv; that LAJB ITELSON was, in 1945, about 70 years of age; that his wife's name was ESTERA, also known as ANNA ITELSON, and that she was, in 1945, about 67 years of agentation It was also indicated that LAJB ITELSON owned and operated a silk stocking manufacturing plant at Rheims, France, and in 1939 the ITELSONS all resided in Paris, France. LAJB ITELS According to this report, in May, 1939, was residing in his father's house in Paris; however, shortly before the war broke out in 1939 he was reported to have returned to Palestine where he maintained a residence at his father's house there. 25° Mr. and Mr. LAJB ITELSON. According to the information obtained in 1945, the ITELSON ramily maintained a residence in Paris at 113-B Rue de la Tour, Paris 16, France. are presently being checked out by this office at the Hotel York, where they are known to temporarily reside. The Bureau will be kept informed of any further developments concerning their activities. INDEXED - 113 (5- 37/89 RECORDED - 113 DES:RAA 65-15301 EX. - 74 ALL INFORMATION CO HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4116 53 BY 580310 Y 3. 339,5 39



DATE REMOVA (1) DATE OF MAIL HAS BEEN REMOVED OFFICE, ROOM 1735 TO BE KEPT PERMANENTLY IN HIS 0139063elw/calldy SEE FILE 66-2554-7530 FOR AUTHORITY. b7C Belw all of DECL SUBJECT JUNE MAIL 9-140 REMOVED BY FILE NUMBER DAGE 339,539 PERMANENT SERIAL CHARGEOUT

DATE OF REMOVAL b7C x/W DATE OF MAIL gobselw/calld HAS BEEN REMOVED OFFICE, ROOM 1736 TO BE KEPT PERMANENTLY IN HIS SEE FILE 66-2554-7530 FOR AUTHORITY. 9539 CLA SUBJECT JUNE MAIL DECL 944929-1 980 REMOVED BY 11. FILE NUMBER 5 6 D PERMANENT SERIAL CHARGEOUT



SAC. New York

October 2, 1951

Director, FBI

NAHUM BERNSTEIN, WOS. ESPIONAGE - IS



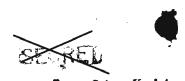
ReBulets 4/20/51 and 6/22/51 and New York let 7/5/51 concerning the possibility of Bernstein's carrying on covert activities under the name of Ned Berney.

Advise what developments have occurred in this matter and when the results will be included in a investigative report.

65-59184

WRW: hmbl. ....

PI UNCLASS PER OCALTTR OTO 1/15/03. 602501 Bee/Deco/Lom 1/15/03. 944929 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/6/93 BY 9803 AD /gel 3/28/94 SPI2BT5/SC\_ 339-539 AVIT SOUL Tolson Q., Ladd Cleos RECORDED-1 Glavin Michols Ràsen OCT 4 1951 Tracy 6 80 Harbo delmont CVYX 2 = 101 ele. ito ux<sup>(a)</sup> 21001



cc - Loyalty Unit

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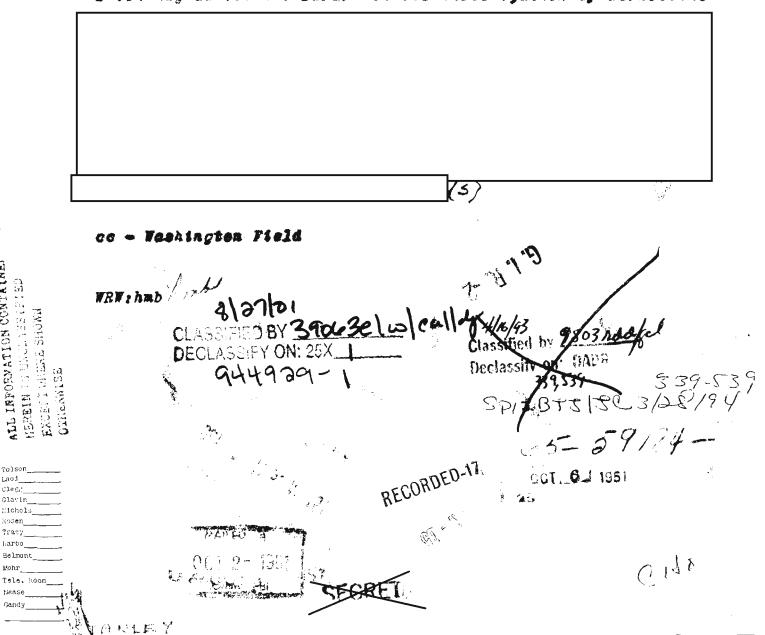
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Director, JBI 65 JARUM BERNSTEIN, WOR. REPIONAGE - IS

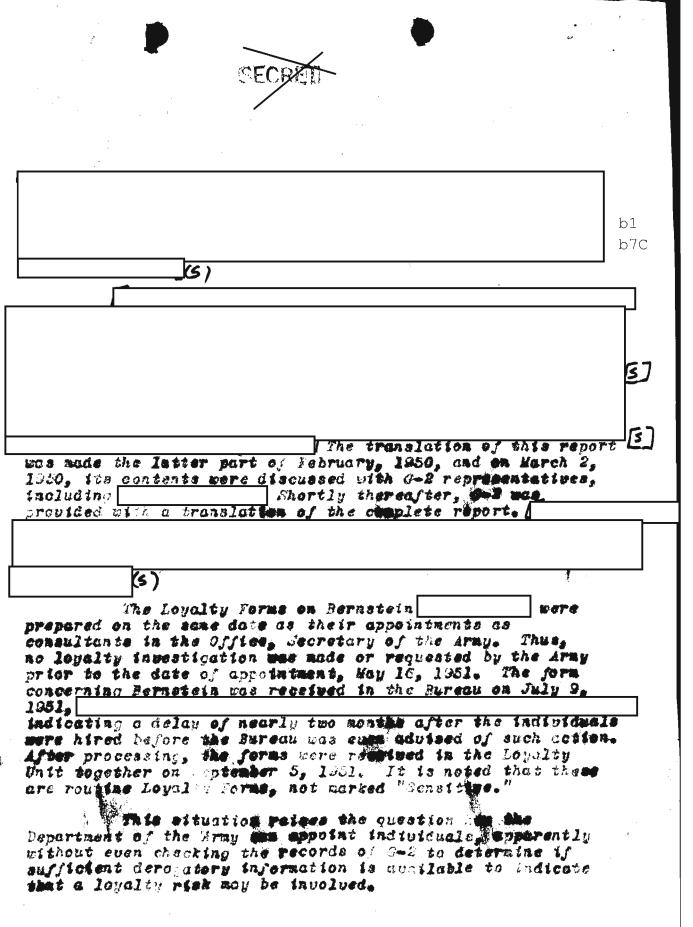
The Purcau has received from the Department of the Army two loyalty forms indicating that Bernstein and his low associate, Donald Ray Seawell, were appointed on May 16 lost to positions as consultants, Office, Secretary of the Army. This matter has been taken up via liaison channels with 0-2 in an effort to determine the nature of Rernstein's and b1 Secwell's duties and to secure further additional information which may assist the DWFeau in its investigation of Bernstein.



Jeenwood Jun 12-2 2 October 1951 extract from 201 File - Nahum A. Bernstein b7C Received with copy of Memorandum from 1222d SCSU Reception Center, Camp Upton, NY to Post Personnel Adjutant, Camp Upton, MY, dated 24 Mov 43. STGUATURE: 10-3-51 ENCI 00071,10 1951 NDEXED - 16 3/28/94 ST \_\_\_\_\_BY 9 339.52 803 rdd/gd DATE Jike 5. wrell) 65.59184

SAC, New York October 9, 1951 Director, FBI NAHUM A. BERNSTEIN ESPIONAGE - IS b1 b7C Attached for the New York and Washington Field Offices are copies of two confidential memoranda fectued from 3-2 via liaison channels October 3, 1951. One of <u>these memoranda consists</u> of a statement prepared by **ane** on November 24, 1943. New York should institute inquiries to locate McEnight so that consideration may be given to interviewing him regarding his statement. Enclosure ECORDED - 16 65-69184 cc - Fashington Field (Enclosure) EX-18 WRW: hmb / , . . 8127101 3903elw/calley CLASSIEU DECLASSINY ON: 20) he have the test ALL INFO SATION CONTAINED HEMELS LA STALSIFIED ENDERS WALL AND CONSERVIC COMM - FBI 12 0CT 9 1951 MAILED 24 1997 - N. S. S. B. B. Classified by olsor Declassify on NADE 339. 539 add legg 4813C3/28/94 lavin SPI2 339-53 9 1chold racy arbo aluont ohr Me. Koon : 18 1951  $V_{\mathcal{A}}$ 

	STORET .				
	oc - Mr. Bell Vr. Young - Room 8958				
	The Director September 18, 1951 bl				
	Det H. Ladd b7C 3120/01				
.)	Dei H. Ladd b7C B1701 (S) CLASSIFIED 31 39063elw]Calloy DECLASSIFY 01				
. *	944929-1				
	To advise you that one of the four printipal and subjects in captioned matter and his las partner have				
	subjects in captioned matter and his las partner have the taken positions with the Office of the Secretary of the				
Г	Army as consultants.				
	(3)				
	Details:				
	You will recall that by memorandum dated				
ι μ.ι. ξ. •	April 2. 1951, in captioned master, it was pointed out that				
	Following receipt of this information, S the Bureau, through liaison channels, contacted the Directors				
	of 2-2, ONI and O I, who were unable to provide any inform mation which night assist in determining the meaning of the				
the set of					
-3-1-4-	We have now received from the Office, Secrebary of the Army, two Loyalty Forms reflecting that Nahum Anber				
	Bernstein and a law partner of bernstein, and a law partner of bernstein, and a law law le. 1951. as consultants in that office.				
	investigation concerning.				
11 133 11 13 11 11 11	<u>the Ministeres</u>				
Clark Clark					
ζ- <i>γ</i>					
44 (b) 1 (c) (c) + (c) (c) + (c) (c) + (c) (c) + (c) (c) + (c) (c) (c) + (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c)	00 - 65-59184				
677.9 Wizeass 6.58	TRA: hab DHY: hmb 347 GOTIGIUM DEST				
1010, 0.4	CONTIGUES AND A RECEI				







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September 5. 1907, in New York City. His law mertner.
is also an American citizen.
No infor-
mation has been developed during our investigation of cantiened
matter inficating that has been infolved in (S)
However, his close ascociation with
Bernstein as a law partner would certainly make him dispect.

# Action:

Our Lieison Unit will take up this situation with appropriate officials at the Department of the Army and protest procedures whereby persons constituting loyalty risks receiving appointments in the Department of the Army are not even checked through G-2 files prior to appointment. This matter will be closely followed and you will be advised whether Bernstein are continued in their present positions with the Army and of any further pertinent developments.

oc - Mr. Young - Room 2258 A. H. Belnons September 18, 1952 b1 C. B. Hennrich Qv" 8127/01 (5) CLASSIFIED BY 3901324 Callo 944929-1 Purposes b7C To have our Traison Unit discuss with the appropriate of ficial set the Department of the they the question of how the Burrau should Andle Loyal Forns CUNTAINED received on the subject of an Israili - esolo the one GEIED and his law partner. 5 Details: দ্ভ 5-8-5-5 (3) The Bureau has now received from the Office, of the Army. Loyalty Forms on Mahum Amber Bernstein Secratary reflecting that these two men, who Fre law parmers, were appointed to the positions of consultance () in the Office, Secretary of the Army, on May 16, 1951. Nahum Bernatein is one of the principal subjects in our investigation z of Isrgeli intelligence operations in the United States. FILED СОРҮ OFIGINAL Tolson 65-57184 Lads S) Cleve Glavin co - 85-59184 Menols WRW : habkne Rosen Tracy DHY:hmb llarbo Belmont WYTERS OF ORTHING Mohr Tele, Koom\_\_\_\_ Nease Gandy F-267

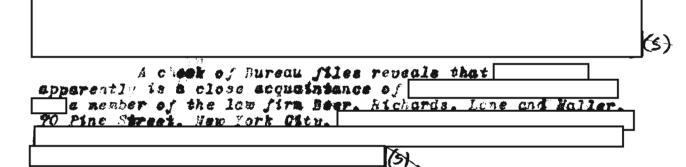




3) **(5**) It is believed that Bernstein's position in the Office. Secretary of the Army.  $\mathcal{V}(S)$ To disseminate information regarding our Isrueli espionage case on Berstein in reply to the Loyalty Form would not only jeopardize our future espionace investication of Bernstein and of the in general 15 but might also reveal information received from communications intelligence sources to individuals who have not been cleared for this type of material. Therefore, it is believed to be more advisable for our Lisison Unit to discuss the Bernstein matter with the appropriate official of the Department of the Army and determine in what manner the Bureau should handle the Loyalty Form to the satisfaction of the Department of the ATRU. With response to the Loyalty Forman a law partner of Bernstein, is may be noted that 1950, the Bureau's Legal Attache in London advised or Jure 1 that

BEXET

b1 b7C



The information in Bureau files

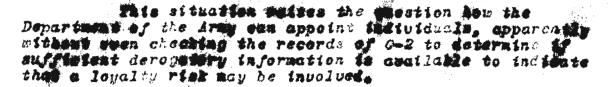
is sufficient to warrant a preliminary investigation of a loyalty nature. Nowever, such investigation would ultimately lead to his association in business with Nahum Bernstein and <u>Rernstein's connections with the Israelis. Thus, in the</u> loyalty case, the same question would drive as to the manner in which we would discharge our responsibilities under the Loyalty Program and at the same time not jeoperdize a pending espionage investigation and possibly compromise communications intelligence cources. For this reason of the is believed advisable to have our Licison Unit also discuss with the appropriate official of the Department of the Army the question of the Bureau's handling of the Loyalty Form

# **Observatione:**

You will note that in the memorandum to the Director it was pointed out that the Loyalty Forms on b7C Bernstein were prepared on the same date of their appaintments as consultants in the Office, Neoretary af the Army. Thus, no loyalty investigation was made or requested by the Army prior to the date of appointment, May 16, 1951, The form concerning Paristein was received in the Bureau on July 9, 1951,

1951, Indicating a seley of nearly the nonths after the individuals were hird before the urbau was even advised of such metion. After processing, the forms were procived in the Finalty Unit bogether on September 5, 1951. It is noted that these are routine Loyalty Forms, not marked "Sensitive."



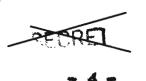


This situation also places the Hireau in the untenable position of possibly compromising a highly b70 confidential and important espionage investigation if, in response to the Loyalty forms, we furnish data concerning this investigation. It would have been a simpler matter at the outset to prevent the appointments of Sernetsin than it is at the present time to cause their discharge an loyalty grounds. It is felt therefore that we should lodge a vigorous protest with the Department of the Army and at the same time determine wat course will be followed in handling the forms on these the men to the Bureau.

It is noted that these Loyalty Formandicate that the positions are "excepted" and therefore it is possible to dispose of these Loyalty Forms, to the same faction of the Rureau and the Army, without having to advice the Civil Service Commission of the information in our files.

#### Action:

If it meets with your approval, it is recommended that our Liaison Unit vigerously protest to the appropriate official of the Department of the Army the manner in which these two onsee have been handled. It is further recommended that our Liaison Unit determine from the Department of the <u>Army the manner in which the Loyalry Forms on Bernstein</u> may be howiled so as not to jeopardize our espionage investigation and possibly compromise communications intelligence sources. It is requested that our Lisison Unit filler this matter closely in order that the Turnow may be advised whether Pernstein present positions with the Army.



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STANDARD + DRN! NO			
<i></i> ∤Office	M dun	7 • UNITEF	GOVERNMENT
то :	Director, FBI		DATE: October 16, 195.
EROM :	SAC, New York		
SUBJECT:	NAHUM A. BERNSTEIN ESPIONAGE - IS		•
11	Rebulet October 9, 1951		
	WFO is requested to hav tification Division of th mentioned in reference l	e Bureau for any recon	
a letter made unde be connec ascertain	rd of the present whereab has been directed to the er the name cted with the Service. I ned, he will be immediate t connections of NAHUM BE	St. Louis Office requires in the event his presently interviewed concern	vent he may no longer it whereabouts are
DES:RAA 65-15301 cc - Wash	hington Field	SSF T	339-5 2/94 SPI2BTS15 2/12/03 359.539
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		Ex-SS	DET LG 1951

STANDARD FORM NO. 64 fice Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DATE: September 27, 1951 то H. Belmont FROM C. E. Hennri DL NAHUM BERNSTEIN, SUBJECT: was. Clegg ESPIONAGE - IS CLASSIFIED BY 39063elogeal DECLASSIFY ON: 25X Glavi . tena b1 Purpose: Barbo 944929-1 b7C Felmou 2000 To recommend that no dissemination be made at this time to the Criminal Division in captioned To suggest that a copy of a summary report matter. be furnished confidentially Details: VIN INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLUSSIFIED NE CONTRA The second of **S**On Julu 23 1951 memoranda were submitted recommending that the facts of the individual cases not be ۰. disseminated to the Criminal Division at this time since our investigation of Israeli activities is continuing and it was felt that dissemination might prejudice our over-all M future investigation in this field as well as our individual investigations. For the same purpose, it is felt that dissemination in the case of Bernstein, an American citizen, should not be made to the Criminal Division at this time. You will recall that the Bureau has been working Ω, in close cooperation with G-2 in our investigations in the Israeli field. G-2 has previously been furnished information in the Israeli intelligence picture. You will further\_recall that by memorandum dated September 18, 1951, in the NNRECORDER? Case, you were advised that Bernstein on May 16 last was appointed to a position as consultant. Office. Secretary of the Army. At the present time. bur Liaison Unit is in contact with G-2to protest the manner 1. Bit RECORDED - 91 ec. 18 65-59184 INDEXED - 91 WRW: hmb Kn K 5 1 8.20. 000 5 · Billing . Rei 00 82.8



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in which the appointment of Bernstein and his law associate to Army positions were handled without prior loyalty checks. is also endeavoring to determine how the Loyalty Forms on Bernstein and nis law associate may be handled so as not to <u>jeopardize our</u> espionage investigation of Bernstein. has already taken up the Bernstein matter and has requested tocompile information in order that he may give due consideration to the problem. called at the Bureau this morning for the purpose of securing certain background infor-mation with regard to Bernstein. Although G-2 previously has been furnished information by the Bureau showing the nature and extent of Bernstein's involvement in Israeli intelligence operations, that agency does not have too much information regarding Bernstein's education, previous employment and similar matters.

Our file on Bernstein contains a summary report submitted by our New York Office under date of June 5, 1951. This report not only summarizes the derogatory subversive information on Bernstein but also sets forth complete background data. The derogatory subversive information is similar to that which has previously been furnished G-2. It is believed advisable at this time to turn over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a copy of this summary report requesting that it be handled on a strictly confidential basis and be maintained under his personal control in order that the contents

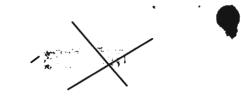
thereof will not become available to other sections of the Department of the Army.

SInformation provided to unit in the past has been maintained in a <u>special file and it</u> is felt that this report if delivered should be accorded the same treatment.

### Action:

If it meets with your approval, it is recommended that the facts in this case not be disseminated at this



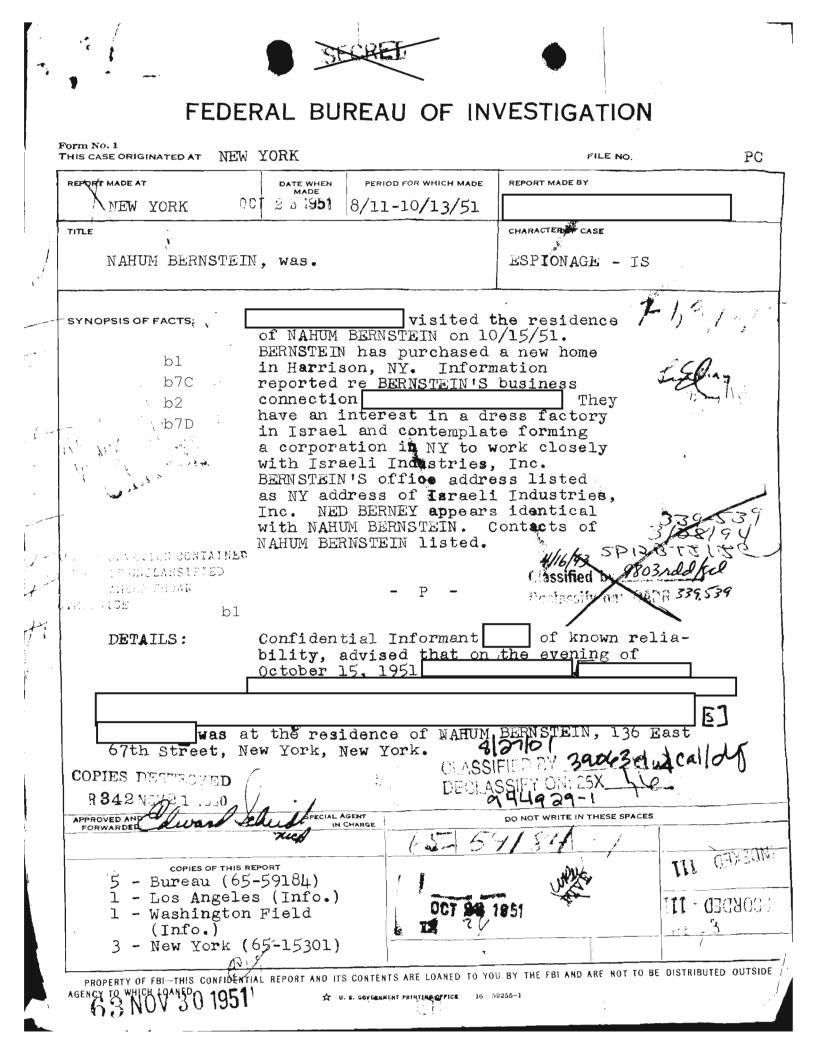


time to the Criminal Division for the reasons previously stated. It is suggested, however, that our Liaison Unit personally deliver to <u>for his</u> confidential information a copy of the summary report previously mentioned with the request that the report and its contents be maintained under his control and not disseminated generally in the Department of the Army.



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Confidential Informant advised that NAHUM BERNSTEIN returned from his summer residence on Long Island on September 11, 1951 and took up residence again at 136 East 67th Street, New York, New York.

On that date this Informant advised that NAHUM BERNSTEIN was contacted by Israel: attorney \_\_\_\_\_\_ the law firm of STIVER and BERNSTEIN in Israel. On that occasion, \_\_\_\_\_\_ advised BERNSTEIN that he expected to be in the United States for a couple of weeks on vacation. They further discussed the visit to the United States and it was indicated that BERNSTEIN. \_\_\_\_\_\_ had a business interest both in the United States and in Israel.

On September 19, 1951 it was indicated, b7C according to this Informant, that Mr. and Mrs. ITELSON were b2 to be dinner guests at the BERNSTEIN home on that evening. b7D

On September 16, 1951 NAHUM BEENSTEIN advised an unidentified individual that he was interested in buying a house in Harrison, New York near North Street and Locust Avenue. Subsequently, on this date, NAHUM BEENSTEIN advised another unidentified individual that he was seriously thinking of buying the former AMELIA ERHARDT home in Harrison, New York.

On September 21, 1951 MAXINE DERNSTEIN, wife of NAHUM BERNSTEIN, was in contact with her husband, according to Confidential Informant On that occasion, NAHUM BERNSTEIN advised his wife that he had signed a contract for the house and that everything was signed, sealed and delivered.

There was no indication, according to Confidential Informant when the BERNSTRINS intend to take possession of their new home in Harrison, New York.

Confidential Informant of known reliability, made available the following letters and correspondence which pertain to the business relations of NAHUM BERNSTEIN These documents, which are self-explanatory, are herewith set out.



"March 23, 1951

"Mr. Nahum <u>A.</u> Bernstein Israeli Industries Inc. 20 Pine Street New York City.

"Dear Nahum,

"Thank you for your letter of March 8, 1951; it has arrived on the day of my return from the Army where for one month I stayed out of - as you say - the cares and burdens of dresses, ice and 'tsurris'. Now that I am back, I am already deep again into all these burdens and cares.

"Referring to the matter of the certifications, please note that in accordance with the requirements of the Government, these should be certified and signed by the supplying firm; therefore those certifications relating to:

> "the machines - should be signed by Schiff, if possible, otherwise by Smartcraft or Bern-Hodges.

"the textile machines (also the parts (Reeds) as per the invoice amounting to 409.63 dollars) - should be signed by the supplying firm at Patterson.

"the cut-dresses - by Smartcraft.

"the finished goods, specifying the invoice as much as possible, - should be signed by Bern-Hodges.

"With respect to the amount of IL. 2562 mentioned in your above letter, I wish to refer you to my letter dated August 21, 1950 and your reply on this matter in your letter dated September 1, 1950 where you asked that we hold this for your account as you do not wish to invest it.

March 9, 1951 \_\_\_\_\_\_ and in this respect I wish to bring to your notice the following:

"1. "We understood from your letter dated February 2nd, 1951 addressed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that the cost of the raw materials amounts to about 33-1/3% of the sale-prices, assuming same to include all freights c.i.f. Tel-Aviv or Haifa. There was no question of freight and it was on our suggestion to ask for the concession that payments for freight be made in Israeli currency. Now in your above letter \_\_\_\_\_\_, you bring figures showing that the cost of materials c.i.f. Tel-Aviv or Haifa should amount to about 50% of the price derived in foreign currency. Had we been aware of these figures we would have applied for a higher rate of allocation to cover same.

"2. "The Government agreed to increase the rate of foreign currency allocation for the replacement of raw materials to 50% merely because we asked for such rate. as being the actual cost of the materials and - to quote letter - 'In view of the changes of prices of raw materials, we agree.....'. Therefore, had we asked for a greater percentage or had the changes in prices been higher, there could have been no reason why the Government would not have agreed to this. During our discussion said that there could be no difficulty to obtain the Government's approval to the increase, because rates of allocations should vary in accordance with the changes in the prices of the raw materials.

"3. "I do not see the use of approaching the Government again on this project; I am certain that the Government, when convinced that the cost of the raw materials exceeds the rate of 33-1/3%, would agree to an increased allocation as long as the main condition is being kept, 1.e. 2/3 of the production for export sales and 1/3 for the home market, and as long as the total allocations for the raw materials, royalties and profits do not exceed the amount of foreign currency derived through export sales, especially if we explain that at present PARTS are being imported for assembling only, the cost of which exceed the fixed rate of 33-1/3% and that gradually the machines will be manufactured completely in Israel out of raw materials costing 33-1/3% of the sale-price.



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"4. "There is to note that what was asked from the Government is 50% of the selling-price (viz. 50% of \$845 as mentioned in your above letter \_\_\_\_\_\_ and there is also to remember that the 50% allocation is to cover the cost of raw materials only, and if further expenses would be involved, then these would have to be allocated out of the remaining 50%.

"With kindest personal regards,

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"Sincerely, "/s/

## "June 7, 1951

"Penson & Company 11 Broadway New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

"We are pleased to enclose herewith invoice, in triplicate, covering 8 rolls of paper to be shipped to Israeli Industries Incorporated, Jabotinsky Road, Ramat-Gan, Israel. The goods are now at Smartcraft, 213 West 35th Street, New York City. Each roll is marked III TEL AVIV, and their total gross weight is 252 pounds.

"We are sending these goods to Israel as an investment, without payment. The import license number is 51875. Fright and forwarding expenses will be prepaid by us. Please have this merchandise insured.

"We should appreciate having your involce covering the freight and forwarding expenses as soon as possible.

"Sincerely yours,



"ISRAELI INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED

"Ву

Nahum A. Bernstein"

"NAB:sh Encl. "

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"August 16th, 1951.

Israeli Industries Incorporated, P.O. Box 2876, Tel Aviv, Israel.

"Dear

"We acknowledge receipt of your cable today agreeing to our concluding arrangements with our candidate, pursuant to conditions previously conveyed to you

"We are proceeding immediately and wish to record the specific terms of these arrangements so that there will be no misunderstanding in the future:

- "1. The price will be that previously indicated to you. In fact, we are now proceeding to see if we cannot also get a partial credit which will make it much easier to pick up the option.
- "2. Our candidate will retain one-half and hold the other half available under option for one (1) year.
- "3. Our candidate, together with those who pick up the option, shall succeed to all of the rights of the prior owners and be entitled to one-half of the profits and Israeli Industries Incorporated shall be permanently entitled to the other half of the profits.
- "4. We shall proceed to form a new, separate New York corporation. We shall try to get the name, Israeli Industries



"Apparel Corporation. However, if you can think of a name which may have greater significance in Israel, please cable it. The corporation shall have 2 classes of stock. Preference stock shall be issued at par welue for the exact consideration for which we made the purchase from the former owners. The preference stock shall bear no interest and shall not share in the profits of the business but shall be entitled to payment in full upon dissolution before any payment to the holders of common stock. Thus, common stock will in effect represent only an interest in the profits of the business and not in the capital. 100 shares of no par common stock shall be divided equally between the new owners and III. This will take care of the equal division of profits automatically as well as protect the return of the purchase It is understood that the conversion privileges money. into dollars to the full extent of the Investment Laws under which we operate as an Approved Investment shall be given only to the present purchasers and shall not apply to the common shares held by III for management.

- "5. This arrangement will completely replace any previous 5% of sales for III. It is quite clear that under an equal division of profits between investors and III there is no place for a 5% of sales charge in addition, which practically eats up most of the profits.
- "6. A contract of lease for the premises must be transferred to the new corporation, as in the case of Szekely-Hoffman.

"You must realize that Adash and I have been struggling with this problem now for many months. The above represents our joint opinion that this is an excellent and fair proposition for all parties concerned. We shall bend every effort to try to conclude it within the next 30 days. This will result in a permanent solution in which we will be able to control our own destinies forever after. I hate to think of the only other alternative which is that the present interests will sell to someone of their own choosing and we will have to accept such terms as may be dictated to us.





"With kindest personal regards,

"Sincerely,"

"NAB:MD"

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"October 4, 1950

"Mr. Nahum Bernstein 20 Pine Street New York City.

"Dear Mr. Bernstein:

"At the suggestion of \_\_\_\_\_ Pepsi-Cola Company, who is now in Peru, we are writing you regarding the dress factory which your organization has established in Israel.

"We are interested in the possibilities of importing women's medium price dresses for the Peruvian market and are in a position to import from Israel making payment either in Pruvian Soles or Sterlin.

"We would appreciate very much any information you can give us regarding this plant and its address and the name of its manager in Tel-Aviv so that, if feasible we can get in touch direct.

has also told us that you are interested in other manufacturing enterprises in Israel. We would appreciate any information as to their products so that we may study their sales possibilities in the Peruvian market.

"Yours very truly,

"IMPORTACIONES GENERALES S.A. "H.AV Pierce



"H.A. Pierce "Managing-Director"

"HAP/hor"

"June 22nd, 1951.

Tel	Aviv,	Israel.	

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"Dear

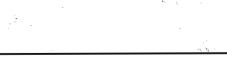
"There is still a few dollars on deposit in your account at the Corn Exchange Bank and the bank has notified us that they are going to start making monthly service charges. Therefore, please sign and return to me the enclosed authorization or otherwise the few dollars will be eaten up by service charges.

"With kind regards to you and yours,

"Sincerely,

"/s/ Nahum"

"NAB:MD Enc. "



"May 9th, 1951

New York 13, N.Y.

"Dear

"The Israel Export Journal of April 1951 contains an article written by Mr. F. Morgenstern, whom you have met during your last visit in Israel, headed "SURVEY OF ISBAEL'S TEXTILE INDUSTRY AND SUGGESTIONS FOR ITS EXPANTION". Assuming that it might be of interest to you, we took the liberty to forward to you via air mail a copy of the above Journal.

"On this opportunity we wish to remark that on the eve of your departure from Israel you informed us about the survey that you were preparing concerning the textile industry in Israel and that a copy of same will be sent to us together with a photostat of Dr. Gruenbaum's letter written in reply to the memorandum submitted to him regarding your projected enterprise. We would much appreciate it if you will kindly send us same at your convenience.

"There is to point out that the concessions granted by the Israeli Government for your project far exceed the limit that the Government grants now to any other applicant. We came to know someone who would be willing to invest the dollar capital for a like project if it would include participants such as your good-self. Therefore we would be grateful if you will please let us know how the matter stands and if there exist no problem in acquiring the necessary equipment and the difficulty is in the raising of the capital, we would much like to try and see whether we might be able to raise it from our end. We presume that your above survey covers the two important problems - raw materials and sales, if not please make us acquainted with them in order that we may meet with likely inquiries in this respect.

"Hoping to hear from you,

"We are, "Very sincerely yours,

"By

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"ISRAELI INDUSTRIES INC.

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"Copy to: NAB, I.I.I., New York

"AI:sh Encls."

"June 27, 1951

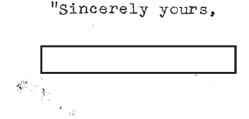
"Government of Israel Supply Mission 250 West 57th Street New York, N.Y.

	"Att:		
"Dear			

"As you have been advised, the Citrus Board in Israel has placed at my disposal the sum of \$3500.00 to purchase materials to be used for manufacturing electric starters in Israel.

"I attach herewith, in triplicate, one order for such material to 'Leeds', in the total amount of \$134.00. I should appreciate your making the necessary arrangements to open a Letter of Credit in favor of 'Leeds' for \$134.00 out of the \$3500.00 placed at my disposal. Please open this Letter of Credit for three months.

"Thank you for your cooperation and courtesy in this matter.



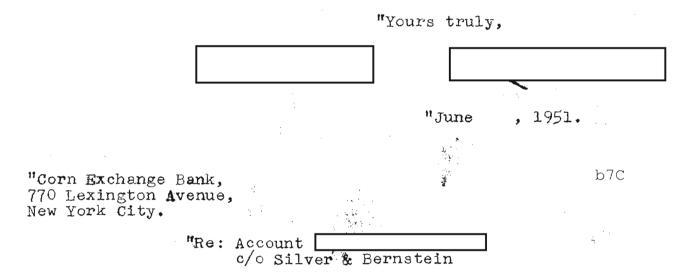
"c/o The Empire Hotel Broadway and 63rd St. New York, N.Y.

"Government of Israel Supply Mission 250 West 57th Street New York, N.Y.

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"Dear Sirs,

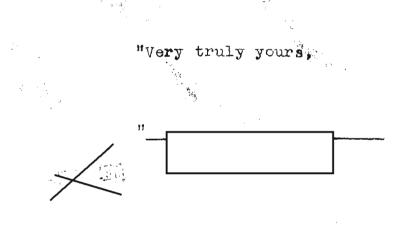
"We request to place at the disposal of Mr. N. Bernstein, 20 Pine Street, New York, the emount of \$3500 for the purchase of materials to be used for manufacturing of electrical starters in Israel.



"Gentlemen:

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"This will authorize you to withdraw the entire balance from my account at your bank and pay some to the order of 'Silver & Bernstein, Special', and mail directly to them at the above address.



- 12 -

"April 26th, 1951.

"Chase National Bank 20 Pine Street New York City.

> "Re: Leib Itelson Estera Itelson

"Gentlement

"Enclosed herewith please find two (2) checks, payable to your order, in the sum of \$1,000.00 each.

"Please open irrevocable Letters of Credit for \$1,000.00 each, in favor of Leib Itelson and Estera Itelson, whose present address is Hotel Splendide, 50 Blvd. Victor Hugo, Nice, France; which sums will become available to the beneficiaries at your head office upon presentation by the beneficiaries in person of their passports, but only after their arrival in this country and not later than November 1st, 1951. The interests of the beneficiaries under these Letters of Credit are solely for their personal benefit and may not be assigned or transferred, and if the beneficiaries do not present themselves in person (together with their passports), at your bank to claim the said sums on or before the date above specified, then said credits will terminate and you will pay over the said sums to us, or our legal representatives, successors or assigns.

"Please notify the United States Consul, at Nice, France, to the foregoing effect this day by air mail."

"April 27th, 1951.

"United States Consul, Nice, France.

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NY 65-15301

## "Re: Visa applications - Leib Itelson Betera Itelson

"Dear Sir:

"You have doubtless been informed by our bankers, The Chase National Bank of New York, that we have deposited \$1,000.00 to the account of Leib Itelson and \$1,000.00 to the account of Estera Itelson.

"In further support of these applications for visas for temporary entry to the United States, please be advised that our firm is representing a group of eminent American textile manufacturers who are negotiating for the establishment of a textile weaving plant in Israel with American capital. These negotiations have progressed to the point where the interested parties are about to commit their capital to this project, providing satisfactory arrangements can be made for the management and technical details concerning the operation in Israel. The American interests also insist that an experienced Israeli textile manufacturer join this enterprise by way of investment and participation in the management. We believe that such an association can be consummated between the American interests and Mr. Itelson, who is a well known and long established Israeli textile manufacturer. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that Mr. Itelson and his wife proceed to the United States at once to negotiate these proposals for a joint American - Israeli project. If consummated, we believe this project would be of great commercial value to the American group as well as to Israel. We, therefore, respectfully request that you act upon these applications immediately as this project is now at a standstill avaiting the arrival of Mr. Ttelson in the United States.

"Very truly yours,

"Nahum A. Bernstein"

"MAB:MD"



It will be noted that the correspondence emanating from Israel on the stationery of the Israeli Industries, Incorporated lists the New York Office of this corporation as 20 Pine Street, Suite 1907, telephone Whitehall 3-7171. This is, in fact, the office address and telephone exchange listed to the law firm of SILVER and BERNSTEIN in New York City.

Confidential Informant of known reliability, advised that the only contact that has been made to the knowledge of with NED BERNEY, 20 Pine Street, New York, New York, during the past three months has been a contact with the address 265 Henry Street, New York, New York.

This is the building that houses the Henry Street Settlement and also the National Association of Consumers. It is believed likely that this contact may have been in the form of an advertisement or a solicitation for funds of some sort.

On October 11, 1951 the office of <u>SILVER</u> and BERNSTEIN was contacted by Confidential Informant of known reliability, and a request was made to speak with Mr. NED BERNEY. The individual at this law office who answered the inquiry at first stated that there was no such individual by this name connected with the law firm of SILVER and BERNSTEIN.

Subsequently, when another contact was made by Confidential Informant insisting on speaking to Mr. NED BERNEY, after considerable time the individual at the law firm of SILVER and BERNSTEIN stated that they were mistaken and there was a Mr. BERNEY there who would speak to the Informant immediately.

Confidential Informant advised that he was familiar with the voice of NAHUM BERNSTEIN and it appeared to him that the individual who identified himself as Mr. BERNEY was, in fact, NAHUM BERNSTEIN.

Confidential Informant of known reliability, advised that the following contacts appear significant to this investigation which were made with NAHUM BERNSTEIN on the dates listed:



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Date	· · · ·	Person or Company Contacted
August 9, 1951		
August 11, 1951	,	JOSEPH J. LANN Securities, Incorporated 37 Wall Street
August 18, 1951	b7C	New York, New York Material for Israel, Incorporated 200 West 57th Street New York, New York
August 20, 1951		× /
August 21, 1951	•	Israeli Consulate 11 East 70th Street New York, New York
August 22, 1951		Embassy of Israel Washington, D.C.
<b>A</b> ugust 27, 1951		Israeli Industries, Incorporated P.O. Box 2876 Tel-Aviv, Israel
August 30, 1951		Isra <b>eli</b> Industries, Inco <b>rpora</b> ted P.O. Box 2876 Tel-Aviv, Israel
August 30, 1951		Landseas Products Corporation '39 Broadway New York, New York
September 7, 1951		Smartcraft Corporation 213 West 35th Street New York, New York

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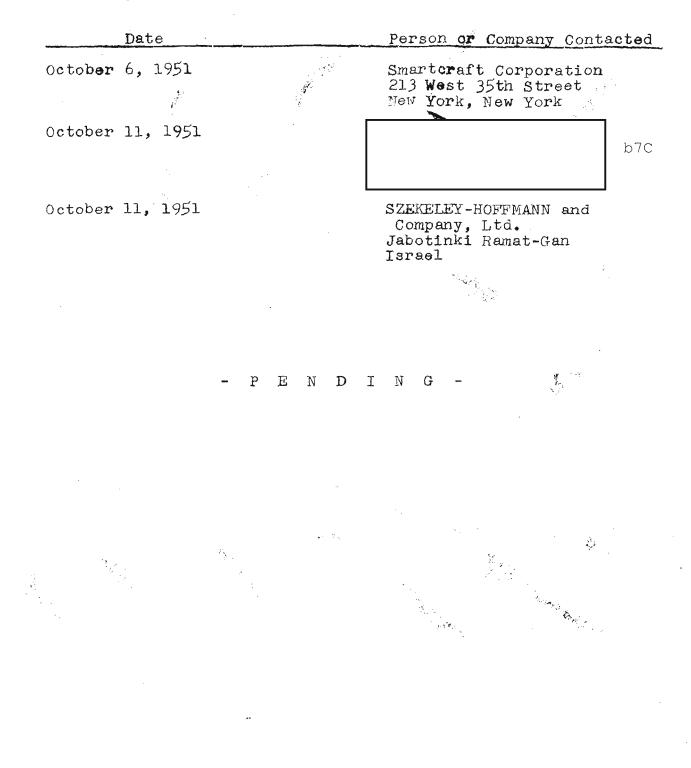
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Date	Person or Company Contacted
Septemb <b>er</b> 8, 1951	Material for Israel 250 West 57th Street New York, New York
September 8, 1951	ML AL Corporation. 29 West 57th Street New York, New York
September 12, 1951	Government of Israel Supply Mission 250 West 57th Street New York, New York
September 13, 1951	Swi <b>ss-Israeli</b> Food Se <b>rvice</b> 38 East 57th Street New York, New York
September 24, 1951	Embassy of Israel Washington, D.C.
September 28, 1951	Ampal House 17 East 71st Street New York, New York
October 1, 1951	Israel Speaks, Incorporated New York, New York
October 2, 1951	SZEKELEY-HOFFMANN and Company, Ltd. Herzl Street 100 Tel-Aviv, Israel
<b>October 3, 1951</b>	Pepsi-Cola Company 3 West 57th Street New York, New York
October 6, 1951	
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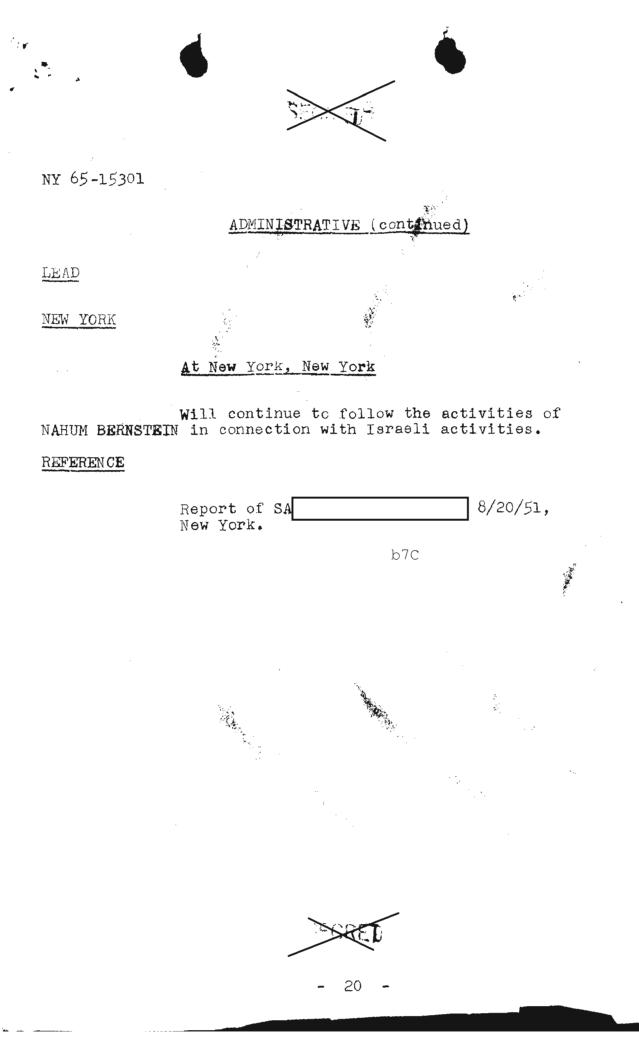
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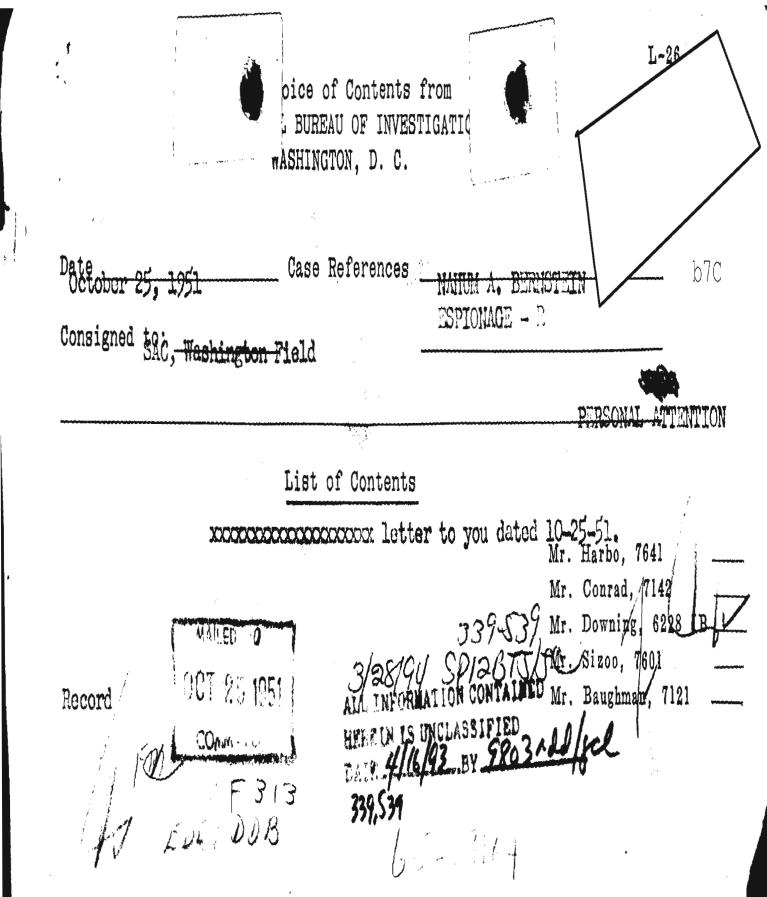
NY 65-15301



INFORMANTS		<u>ADMINIST</u>	DRATIVE b1 b7C b2
		b1	b7D Anonymous Mail cover on mail addressed to NED BERNEY, 20 Pine Street, New York, New York. Pretext telephone call made by SA to the law firm of SILVER and BERNSTEIN, 20 Pine Street, New York, New York, of October 11, 1951. Mail cover maintained on mail received by NAHUM BERNSTEIN at his business address, c/o SILVER and BERNSTEIN, 20 Pine Street, New York, New York.
MISCELLANEOUS	3		

Copies of this report are being designated for the information of the Los Angeles and Washington Field Offices because it is known that those offices are currently conducting investigation relative to Israeli activities and it is believed that information in this report may be of assistance to them in their investigation.





SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Mail Room, place date of shipment and registry number; Shipping Room, sho date of shipment and initial this invoice; then return it to person whose name is checked in column right. After this checked name has been initialled, invoice should be placed in administrative fil

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DATE OF REMOVAL 11 - 51

DATE OF MAIL 19-51

HAS BEEN REMOVED TO BE KEPT PERMANENTLY IN HIS OFFICE, ROOM 1736

SEE FILE 66-2554-7530 FOR AUTHORITY.

SUBJECT

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JUNE MAIL

198/94 SPI2BTJ/JC HEPEIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/16/53\_BY 980310000000 338539

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то 1 UBJECT:

Director, FBI

SAC, New York (i) NAHUM BERNSTEIN ESPIONAGE - IS DATE: October 29, 1951

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SPIJB ALL INFURNATION CONTAILE HEREIN IS UNCLAUSIFIED DATE 4/16/93 \_\_\_\_\_ BY 9803 Add

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On October 15, 1951, NAHUM BERNSTEIN was in contact with also an attorney in the law firm of Silver and Bernstein.

On that occasion BERNSTEIN asked to call phonetic) on Friday and Saturday to inform him that BERNSTEIN had seen had been in contact with Washington in connection with and that the arrest It was indicated by BERNSTEIN that had not been indicted but he had been arrested. BERNSTEIN indicated that when was in touch with someone in Washington this person gave the <u>understanding</u> that an opportunity for a conference in connection with the arrest would be held in Washington. Further, someone in Washington had written a letter to the United States Attorney's office in New York to "hold up."

BERNSTEIN further indicated that the United States Attorney's office at New York had pointed out that the Statute of Limitations would run this week. BERNSTEIN stated that he had talked it over \_\_\_\_\_\_ and BERN-STEIN indicated, "They would lose absolutely nothing by telling Washington that although the Statute would expire this week there is no need for unseeming haste to rush it through" because \_\_\_\_\_\_ reiterated everything he had in his affidavit in his testimony before the King Committee a month ago. BERNSTEIN indicated that for this reason the Statute had just begun to run. There was mention that the charge \_\_\_\_\_\_ was one of perjury.

BERNSTEIN further indicated that had contacted Department of Justice, who suggested that the matter be taken up with the United States Attorney in New York. BERNSTEIN stated that on Saturday last went down to see an Assistant United States Attorney and to talk the whole matter over. BERNSTEIN stated "Anything that avoids immediate action in this time of investigation hysteria is better for us." BERNSTEIN indicated that spoke with Assistant United States Attorney, who would not commit himself, but it was indicated that was meeting with on the afternoon of October 15 to discuss this matter. BERNSTEIN remarked, "At least we got him to take up that issue to see whether that wouldn't stop him from immediate precipitated action." The referred to in this conversation is undoubtedly Assistant United States Attorney, Southern District of New York. Since this matter pertains undoubtedly to attorney-client relationship, no inquiries have been made at the United States Attorney's office, Southern District of New York.

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cc - Washington Field

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DES:RAA 65-15301

New York, N. Y.

This information is being made available to the Bureau for whatever action the Bureau may deem advisable in this matter.

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cc - Loyalty Unit

Öctober 29, 1951

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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Director, IBI UX REAL PELY, BOS. SSPICNAGE - IB

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abo bur men inquiries via liaison channels at and have when demostablished that Bernstein was appointed on May 16, 1951, as a consultant to a committee known as the Civilian 0-1My unipegal Personnel Connittee. On Actober 16, 1931, 5-2 12.26 "ful made available a restricted blind memorandum on this will he committee, copies of which are attached for each office. Palm .1/1/5-2" C-2 has advised that the matter regarding the

while employment of Vernstein while de by the Vepartment of the Army is under current consideration. 2-2 has stated that steps are being taken to abolish the Civilian Legal Personnel Consisted for the purpose of terminating the employment

of Pernstein by the Department of the Army. This matter is being followed by the Pureau and you will be advised of developments.

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DATE.

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Attachment cc - Washington Field (Attachment)

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WRW: hab Kont

STANDARD FORM NO. 64 ·Office Mer dum • UNITEL JOVERNMENT : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-59184) DATE: November 14, 1951 TO FROM : SAC, WFO (65-5508) b1 SUBJECT: NAHUM BERNSTEIN, was. ESPIONAGE - IS 75) 70) many to Migreen which it FJD:HT 12/010 cc: New York (65-15301) 3/38/94/ SPIZ BTJ/SC HILL HIG/93 9503 naa/scl 339.539 HILL HIG/93 60290 NOV 14.1053 (10290 Beel UNRIE (



DATE OF REMOVAL 11 - 57

DATE OF MAIL /11 - 2.5 - 57

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HAS BEEN REMOVED TO BE KEPT PERMANENTLY IN HIS OFFICE, ROOM 1736

SEE FILE 66-2554-7530 FOR AUTHORITY.

SUBJECT JUNE MAIL

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SEE FILE 66-2554-7530 FOR AUTHORITY.

SUBJECT

2

JUNE MAIL

3/28/94 SPI2BT HEREIN IS PACLASSIFIED DATE 4/16/93 AV 7803 Add/gel 339,539

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SEE FILE 66-2554-7530 FOR AUTHORITY.

SUBJECT JUNE MAIL

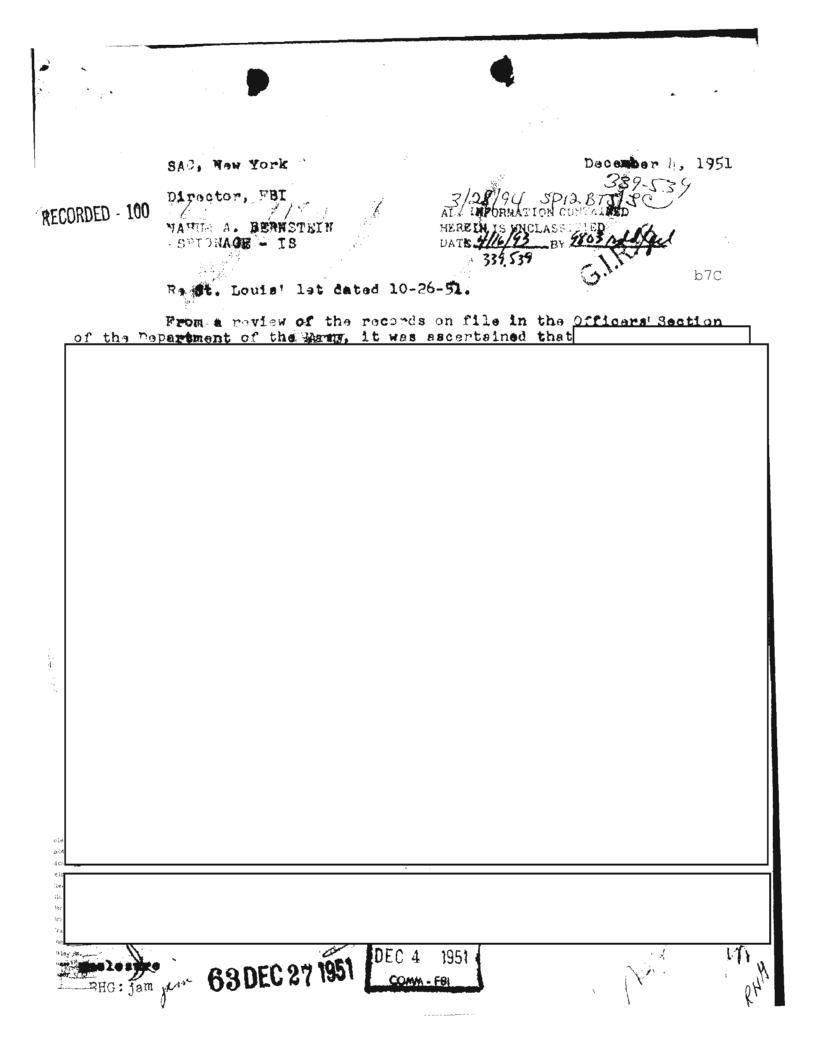
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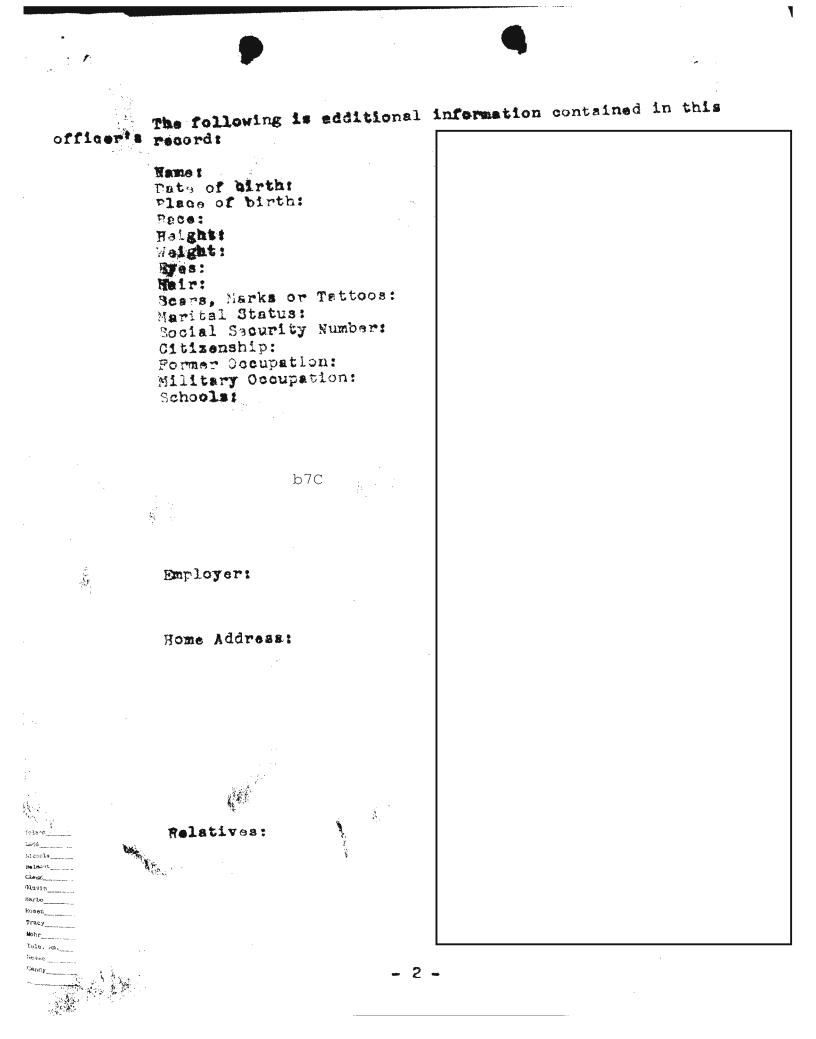
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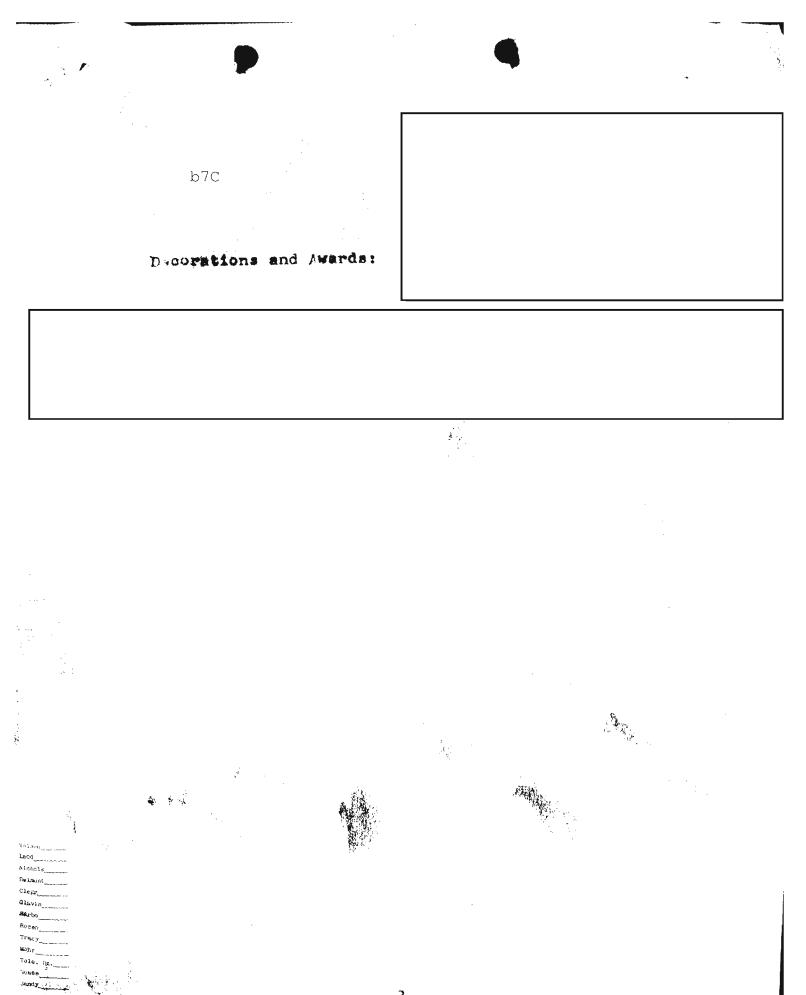
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FILE NUMBER 65-5-9184-86

4-812 14 --15 -6 DATE OF REMOVAL Ċe. yq)W 26-137 DATE OF MAIL Not 29013elw/raildy DECLA b7C HAS BEEN REMOVED TO BE KEPT PERMANENTLY IN HIS OFFICE, ROOM 1736 SEE FILE 66-2554-7530 FOR AUTHORITY. JUNE MAIL SUBJECT HERMIN BY 9803. DATE 339.53 REMOVED BY 81 1 ----FILE NUMBER ġ. PERMANENT SERIAL CHARGEOUT







## STANDARD FORM NO. 84 fice Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DATE: October 26, 1951 то : DIRECTOR, FBI ATTENTION IDENTIFICATION DIVISION FR SAC, ST. LOUIS SUBJECT: NAHUM A. BERNSTEIN ESPIONAGE - IS Re New York letter to St. Louis dated 10-16-51 Personnel at RACAG advised them were unable to locate Army service record for determined to have Army Serial No. They further advised that a 217 card in their files indicated that a request for record had been made by PIB, AGO, Washington, D. C. on December 20, 1949, at which time it was ascertained that no records were located Inasmuch as the records for the above-named subject may be located at AGO, Washington, D. C., the Identification Division is requested to make appropriate check there for this record. If located, will handle lead in referenced letter. For the information of the Identification Division, a copy of referenced letter is enclosed herewith. b7C RUC GWM:sae 65-1652 cc New York Enclosure RECORDED - 100 14.54 EX - 15 3/28/94 SP12BTJ /J.C. ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN, 15 UNULASSIFIED DATE 4/16/93 BY 980310 339,539

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SAC, St.

SAC, New York

NAHUM A. EERNSTEIN ESPIONAGE - 15

tober 16, 1951

Your office is requested to check the records of the United States Army under the name of \_\_\_\_\_\_ It is believed that he is no longer connected with the United States Army and the records of your area should be checked for his present whereabouts. The only identifying information concerning \_\_\_\_\_\_ is as follows:

b7C

The address lists upon his discharge from the Army should be ascertained and this office should be immediately notified by

**DEES:** RAA 65-15301

letter.

165

1 Star Star

Sec.



TO : A. H. Belmont,

DATE: December 5, 1951

GOVERNMENT

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Tolson

Ladd

Clegg\_ Glavin

Nichols Rosen

Tracy\_\_\_\_\_\_ Harbo\_\_\_\_\_\_ Belmont

Tele. Room

j,

FROM : C. E. Hennrich

SUBJECT: NAHUM A. BERNSTEIN ESPIONAGE - IS

#### Pur pose:

To have our Liaison Unit deliver a blank memorandum  $\frac{1}{2}$  to the appropriate officer of G-2 for the purpose of securing information regarding the subject.

#### <u>Details:</u>

There is attached a self-explanatory blank memorandum for delivery to G-2. The communication has been prepared in this fashion since Bernstein is one of the principal subjects in our and the investigation is based in part on data received from

## Action:

If it meets with your approval, it is recommended that our Liaison Unit deliver the attachment to the appropriate officer at G-2 who is cleared for communications intelligence matters.

Attachment \_\_\_\_\_\_ 65-59184; WRW:hmb / sub-

Addeclument to the M.2 12/51

812701 CLASSIFIED BY 39063 eW callo DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 11 9440129-1

**RECORDED** // /// EX - 115

FAL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED ENCEFT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

	SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL
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	On November 5, 1981, Office of the Chief of Finance, Nepartment of the Army, was interviewed by Agents of this Sursau. that during 1943 and 1943 he was
Tolson Land Clegg Olavin Nicholg	such a report on Pernstein he did so as on anistical
Rosen Tracy harbo Alera delmont Laughlin Yole. Room Neado Sandy	SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL W. R. Wannall: hmb Kowt NOTE: This memo classified on the basis of
	the information contained herein. INDEXED - 70

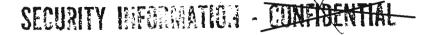


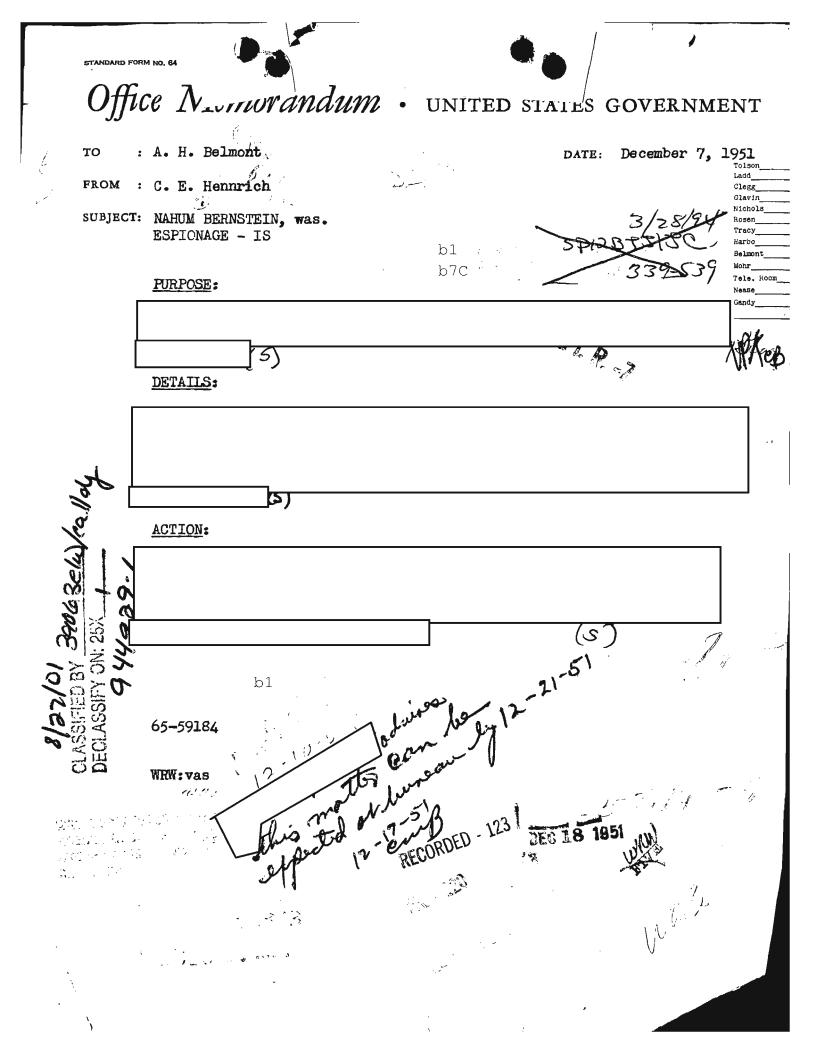
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It would be appreciated if you would endeaver to develop from G-2 records any additional information available regarding possible Communist connections on the part of Pernstein and make the same available to this Bursau.





Form No. 8 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK FILE NO. MLO DATE WHEN MADE REPORT MADE AT: PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE EPORT MADE BY 1/24/52 NEW YORK 1/14,15,16/5 TITLE: NAHUM BERNSTEIN, Was, CHARACTER OF CASE: Ned 'Berney, 'Myers, 'Corman ESPIONAGE - IS . 127101 900 3 Chilce de INVESTIGATIVE SUMMARY REPORT SYNOPSIS: SUMERIA b7D NAHUM BERNSTEIN has moved from NYC to Harrison, New York, but continues as a practising attorney b1 in NYC. He was in the company of BEN-GURION during his visit to U. S. He has been conta He has been contacted by National Lawyers Guild. 3-1 Jacom to my visited the residence of NAHUM BERNSTEIN during his recent visit to U.S. BERNSTEIN known to have interest in Israeli Industries, Inc. In May, 1951 he was appointed 6-1 MY Marly 3-21-52 to the Civilian Legal Personnel Committee of the Rut dial 3-12-5 2 4 This Committee was subsequently U. S. Army. abolished. when i he is 5/51/93 h1 b7C ating assist 1.2 st 17 miles cc. uport le DETAILS: 3 ST 400 11 Confidential Informant of known reliability 14 advised that NAHUM BERNSTEIN and his wife, MAXINE, intended to attend a luncheon in the company of Mrs. and Mrs. BEN-GERION, Prime Minister of Israel and his wife. The same Informant advised that BERNSTEIN did, in fact, meet on May 12, 1951 at the Hotel Waldorf Astoria. This Informant advised that in May, 1951 an individual connected with the National Lawyers Guild contacted NAHUM BERNSTEIN and attempted to interest im in the purchase of health insurance that was being offered PRPERTY OF THAL Lawyers Guild. On that occasion, BEANSTEIN did DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES his confidential report and its to you by the RECORDED AND INDEXED SPECIAL AGENT BI and are not the distributed IN CHARGE butside of agency to which loaned. -13 BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION CHECKED OFF FURNISHED TO: + IZ6 RECORDED 🗲 Bureau (65-59184) - Los Angeles (65-5048) (Info) ACKETED 1 INDEXED - 126 1 - Washington Field (Info) ARTMENT OF JUSTICE - New York (65-15301) FILE 3 R EX - 3 7-1988



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## NY 65-15301

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not indicate that he was interested in making such a purchase at that time.

The same Informant advised that in June, 1951 b7C NAHUM BERNSTEIN sold his summer cottage that he owned at Pompton Lakes, New Jersey. It was indicated by the Informant b2 that BERNSTEIN and his wife had rented a summer cottage at b7D Bellport, Long Island, where they spent the summer of 1951.

V Confidential Informant also advised that

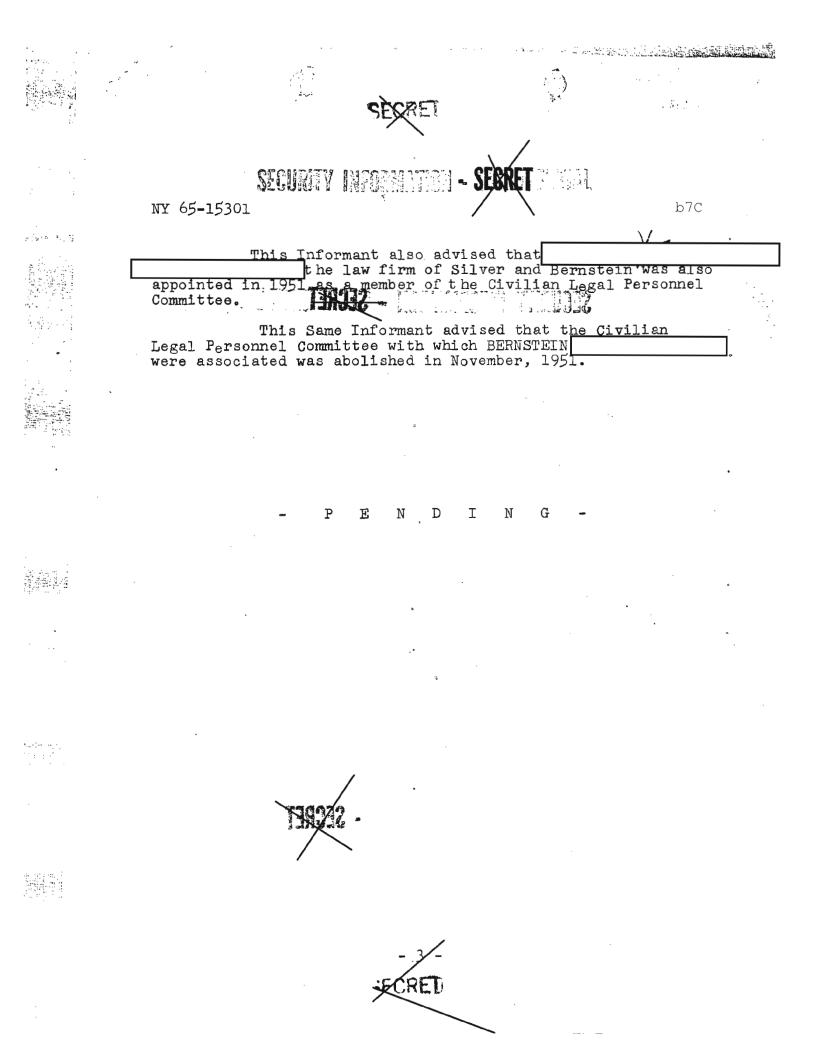
spent the evening of October 15, 1951 at the residence of NAHUM BERNSTEIN, 136 East 67th Street, New York, New York.

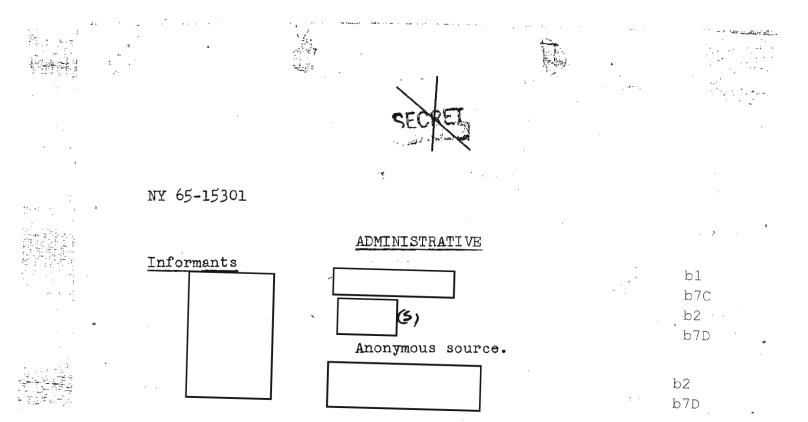
advised that on September 21, 1951 NAHUM BERNSTEIN advised his wife that he had purchased the Amelia Erhardt Estate in Harrison, New York.

Confidential Informant of known reliability, advised that NAHUM BERNSTEIN received correspondence at his law office, 20 Pine Street, addressed to Mr. NAHUM A. BERNSTEIN, Israeli Industries, Inc. It was further indicated by this Informant that the letterhead of the Israeli Industries, Inc. contained its New York address as 20 Pine Street, Suite 1907, telephone WHitehall 3-7171. This is, in fact, the office address and telephone exchange listed to the law firm of Silver & Bernstein in New York City.

Confidential Informant of known reliability, advised NAHUM BERNSTEIN was appointed on May 16, 1951 as a consultant to a committee known as the Civilian Legal Personnel Committee of the Department of the Army. According to the Informant, this committee was established

to select top level attorneys for employment in the War Department and to pass upon the qualifications of these candidates. The committee in 1951 also performed the same function for the Department of the Air Force as well as for the Department of the Army. Recommendations for the promotions of attorneys employed by the two departments also were passed upon by the committee.





## Miscellaneous

Copies of this report have been designated for the information of the Washington Field and Los Angeles Offices because they have, in the past, conducted investigation relative to the subject of this investigation. It is believed information in this report should be made available to those offices.

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REFERENCE:	Report of SA	10/23/51, New York
	City. Report of SA City.	8/20/51, New York
	Of Cy.	 · · · · · ·

Office Memoriandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: October &. I.S.

b7C

TO : L'R. A. H. BELMONT

FROM : V. P. KEAY

TANDARD FORM NO. 64

SUBJECT: ISRAELI INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NAHUM BERNSTEIN) ESPIONAGE - IS

#### PURPOSE:

To record the results of discussions and information obtained at G-2 in connection with the above-captioned matter.

## BACKGROUND:

Reference is made to a memorandum to you from Mr. Hennrich in the above-captioned matter dated September 18, 1951. and to a memorandum to you from Mr. Hennrich entitled. "Nahum Evenstein, was., Espionage - IS," dated September 27, 1951. These memoranda indicate that the Bureau received a loyalty form indicating that Nahum Bernstein and his law partner. Donald Ray indicating that Nahum Bernstein and his law partner. Donald Ray indicating that Nahum Bernstein and his law partner. Donald Ray indicating that Seven appointed to the position of Consultants XSeawell, had been appointed to the Army on May 16, 1951.

The referenced memorandum dated September 18, 1951. recommended that the Liaison Unit vigorously protest to the Army the manner in which these two cases have been handled. It further recommended that it be determined from the Army the manner further recommended that it be determined from the Army the manner in which the loyalty forms on Bernstein and Seawell may be handled so as not to jeopardize pending Eureau investigations.

The referenced memorandum dated September 27, 1951. attached a summary report on Bernstein to be furnished confidentially be cautioned that the report was for his confidential be cautioned that the report was for his confidential information and that the report and its contents must be maintained under his control and not disseminated generally in the Army.

#### DETAILS:

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Sector States of the sector of

has discussed this matter at length

It has been ascertained there exists in the Department of the Army a committee which is known as "The Fivilian Legal Personnel Committee." This committee passes upon the employment of all lawyers within the Department of Defense. The committee employs the use of consultants who set up standards and conduct examinations, etc. of legal personnel applying for positions within the Department of the Army. Bernstein and Securit were

Bernsiein FILEU IN Mahum O ALL INFORMATION G HEREIN IS UNCLASS WHERE SHOWN OTHER CLASSIFIED BY <u>39013 elub</u>rauldy DECLASSIFY ON: 25X \_\_\_\_\_ G-1-4-G-9-1 ORIGINAL COPY RECORDED 47 DEC 8 1951 6

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employed as consultants in New York City. advised that he had ascertained that these individuals dia not have access to any classified information, therefore there were no name checks made of the files at G-2. It was pointed out, however, the files at G-2. It was pointed classified nature of the information made available to G-2 by the Bureau regarding Bernstein, an ordinary name check made by the Secretary of the Army would not have disclosed the information in G-2 regarding Bernstein. that, while this restriction as to access to this information stated might appear ill-advised, he felt that it was necessary in view of the nature of the material to take these steps.

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discussed this matter in extreme confidence indicated that he believes the best solution to this problem would be to disband the committee. General Bolling advised

stated that to the best of his knowledge this action is being taken by the Secretary.

## ACTION:

It is recommended this be forwarded to the Espionage Unit for the attention of Lr. Mannall.

It is suggested that, before the loyalty forms are returned to the Civil Service Commission indicating that Bernstein arc no longer employed by the Department of the Army, a recheck will be made by the Liaison Unit within a reasonable period of time in order to make certain that the action of disbanding the committee has, in fact, been taken.

Committee 2 docard -leen aussene

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SAC, New York

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November 19, 1951

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Director, IBI (65-59184)

NAHUY BERNSTAIN, WGS. ESPIONAGE - IS

ReBulets 10/2/51 and 10/29/51.

G-2 has now advised that the Civilian Legal Personnel Committee with which subject associated has now

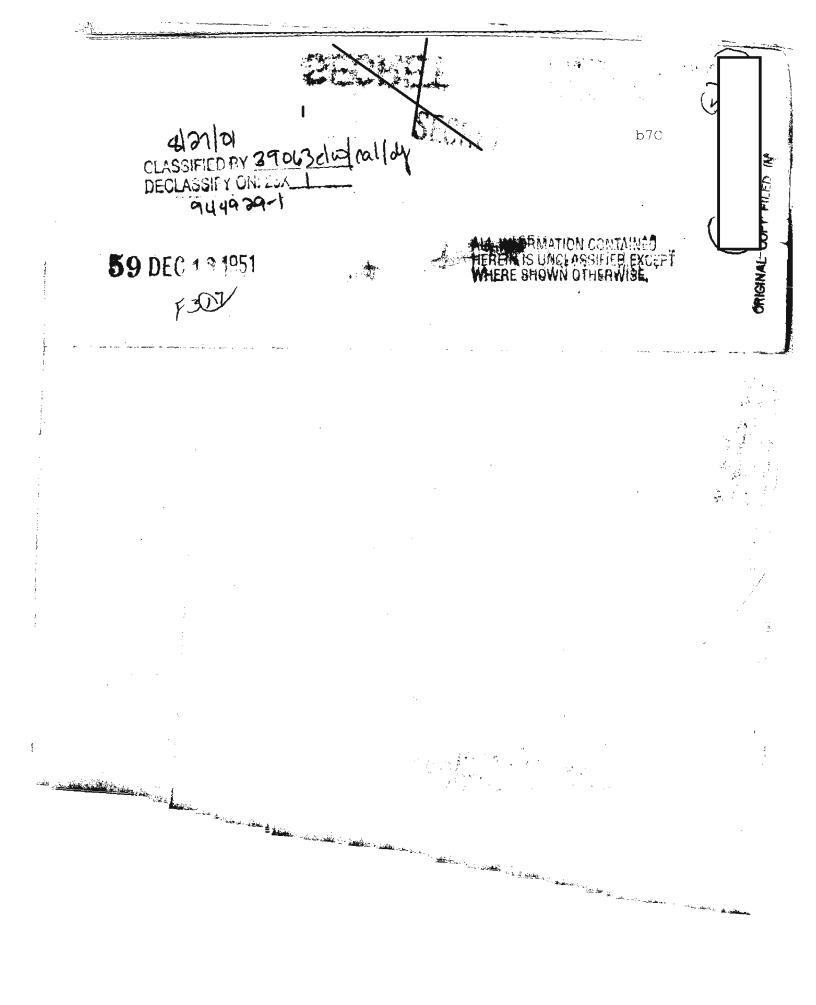
been abolished.

For your information.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

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# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Nr. W. A. Brandson FROM : Mr. W. R. Wannall SUBJECT: MAHUM A. BERNSTEIN ESPIONAGE - IS DATE: January 28, 1952

anuary 20, 1902

G.I.R.=6

Tolson\_\_\_\_\_ Ladd\_\_\_\_\_ Clegg\_\_\_\_ Olavin\_\_\_\_ Nichols\_\_\_\_\_ Rosen\_\_\_\_\_ Tracy\_\_\_\_\_ Belmont\_\_\_\_\_ Belmont\_\_\_\_\_ Mohr\_\_\_\_\_ Tele. Room\_\_\_\_ Nease\_\_\_\_\_ Gandy\_\_\_\_\_

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PURPOSE

For record purposes.

# DETAILS

Subject is in the special section of the Security Index. We require a summary report on him from New York, the office of origin, every six months. The last such summary report was dated June 5, 1951. The last regular typed investigative report from the New York Office was dated 10/23/51.

On 12/12/51, we sent an O-1 form to the New York Office asking when the summary report due 12/5/51 might be expected. We received a reply to this form on 1/3/52 to the effect that the summary report would be submitted 1/11/52. As of 1/22/52, the report hal not been received at the Bureau.

While discussing another matter telephonically with ASAC Whalen of the New York Office on 1/23/52, Mr. Hennrich was advised that the summary report on Bernstein was being mailed that evening to the Bureau.

ACTION

None. The above is for record purposes.

339-5 3/28794 SP12BTS DATE S/21/93 BY 9803 Add/gel 339,539

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WRW:reo

STANDARD FORM NO. 64	FD-122 (1-2-51)
Office Memorandum • UNITE	ED STATES GOVERNMENT
то : Director, FBI (65-59184) БЕКОМ : SAC, New York (65-15301)	DATE: March 4, 1952
SUBJECT: NAHUM BERNSTEIN ESPIONAGE - IS	Card U. T. D.
It is recommended that a Security Index above-captioned individual.	Card be prepared on the
X The Security Index Card on the captions changed as follows: (Specify change on NAME	
ALIASES	O
NATIVE BORN NATURALIZED	ALIENNDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE RACESEX
DATE OF BIRTHPLACE OF	BIRTH
BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern	and address)
NATURE OF INDUSTRY OF BUSINESS (Specify from Vita	3/28/94 SD/2 DTX/20
RESIDENCE ADDRESSLocust Avenue, near Bo	oxwood Lane
DES:mat	wren certenan

INVEST FEDCRAL BUREAU INDEXED - 46 Form No. 1 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK FILE NO. REPORT MADE AT DATE WHEN PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE REPORT MADE BY NEW YORK 3/18/52 10/14/51-3/7/52 TITLE CHARACTER OF CASE NAHUM PERNSTEIN, was,, Ned Berney, Meyers, Corman: ESPIONAGE - IS SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: NAHUM BERNSTEIN moved on 11/26/51 to b7C Harrison, New York. FERNSTEIN has been in contact anđ arranged for a meeting Israeli officials . EIN has been in contact with ARNON ROJANSKY, an Israeli attorney who represents the law firm of SILVER & BERNSTEIN, in Israel. He advised/ ROJANSKY he is doing work for the Israeli Government and they discussed generally attorneys working for foreign governments. <u>BERNSTEIN</u> has indicated that he knows who was b7C involved in shipment of dynamite to Israel. Contacts of BERNSTEIN set out, د را معربی ۲۰۱۶ در دارد در م zetulcallotspi 137313 Classified by DECI DREALNER Declassify SSIFIED e an that is SHOWN ELCEPT WINCH OTHERNISE APPROVED AND FORWARDED: DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES RECORDEN - 46 NDEXED - 46 COPIES OF THIS REPORT Bureau (65-59184) MAR 21 1952 Los Angeles (info) (65-5048) 17 Washington Field (info) New York (65-15301) DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE OF ON - SED

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NY 65-15301

DETAILS: On November 26, 1951, Confidential Informant of known reliability, advised that NAHUM BERNSTEIN and his family had moved from their New York City residence to their new home in Harrison, New York.

Confidential Informant of known reliability, advised that on February 13, 1952, NAHUM BERNSTEIN was contacted by the bi-monthly newspaper, "Israel Speaks" and who has been very active in the affairs of Israel. On that occasion an appointment was made with BERNSTEIN to meet with him on the following Tuesday. This

informant had previously advised that these four individuals were very interested in the status of the publication "Israel Speaks" and it was believed by this informant that the proposed meeting was to take place to discuss the future of this publication.

the United States from Israel. of the Israeli Government attached to the Israeli Consulate in New York City.

Confidential Informant advised that on November 10, 1951, NAHUM BERNSTEIN was in contact with ARNON R. HOJANSKY. He is identical with the Israeli attorney who is handling the legal affairs of the law firm SILVER & BERNSTEIN, in Israel. On March 31, 1950, the law firm of SILVER & BERNSTEIN sent out announcements to leading New York attorneys as follows:

> We announce the opening of an Israeli Office at 26 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel Aviv. Mr. Arnon R. Rojansky of the Israeli Bar is counsel in charge.

The informant advised that at the time NAHUM BERNSTEIN contacted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a discussion ensued concerning attorneys in the United States representing foreign governments. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pointed out to BERNSTEIN that he had noticed an article in Look Magazine about foreign agents working for other\_governments and specifically he stated this article referred to attorneys. This particular discussion was not elaborated upon.

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# NY 65-15301

On the occasion of this contact BERNSTEIN told ROJANSKY that he had to go to the Israeli Consulate on Tuesday to pick up some papers as he stated he had finished work for the Israeli Government and he wanted to finish up his accounts with them, It was agreed that ROJANSKY and BERNSTEIN were to meet the following Tuesday. It was noted on that date that ROJANSKY was visiting in the United States.

	ember 18, 1951, Confidential Inf <u>FEIN was</u> in contact with an indi	
	Th was evident. accordin	
that		n this occasion
BERNSTEIN'S	advised him that	
	_	
	advised BERNSTEIN that	h <u>ad been in trouble</u>
for sending dynam	nite to Israel. BERNSTEIN advis	ed
that if such	a man were sending dynamite to	Israel he, NAHIM,
should know him.	After further discussion BERNS	TETN advised

that is a fine fellow and that he knew him quite well.

Confidential Informant of known reliability, advised the following individuals and organizations were in contact with NAHUM BERNSTEIN on the dates indicated:

Date

10/19/51

10/20/51

Person or Organization In Contact with NAHUM BERNSTEIN

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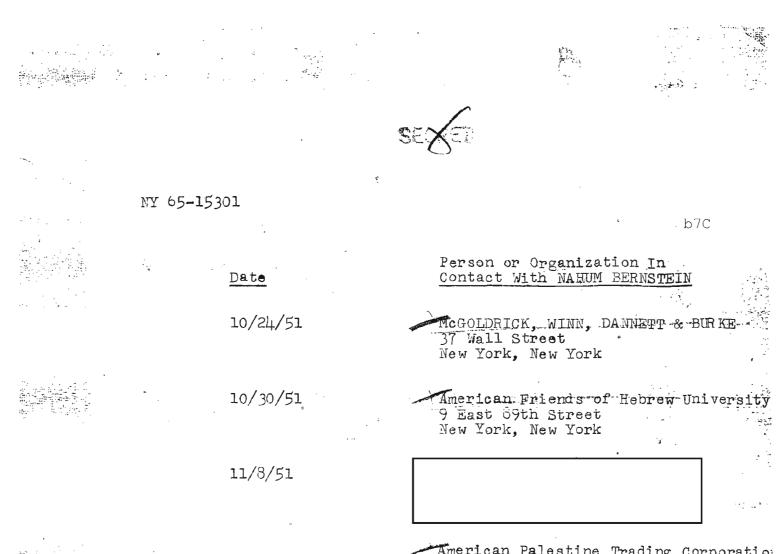
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War Department Washington, D.C.

MATERIAL FOR ISRAEL 750 West 57th Street New York, New York

10/20/51

National Lawyers Guild 40 Exchange Place New York, New York



11/9/51

11/16/51

11/16/51

11/20/51

American Palestine Trading Corporation 17 East 71st Street New York, New York

.

Import-Export Industries 30 Rockefeller Plaza New York, New York

American Israeli Corporation l Wall Street New York, New York

Government of Israel Supply Mission 250 West 57th Street New York, New York

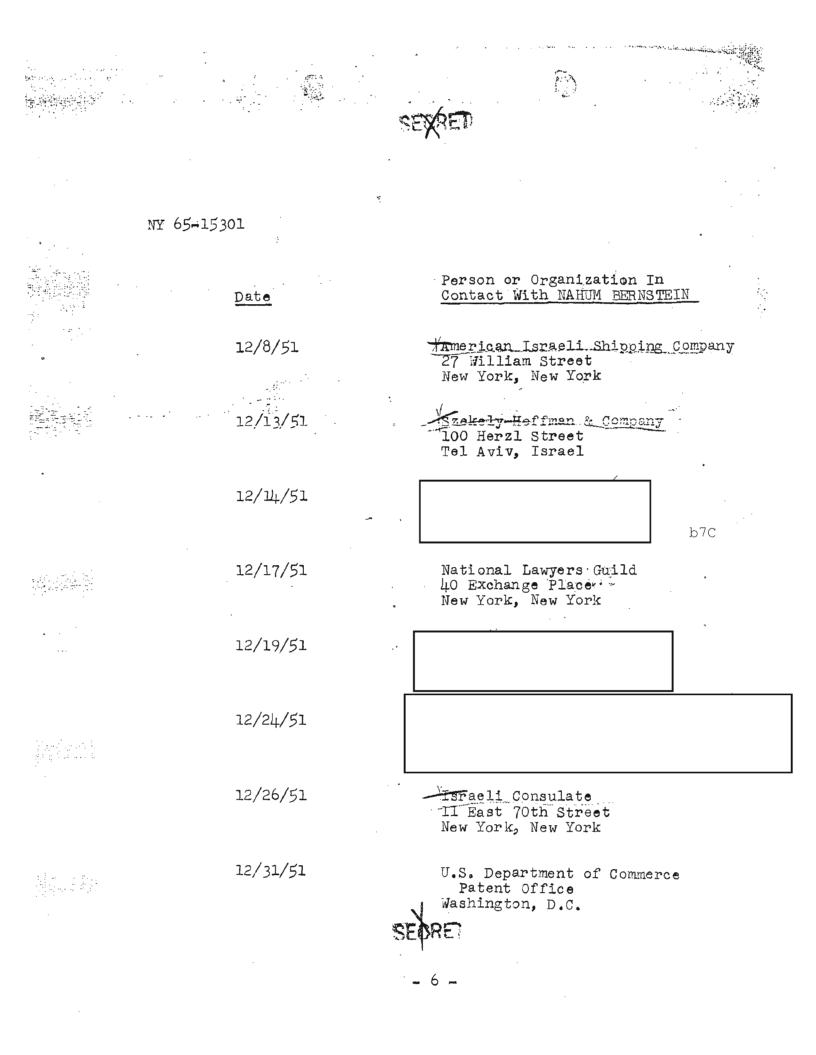
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NY 65-15301

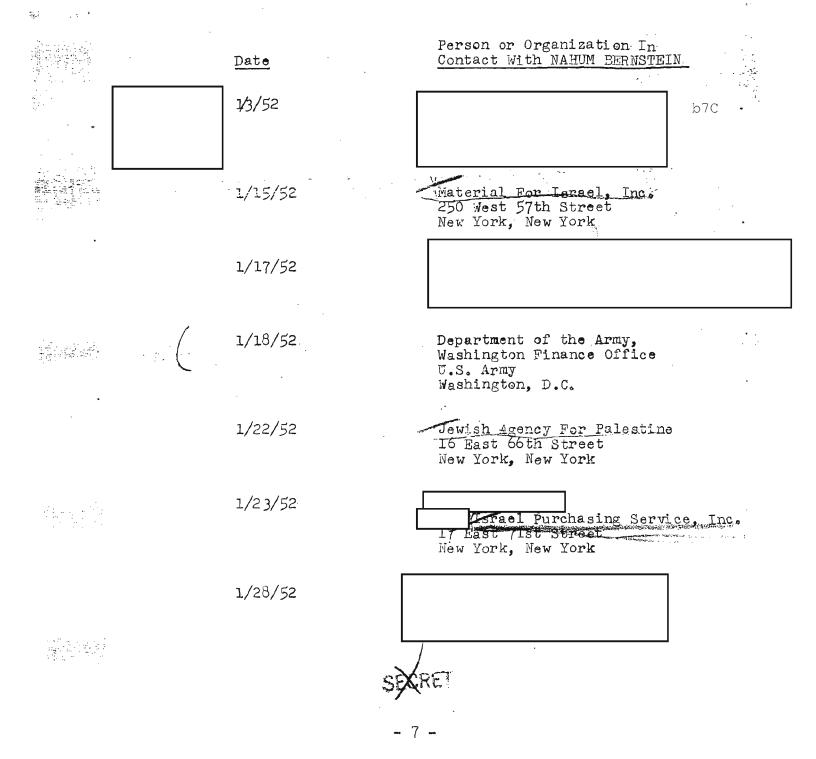
;	Date	Person or Organization In Contact With NAHUM BERNSTEIN
	11/20/51	New York, New York
	11/24/51	National Lawyers Guild 40 Exchange Place New York, New York
	11/24/51	
	11/28/51	-Israel Speaks, Inc. 250 West 57th Street New York, New York
	12/4/51	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	12/5/51	Corcoran & Kostelanetz 52 Wall Street New York, New York
	12/5/51 .	- Government of Israel 250 West 57th Street New York, New York
	12/8/51	Government of Israel Supply Mission 250 West 57th Street New York, New York
	,	SECRET

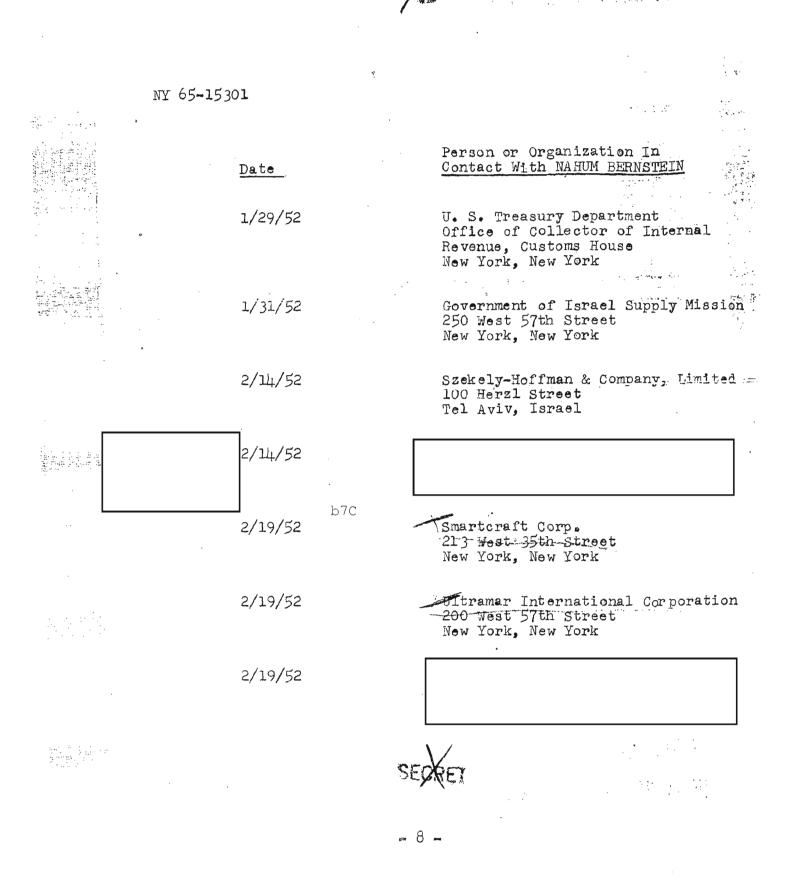
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NY 65-15301



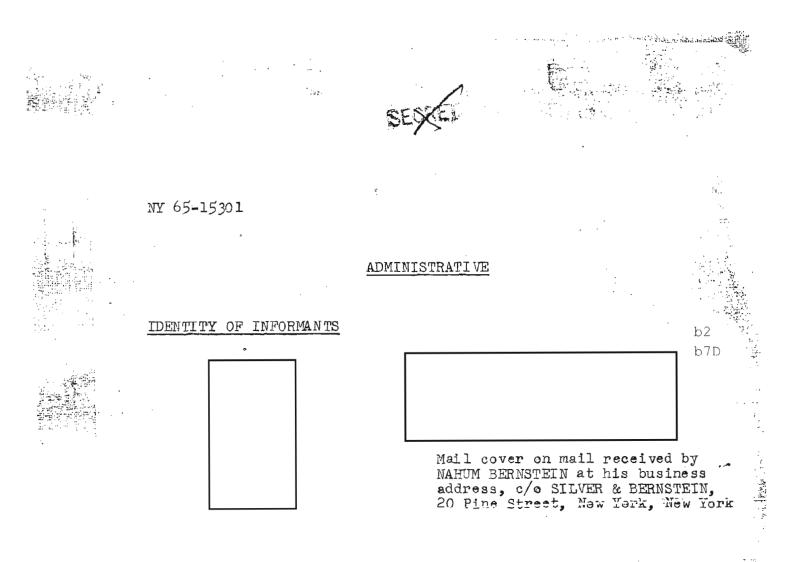


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44-9 1991

INFORMATION NY 65-15301 5 Person or Organization In Contact With NAHUM BERNSTEIN Date Wolfin Tatum WLIB NY 207 East 30th Street New York, New York 2/28/52 Asrael Speaks 250 West 57th Street. New York, New York 2/28/52 3/6/52 Israeli Consulate 11 East 70th Street New Yerk, New York 1 . · · · ेस्ट्रेस्ट २ ट्रीफ अन्ने २२ रहे चुल Έ Ι Ρ Ν D Ν G SECURITY INFORMATION SECURITY INFORMATION -

- 9 -



### MISCELLANEOUS

Copies of this report are being designated for the information of the Los Angeles and Washington Field Offices because it is known that these offices are currently conducting an investigation relative to Israeli activities. It is believed that information in this report may be of assistance to them in their investigation.

LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will continue to follow the activities of NAHUM BERNSTEIN in connection with Israeli activities.

- 10 -



ADMINISTRATIVE (Con't.)

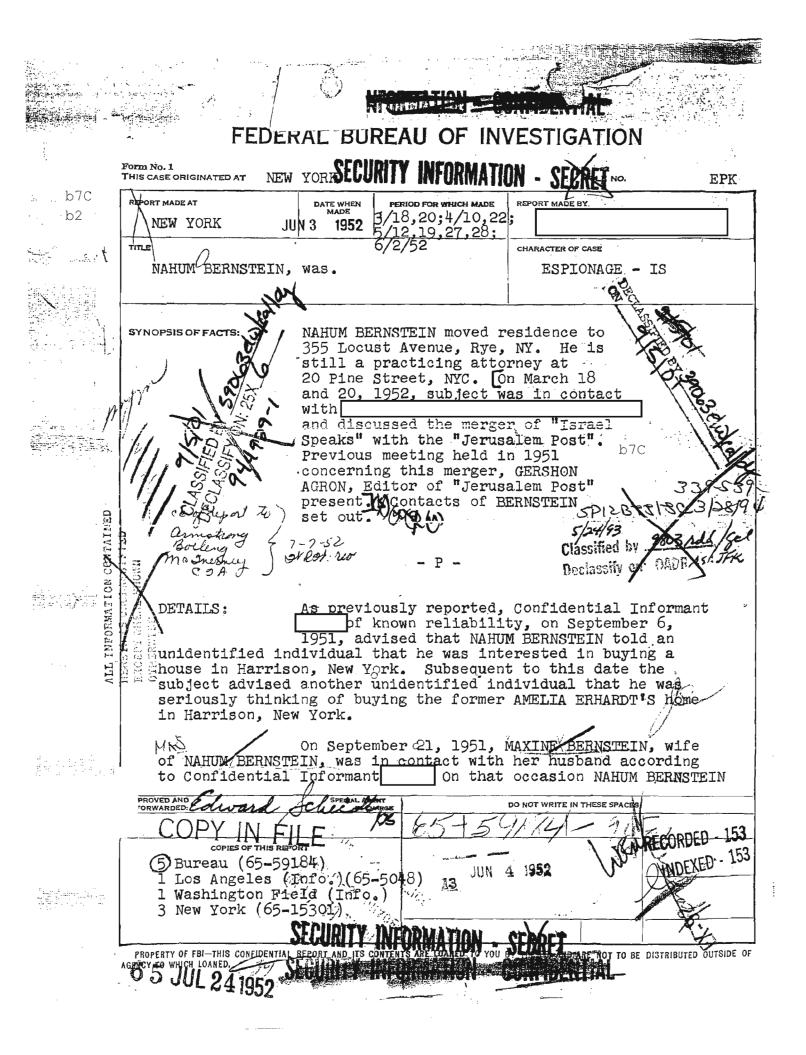
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# NY 65-15301

# REFERENCE

10/23/51, New York Report of SA





b7C b2 : b7D NY 65-5301 advised his wife that he had signed a contract for the house and that everything was signed, sealed and delivered. On November 26, 1951, Confidential Informant advised that NAHUM BERNSTEIN and his family had moved from their New York residence at 136 East 67th Street to their b7C new home in Harrison, New York. In December, 1951, Confidential Informant of known reliability, advised that NAHUM BERNSTEIN and his IONS INDUSTRY EMPLOYED BY 73 (28) family resided at 355 Locust Avenue, Rye, New York. The Westchester County, New York, telephone directory for May, 1952 reflects a listing for NAHUM BERNSTEIN, 355 Locust Avenue, Rye, New York, telephone number Rye 7-0093. Confidential Informant of known reliability advised of a meeting held between NAHUM BERNSTEIN, on March 18, 1952, at which they took up the arrival of suggested a meeting be held on March 25, 1952, prior to the arrival indicated the contemplated meeting was to discuss the merger of "Israel Speaks" with the "Jerusalem Post." **MMUNICATI** الجأملة معينا ألشارات St. Grace was unable to identify or to advise of any details concerning this merger () ( further advised on March 20, 1952, of a meeting held at the home of NAHUM BERNSTEIN; which was attended by one phonetic) and which meeting concerned the publicity was unable to further elaborate on the nature business. of this meeting. (4) (4) It is to be noted that in June, 1951, NAHUM BERNSTEIN was listed as Secretary of Israel Speaks, Inc., which ·b7C corporation publishes the bimonthly publication known as "Israel Speaks." The May 23, 1952, issue of "Israel Speaks" carries DAVID WAHL as Publisher.

-2-

b7C NY 65-15301 b2 On April 4. 1952 interviewed by SAS was at the New York Office. prepared a narrative statement in which he At this time admitted he worked in London, England, During the course of this interview advised that in 1947 he decided to come to New York City and to enlist in the service to assist Palestine in its fight against the Arab advised that countries. through the assistance of an organization known as "Service Airways" he took off for Rome, Italy, and upon arrival there described WATIONS INDUSTRY known as the newspaper "Jerusalem Post." formerly known as the "Palestine Post." According to the last he heard (QT) According to Confidential Informant previously mentioned, An March 28, 1951, was in contact with thé Israeli Government to the United States, at which time they were b7C discussing the question of the merger of "Israel Speaks" and the "Jerusalem Post." advised that there was another problem, indicating that the "Jerusalem Post", was in New York and that he was talking to a leader in the Israeli movement in the New York area, concerning the question of the two publications. 3 indicated that he had luncheon a short time before and that he had informed what the facts were and pointed out that particularly with respect to financing the matter, the merger would require more financing than the present situation calls for. according to raised the question whether would be willing to go to Jerusalem to handle the weekly. indicated that he had told that there wasn't any basis for discussing these matters in the vague context which had existed for the past two years and still exists.  $(\mathcal{M})$ According to on April 4, 1951, the Israel Supply Mission in New York City

# NY 65-15301 and volunteered the information that contacted he thought "Israel Speaks" was a much better name for a newspaper than "Jerusalem Post." indicated that was here, meaning in the United States, and wanted cooperation in running the "Jerusalem Post." (x) (u) Confidential Informant of known reliability, advised that the following individuals and organizations were in contact with NAHUM BERNSTEIN on the dates indicated: Date -Person or Organization in Contact with Bernstein March 10, 1952 Szikely-Hoffman and Company, Ltd. Jabotinski Street Ramat Gan, Israel March 10, 1952 March 13, 1952 Congress of the United States Committee of Foreign Affairs b7C House of Representatives b2 Washington, D. C. March 14, 1952 March 14, 1952 March 14, 1952 S Sonneborn Sons, Inc. 300 Fourth Avenue New York 10, New York The Nation Associates March 17, 1952 20 Vesey Street New York 7, New York

# NY 65-15301

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Date	Person or Organization in	Contact with Bernstein
March 18, 1952	Irving Trust Company 1 Wall Street New York, New York	
March 18, 1952	Material for Israel, Inc. 250 West 57th Street New York, New York	
March 24, 1952	Free Sons for Israel Post 252 West 92nd Street New York, New York	دی 19 میں 19 میں 19 میں 19 میں
March 27, 1952		
March 27, 1952	NAACP 20 West 40th Street New York 18, New York	b7C
April 2, 1952 ·	Hanover Bank Box 33, C. S. Sta. New York 15, New York	
April 10, 1952	Self-Selective Parcel Servi 250 West 57th Street New York, New York	ice, Inc. <sup></sup>
April 11, 1952	Corcoran-Kostelanetz 52 Wall Streat New York, New York	
April 11, 1952	National Lawyers Guild 40 Exchange Place New York, New York	
April 24, 1952	Gadsby Fabrics Empire State Building New York, New York	A

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SECURIT FINFORMATION - CONFIDERT

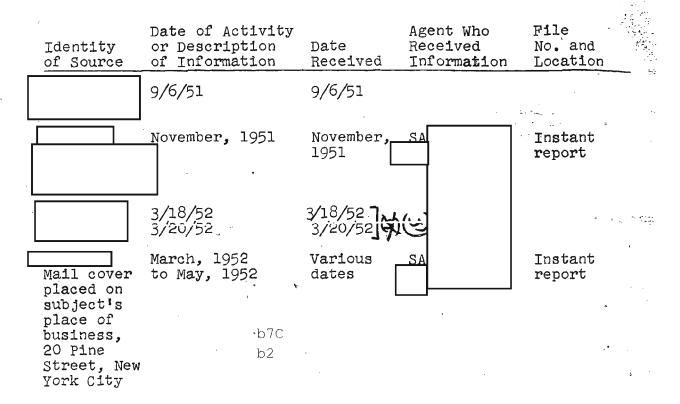
TAMADAMI NY 65-15301 Date Person or Organization in Contact with Bernstein April 30, 1952 Intercontinental Airways Gate 125 Lockheed Air Terminal Burbank, California May 1, 1952 National Civil Service League 120 East 29th Street New York, New York Civil Service Reform Association May 2, 1952 120 East 29th Street New York, New York .Government of Israel Supply Mission May 7, 1952 b7C 250 West 57th Street New York, New York May 8, 1952 Common Council for American Unity May 9, 1952 20 West Fourth Street New York, New York May 9, 1952 Trans Caribbean 160 Central Park South New York, New York May 19, 1952 PENDING -6-Family Street and 

e., p.,, e<sup>\*</sup> i

NY 65-15301

# ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS



### MISCELLANEOUS

Copies of this report are being designated for the information of the Los Angeles and Washington Field Offices because it is known that these offices are currently conducting an investigation relative to Israeli activities. It is believed that information in this preport may be of interest to them in conducting their investigations.

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	NY 65-1530Ì	ţ		SKI	200
		ADMINISTRATI	IVE PAGE (Cont!	<u>d)</u>	
	LEADS			· .	
	NEW YORK		• <u>-</u>		•. •
		At New York, New Yo	ork		
•		Will continue to fo connection with Is			Μ
	REFERENCE		b70	2	
		Report of SA	З	3/18/52, New Y	ork.

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State State

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	SAC, Hew York (65-1	5301)		<b>June 19, 1952</b>
-DED - 134	Director, FBI (65-59	9184) 77		
KÉCORDED - LU	NAHUM BERNSTEIN, WAS ESPIONAGE - IS			b1
	Rerep i	SA	dated 3-18-52	2, at b7C

On Page 3 of rerep it was reported that as the result of a mail cover maintained on subject's office, it was lawrned that Bernstein had received a communication from the War Department. Washington, D. C., on October 19, 1951. On Page 7 of rerep this same source reflected that he received another communication on January 18, 1952, from the Department of the Army, Washington Finance Office, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

Upon receipt of rerep, inquiries were instituted via liaison channels in an effort to determine the reason for the correspondence from the Department of the Army to Bernstein. The Bureau has now been advised that a chiefk of the Army file on Bernstein has revealed no record of the contacts described above.

VINCHS SHOWN

C.2.00

The information received from the Army, as set forth heretofore, was classified Security Information - Confidential. In the event it is utilized in an investigative report or other communication propaged for dissemination outside the Bureau, it should be mitably paraphrased.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED DESERT N IS DESCRIPTED Ado3dual ca 8/91 SP RW: ko Ladd 0290 BCE ACG G Classified by Michole CLASEIRI Declassify on Declassify of MADE 339.539 01avi Tea .... MAILED JUN 1 9 1952 COMM - FBI

STANDARD FORM NO. 64 ffice Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Ki то : W. A. Branigan DATE: June 16, 1952 FROM : W. R. Wannall, 41-102 Tolso SUBJECT: NAHUM A. BERNSTEIN Ladd 60290 boeld rg loy Clegg ESPIONAGE - IS 08194 St Tracs PURPOSE: Harbo Relmon Classicat by For record purposes. tohr Tele. R Declass 4 4 Neas DETAILS: Such On 10-3-51 we received information indicating that the 201 file maintained on subject while he was in the Army had contained information to the effect that Line information was in the 201 file in a memorandum signed The Bureau located bv one and on 11-5-51 interviewed him regarding this matter. He had no recollection AINEL thereof stating that any material relating thereto would appear in Army files. On 12-5-51, we prepared a blind memorandum to this effect which was delivered to G-2 and in which we requested that Agency to FULLOW. endeavor to develop additional material from its files on Bernstein's alleged Communist connections. This matter has been followed personally by writer Contacts were had on February 7, February 26, April 3, May 5, and June 11, 1952. referred the inquiry to a G-2 Field Office and received a reply which was negative in nature. He referred it back to the Field and as of 6-11-52 advised writer that he has still received no results. He is of the opinion that the file material relating to Bernstein may have been destroyed. Writer will continue following this matter with Major Coffin. ACTION b7C None. is for purposes 139

STADARD FORM NO. 64

TO

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ffice Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: June 17, 1952

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Nichole

Tele. Room

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FROM : W. R. Wannall 1 SUBJECT: NAHUM BERNSTEIN ESPIONAGE - IS

: W. A. Branigan

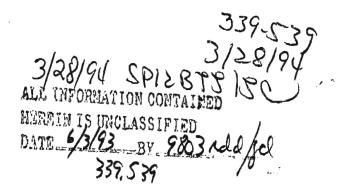
This memorandum has been prepared as a matter of record and in order that the attached search slips of captioned subject may be made a part of the main file. The search slips cover the review of all see references on the subject for the period January, 1950, to May 22, 1952.

TO TO

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RECORDED - 96

b1 SERVICE UNIT 4-22a SEARCH SLIP \_\_\_\_Room/53 / Supervisor Tirda and Subj: Nahus NATION CONTAINED Exact Spelling Searchers IS MARCE \_\_\_\_\_Initial <u>All</u> References Subversive Ref. Date SE Main File Restricted to Locality /of BOHEN ON: 25X SERIALS 26 Q 96 5 Children and Children 1.00

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SERVICE UNIT 4-22a SEARCH, SLIP Supervisor Wannel Room 53/ Subj: Ma Exact Spelling Searchers All References Initial Subversive Ref. Date\_\_\_ Main File Restrigted to Locality of 5 al FILE NUMBER SERIALS b10. 5) (E 1

THE PARTY OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER O (05-58204) streeter, rel -----72124821 I"PIONAGE - I' Dec 20 2 It has been determined at the Syst of Government 3 14SSIFIED BV J ECLASSIFY ON to make disseminution of eertain invottigation reports 9 received in the past on a selective basis. In effecting ふ this dissemination and in order to protect to a greater degree the information developed negarding our investigation () in this country, the re-CLASSI DECLAS perse are being disseminated on a selective basis and are being eleasified prior to dissemination not less than "decuring Information - Secret." The reports being discontinuted at this time are as 4 Jullews; A. Summary report prepared by 34 ż. dated June 5, 1951, at New York City. Ŷ Summary report prepared by SA b1 dated January 94, 1852, at New York City. b7C Regular report prepared by SA dated Merch 18, 1952, at New York City. Regular report propared by SA dated June 3, 1952, at New York City. . b1 It is noted that the Newark Office received one copy only of the first report listed above. The Los Angeles and wohington Field Offices received one capy of each of the MAHLED IS JUL 8 - 1952 PEMORDED - 1321 COMM - FEL Running. 11e -In the future, reports hubmitted in Jhiszouse should aus in bear a classification not less than " equity Information -P. 10 Secret." 176 131 A strategy in the cc - 2 - Les Angeles (65-5048) (2) · • · \_\_\_\_\_ - 2 - Sewark (68-4087) - 2 - Weshington Field (65-5 · ·----R. 580 A.C. M. 

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	(5) (	65-59184-41)

PAST DISSEMINATION IN THIS CASE:

Since the inception of this investigation, reports have been submitted by the field on a regular basis. Dissemination has not been given to these reports regularly

because it was determined that dissemination should not be made pending the outcome of our investigation of the espionage allegations against Bernstein. In two instances, which are described fully below, reports were disseminated for a particular reason and on a selective basis.

# NEUTRALITY ACT-CONSPIRACY VIOLATION

On July 28, 1950, our Los Angeles Office submitted a report concerning a Neutrality Act-Conspiracy violation arising as a result of Bernstein's testimony as a defense witness in the trial of the case "United States vs Schwimmer, et al" involving the illegal shipment of military aircraft to Israel. During this trial, Bernstein testified in effect that he had furnished the money and directed the defendents in the purchase of this material and in essence stated that he was responsible for the actions of the defendents. The AUSA in Los Angeles declined prosecution of Bernstein in his district inasmuch as there was no overt action committed by Bernstein there. He stated, however, that had he known of Bernstein's involvement in the case at the outset. he would have included him in the indictment and suggested that consideration be given to indicting Bernstein in the appropriate Federal District. (65 - 59184 - 8)

We referred a copy of our Los Angeles report to the Department for an opinion and were advised by AAG McInerney on September 18, 1950, "in view of the conclusion of the Schwimmer and related cases involving these matters, it does not appear advisable to reopen any aspect of these cases." Therefore, this phase of the case against Bernstein was closed on October 11, 1950. (65-59184-14)

### EMPLOYMENT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY:

In September, 1951, the Department of the Army submitted for regular processing by the Bureau two loyalty forms indicating that Bernstein were appointed on May 16, 1951, to positions as Consultants,

It was further pointed out that on July

Office Secretary of the Army. (65-59184-74)

kindividual memoranda were submitted recommending that dissemination in these ogses not be made the Criminal Division since our investigation of (S)was continuing and dissemination at that time might prejudice our over-all future investigations in this field. For the same reason, it was recommended that dissemination in the Bernstein case not be made to the Criminal Division at that time. However, it was pointed out that because of Bernstein's connections with the Department of the Armu, it would be particularly beneficial to G-2, Department of the Army, if we would make available to him a copy of a summary report which had been submitted in this case by our New York Office on June 5, 1951. As a result. it was determined at that time not to disseminate in the Bernstein case to the Criminal Division but to make a copy of the June 5, 1951, summary report available on a strictly confidential basis with the stipulation that it be maintained under his personal control. (65-59184-77)

## SECURITY INDEX DATA:

On September 19, 1950, our New York Office recommended the preparation of a Security Index card on Bernstein based upon

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23.

the allegation connecting him with New York recommended that after preparation, the Security Index card be placed in the Special Section (Espionage) of the Index. The card was prepared for the Special Section on November 25, 1950, and is still maintained therein. (65-59184-15)

The summary report dated June 5, 1951, prepared by our New York Office, was submitted in accordance with the Bureau requirement that a summary report be prepared periodically on Security Index subjects in the Special Section. This particular summary report contains information showing the predication for our investigation of Bernstein as well as pertinent investigative results as of the time the report was prepared. (65-59184-58)

The New York Office submitted a second summary report in this case on January 24, 1952, bringing the investigation up to date. Since that time, two additional regular investigative reports have been submitted by our New York Office, one dated March 18, 1952, and the other dated June 3, 1952. (65-59184-92, 95, & 96)

A total of 15 regular investigative reports, in addition to the ones mentioned heretofore, have been received in this case. However, all pertinent information regarding our investigation of Bernstein is included in the two summary reports heretofore described and the investigative reports dated March 18 and June 3, 1952.

RECONSIDERATION OF THE QUESTION OF DISSEMINATION:

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L	S .
	(5)
	You will recall further that in disseminating reports in
	our cases involving who have been investigated,
	certain precautionary measures have been taken to prevent insofar
	as possible the compromise of our investigation of the (S)
	These precautionary measures
	have consisted of classifying each report "Security Information -
	Secret" and delivering the reports via liaison channels to
	the State Department.
	G-2 and In making dissemination to the
	(S)
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Criminal Division, Department of Justice, we have sent the reports by memoranda to AAG James M. McInerney and have requested in the memoranda that the Bureau be advised prior to the institution of any action with respect to the subjects of the memoranda and the individuals who have come under investigation. It is felt that similar precautionary measures should be taken in disseminating the reports covering our investigation of Bernstein.

# ACTION:

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If it meets with your approval, dissemination will now be made in this case, in accordance with the procedure outlined above, to the State Department, CIA, G-2 and the Criminal Division. To accomplish this dissemination, the following reports will be distributed:

Summary report of SA 1951, at New York City.	dated June 5, b1 b7C
Summary report of SA	dated January 24,
1952, at New York City. Regular report of SA	dated March 18,
1952, at New York City. Regular report of SA at New York City.	dated June 3, 1952,

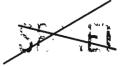
A copy of each of the above-described reports has been () prepared for delivery via liaison channels personally to () The necessary letters of transmittal en-(closing a donu of each of the reports have been prepared addressed to the State Department; G-2, Department of the Army; and AAG James M. McInerney of the Criminal Division, Department of Justice.

Future investigative reports received in this case will be disseminated upon receipt in accordance with these same procedures. The field is being advised to classify all future reports in this case not less than "Security Information - Secret."

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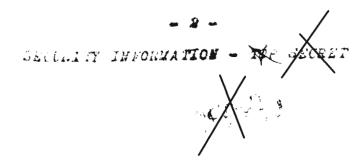
FORMATION - N Tickle 10/2018 39063eludcalla CLASSIFIE 65-59184 944929-DECLASSIN ON 2014, PERSONAL AND CONFIDEVIIAL VIA LIKISON July 7, 1951 Dates 101 b1 b7C Department of State Fashington 25, D. C. Attention: Mr. T. Achilles Polymoides Director, Special Projects Staf John Edgar Hoover, Director Trom Jederal Bureau of Investigation Subjeuty HARDM BERNSTEIN. WOR. bled by ESPIONAGE - IS Declassify ß Reference is mad<u>e to my communication</u> to you dated < **Werch 20, 1952, cantione**d/ e Ę Ð At the same time, I forwarded a copy of a summary report prepared by Special Agent under date of February 8, 1952, at Kashington. D. which were set forth our investigative results in the moIn reviewing this report, you will note that our investigation in this natter of necessity included on inquiry regarding the activities of Nahun A. Bernstein, a lawyer with offices at 20 Pins Street, Now York City. 0-15NY7- EX "deadline Ingreen 8-1" Read will In order that you may have the benefit of the results of your investigation regarding Bernstain, I am enclosing for your. s/15/52" information one copy of each of the following reporting whis dem Repart of Special Agents dated June 5. 1951, at semiliers City. dated January Report of Special Agent Z 26, 1952, at New York CAPY. deted Harok Report of Sm Nal igent 18, 1002, at New Yor City. Report of Special Agent dated June 1958, at New York City. RECORDED - 70 JUL & 19 ATTERNET. TOP SECRES SECURITY INFORMATION ec -( 65-58700 🗄 WRW: rea Mr EX. - 3 6311111





The stachnesse are for your confidential information and should not be disseminated outside your Department. Since our investigation in this case and related matters is continuing, it is requested that dissemination within your Department be restricted to those efficials requiring the information in the performance of their duties in order that our further inquiries may not be jeopardized.

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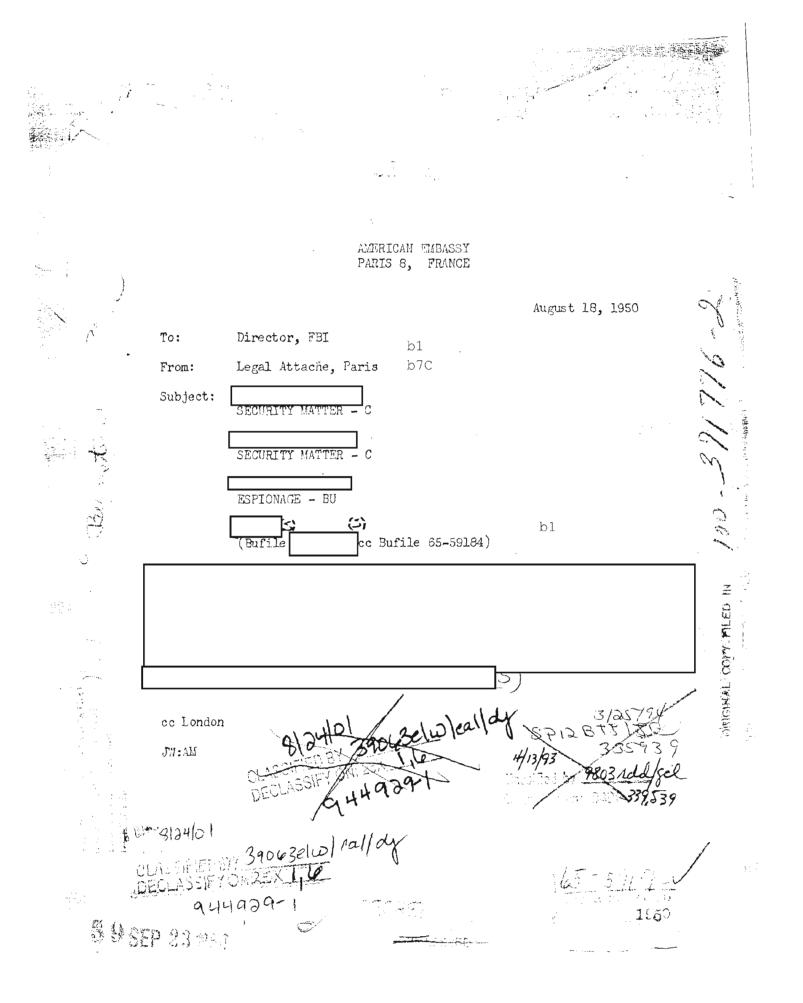
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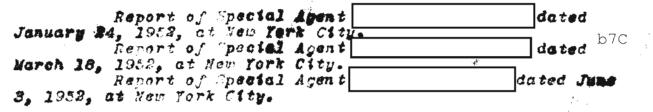


IBITY INFORMATION -Tickler - Liaison 65**~39184** PSA ONAL AND CONTIDENTIAL VIA LIAISON July 7, 1958 Date: TONTATION ALT I.IFLED To : ÷. 2 .... រ បារបើវិធី G-2 1. . . . 1 Department of the Army OLIVENCESS The Pentagen b1Washington No. D. C. b7C John Edgar Hoover, Director Pron: Federal Bureau of Investigation BARUM BERNEYEIN. WEB. Subject: BEPIONAGE - IS 70130/2 Decir Reference is made to an compunionism. March 20, 1952, cantioned At the same time. 7 Farmarded o come of a summary report prepared by Special Agent under date of February 8, 1952, at Hashington. U. C. which were set forth our investigative results in the In reviewing this report, you will note that our investigation in this matter of necessity included an inquiry regarding the activi-ties of Yahum Al Bernetein, a lawyer with offices at 20 Pine Street ರದ New Isrk City. You will recall that is September, 1951, our Ligison representative discussed with you certain information which had some to this Burdau's attention indidating that Sahun Bernstein had been appointed on May 16, 1951, to positions as Consultants, Office Secretary of the Army. At thes wine our Dialson representative turned over to you for your confidential information a copy of a report preof the Star York Gillor od by Special Agent whis Burger on June 5, 100000 This report set forth the basis upen which our impossigation of Bernstein was predicated as well as developments on that case through May 21, 1951. RECORDED - 56 1 200 - 5918 4 Attackment 23 CUR C IN FORMATION NR. TOO

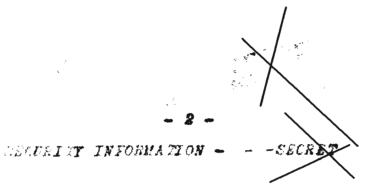
#### SECURITY INFORMATION - - - DECRET



In order that you may have the benefit of the more recent developments in this case, I am enclosing for your infermation and copy of each of the following investigative reports:



The attachments are for your confidential information and should not be discenincied outside your Department. Since our investigation in this case and related matters is continuing, it is requested that discenination within your Department be restricted to those officials requiring the information in the performance of their duties in order that our further inquiries may not be jeopardized.



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TT INFORMATION - TOI

Tickler - Mr. Belma

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Aseistat Attorney General July 7, 1958 James M. Meinerney Diffector, IBI NAHON BERNSTEIN, WGA. Classified by b1 ESPIONAGE - IS b7C Declassif Reference to made to mu communication to nou March 20. 1952. captiened At the same time, I forconvol a summary report prepared by Special Agent marded under date of Tebruary 8, 1952, at Fachington, D. G., in which were set forth our investigative results in In reviewing this report, you will note the that our investigation in this matter of necessity included an inquiry regarding the activities of Nakum A. Bernstein, a lawyer with offices at 80 Pine Street, New York City; You will recall that this Eureau had previously been in, contact with you, regarding captioned subject in the case cap tioned "Nahum Al Barnotein, Neutrality Act-Comepiracy." On July 28, 1950, the Los Angeles Office of the Bureau prepared Z a report setting forth information reactives as 🗰 result of Bernstein's testimony as a defense witness during the trial of the case "United States us Schwimmer, et al." This ease involves the illegal chipment of military aircraft to Israel. Bernstein testified in effect that he had furnished the woney and directed the defendents in the purchase of this material and in essence stated that he was responsible for the actions of the defendents. By memorandum dated September 18, 1950, you indicated that in view of the conclusion of the Schwinner and melated cases implying these matters, it did not appear admissible to reopside y aspect of these cases. Bernetela in Referring to our morent investigation of Harnetein i connection with the espionage allegations, I am enclosing herewith and sopy of each of the following investigative reports setting forth the results. If our inquiries through June 2, 1952: NOT RECORDED Fated June 5. Report of Special Agent 1951, at New York City. **date**d January Report of Special Agent 24, 1952, at New York City. DUPLICATE 65-59184 Attachment SECURITY INFORMATION - SOP SECRET WRW:reozee 8 JUL 23 1952

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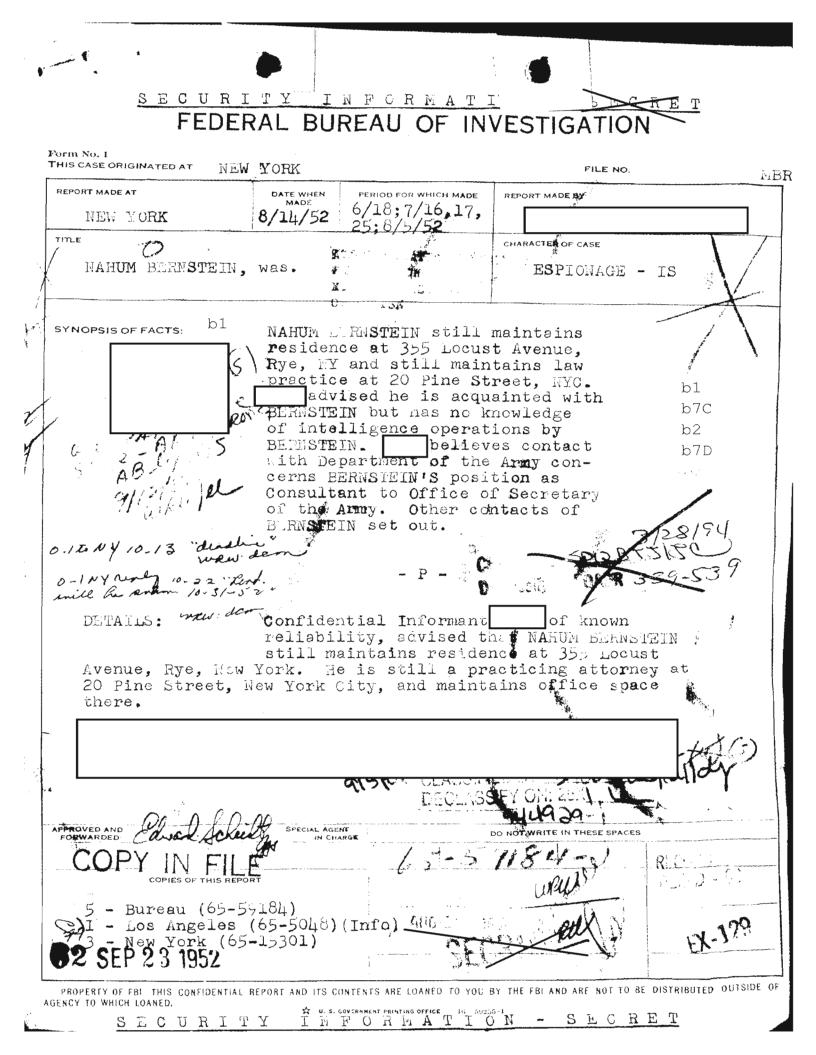
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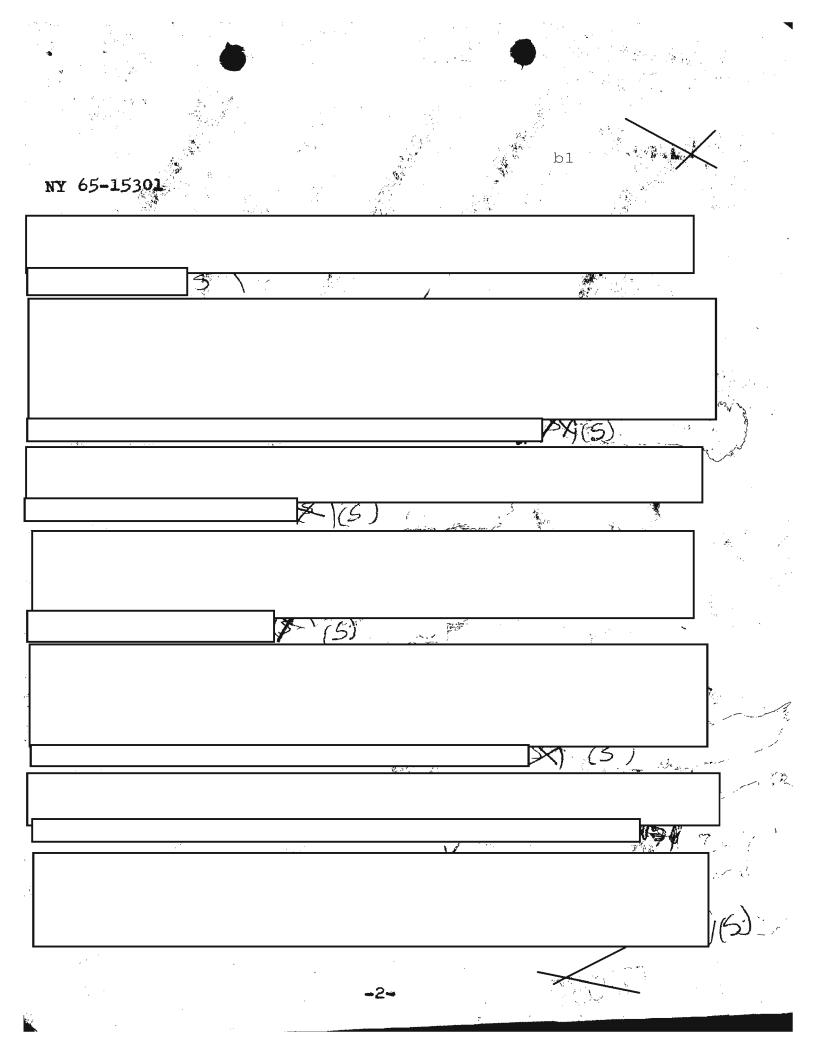
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CORITY INFORMATION - TOP Report of Special Agent March 18, 2052, at Sew York Cour. Beport of Special Agent deted dated June 3, 1952, at New Yerk City. b7C A copy of each of the above-listed Penorts in heing partment of 12 **4 4 4** 4 and to Stofj La - 1-7 3 THE POST OF CALL UJ DIGE ATTRY. You are requested to advise this Bureau primite instituting any action with respect to Nahum A. Ferneteige i. \$. v. 10 ÷. SECURIST INFORMATION - JOR SECRET TOP:





Confidential informant of known reliability, advised that on October 19, 1951, NAHUM BERNSTEIN was in receipt of a communication from the United States War Department, Washington, D.C. also advised that on January 18, 1952 BERNSTEIN received a communication from the Department of Army, Washington Finance Office, United States Army, Washington, D.C.

Confidential Informant another government b7D agency which maintains personnel TILES, advised that the Department of Army, Washington, D.C., had no record of contact, with the subject.

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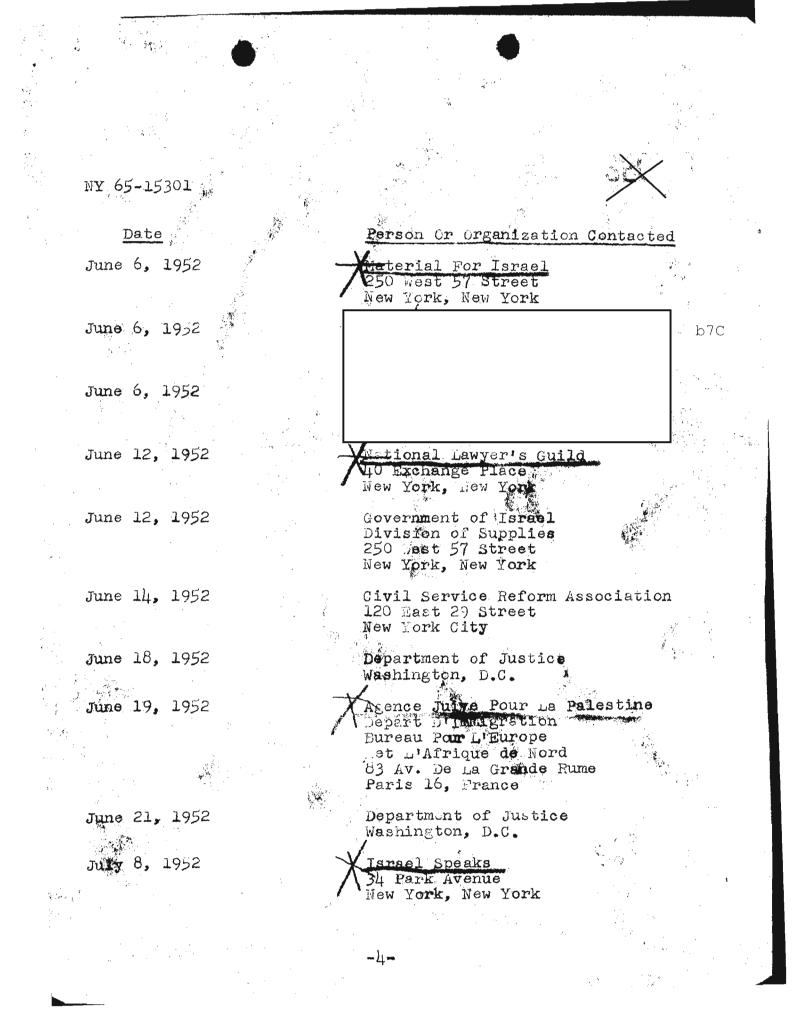
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October 19, 1951 may have referred to BERNSTEIN'S termination of his position as a Consultant to the Civilian Legal Personnel Committee, Office of the Secretary of the Army.

also stated that BERNSTEIN'S contact with the Washington Finance Office on January 18, 1952 may have concerned the payment of fees due to BERNSTEIN resulting from his service as a Consultant to this committee.

previously mentioned, advised that the subject was in contact with numerous persons and organizations at his business address, 20 Pine Street, New York City, during the months June and July, 1952.

Date		Person Or Organization Contacted
June (	», 1952 ,	Ultramar Instrument Corporation 200 West 57 Street New York City
June	<b>, 195</b> 2	Lawyers Club 115 Broadway New York City



# Date

July 9, 1952 July 22, 1952

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Person Or Organization Contacted

"The Jerusaiem Fost" Jerusalem Bank Leumi

New York City

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ADMINISTRATIVE

# INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and Description	Dat <b>e</b> Rec <b>eiv</b> ed	Agent To Mom Furn <b>is</b> hed	File Number There Located
	Ju <b>ly,</b> 1952	7/25/52	SA	Instant report
5,	1948-1949 )	7/17/52	SA and SA	] XY 65-15150-883
Mail cover maintained on address of NAHUM BITHSTEIN at 20 Pine Street, E w York Ci	June, July 1952 b1 b70 b2 b71		SA	Instant report
Department of the Army Washington, D.C., as per Bureau letter to NY, 6/19/52 MISCELLANEO	, 1/18/52	Unknown	Unknown	Instant file

This report is being classified "Secret" as per Jureau instructions as set out in Bureau letter dated 7/7/52 advising that all reports in this case will bear a classification not less than "Security Information -Secret"

-6-

ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd.)

MISCELLAN OUS (Cont'd.)

A copy of this report is being designated for information of the Los Angeles Office because it is known that this office is currently conducting an investigation (S) relative to It is believed that information in this report may be of interest to them in conducting their investigations.

LEAD

### NEW YORK

#### At New York, New York

Will continue to follow the activities of NAHUM

Will attempt to further identify Bank Leumi Le-Margel, 20 Pine Street, New York City, from whom BERNSTEIN received correspondence on July 22, 1952.

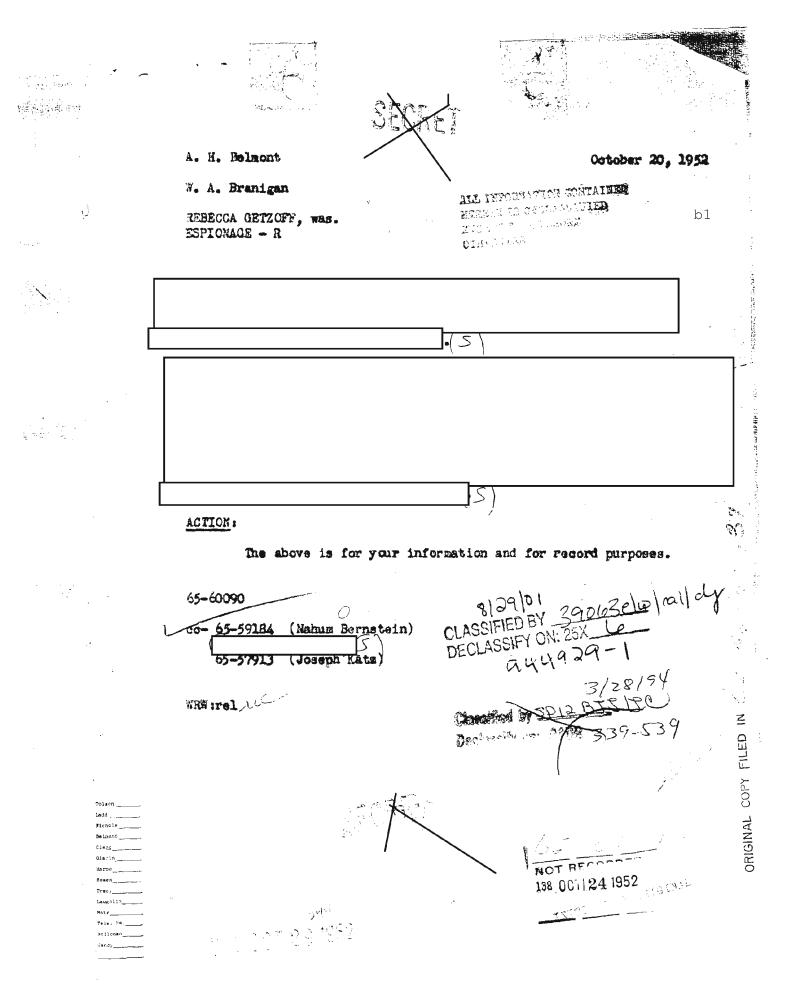
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### REFERENCE

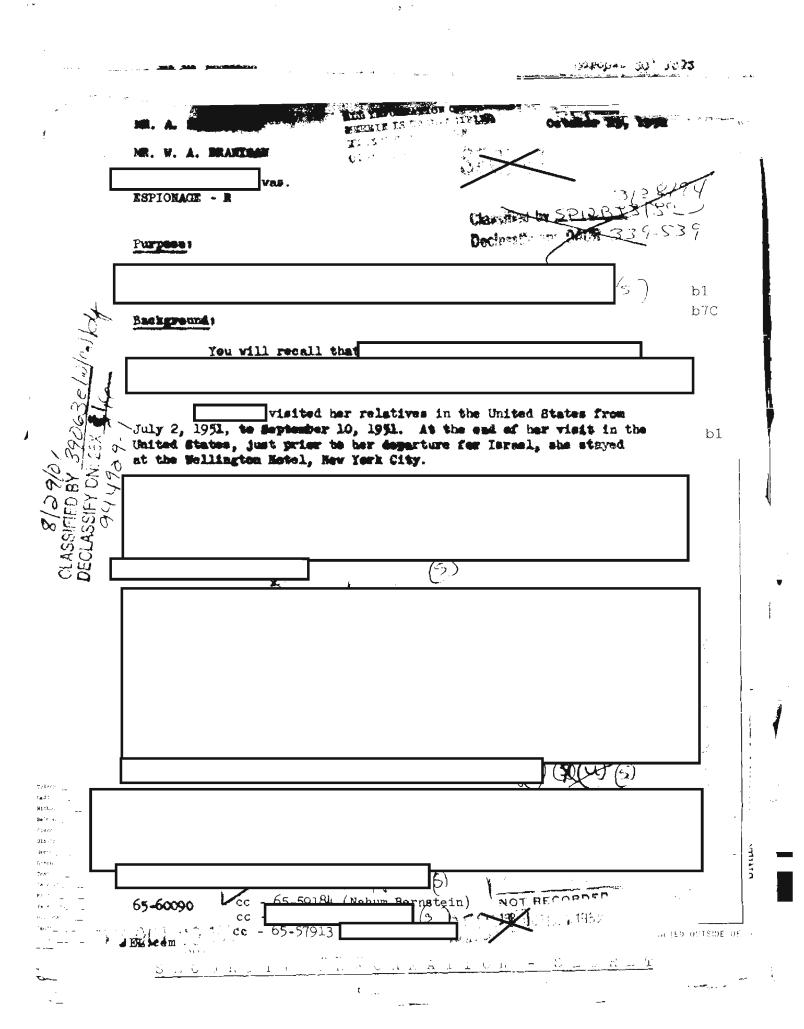
Bureau letter to New York, 6/19/52. Report of SA 7/28/52. New York. captioned (S)

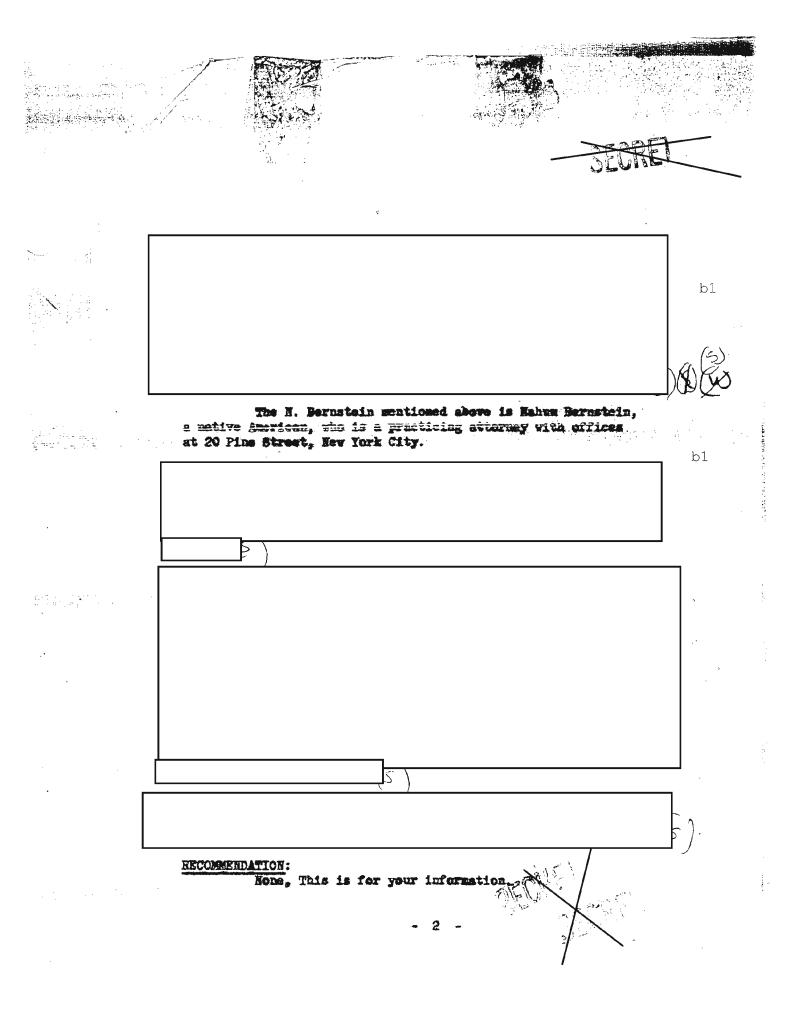
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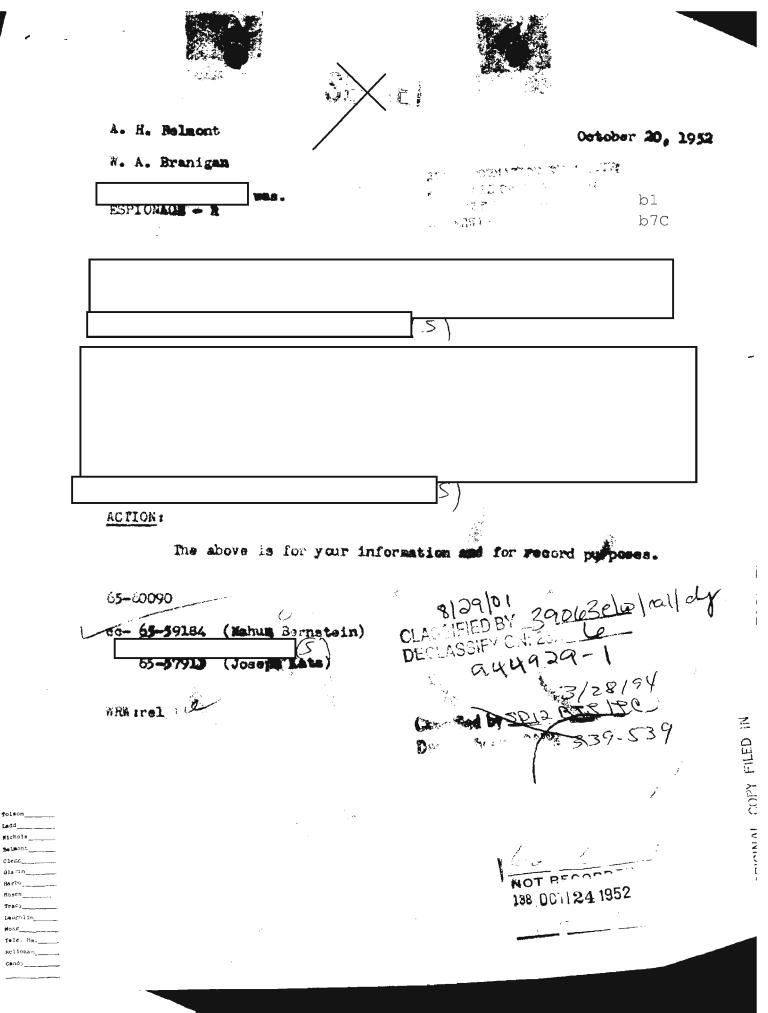
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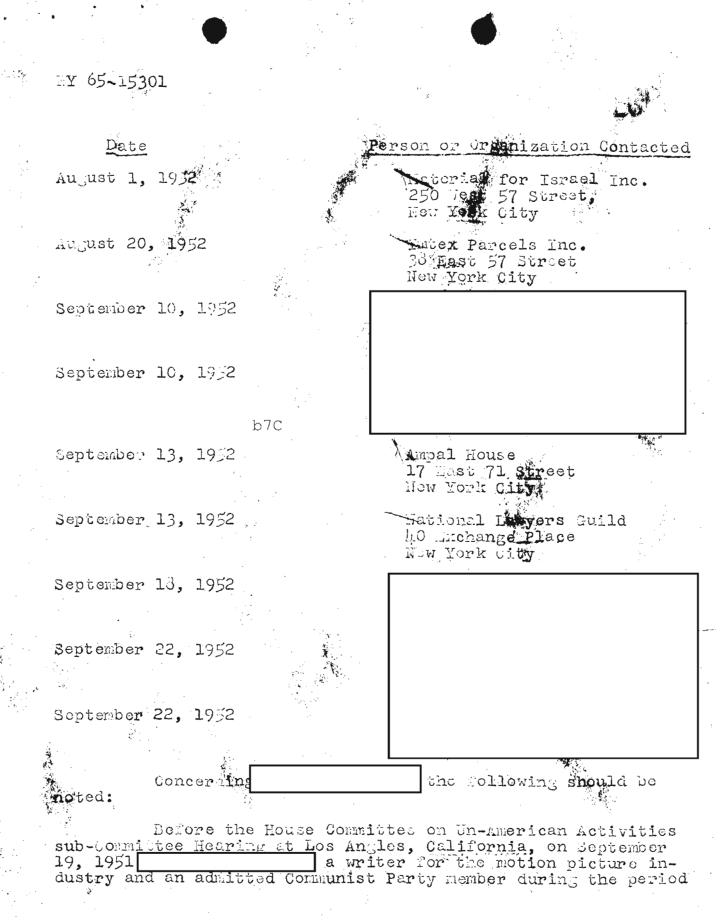


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P	ROPERTY OF FRI-THIS CONI CY TO WHICH LOANED.	IDENTIAL REPORT AND ITS CON	TENTS ARE LOANED TO YO	U BY THE FBI AND ARE NOT : 56955-4	TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE OF

b1 NY 65-15301 b2 b7D of known reliability, Confidential Informant advised that Confidential Informant of known reliability, was connected in New York with an advised that and that this organization was an exposition. They intended to complete plans for the expositions to take place in Israel in the Spring of 1953. S 51  $\mathbf{T}$ on known reliability, y Confidential Informant advised that the following individuals and organizations were in contact with NAHUM BERNSTEIN at his business address, 20 Pine Street, New York City on the dates indicated: 

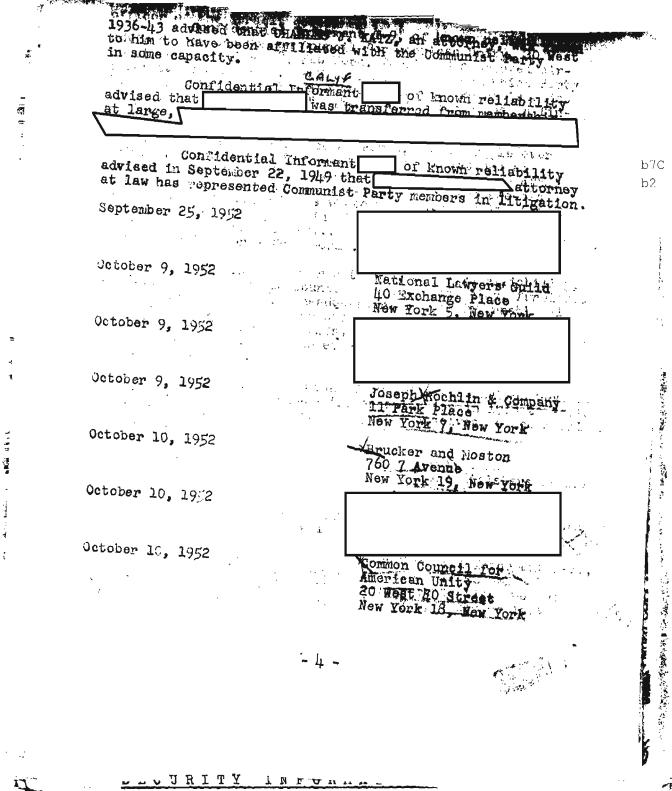
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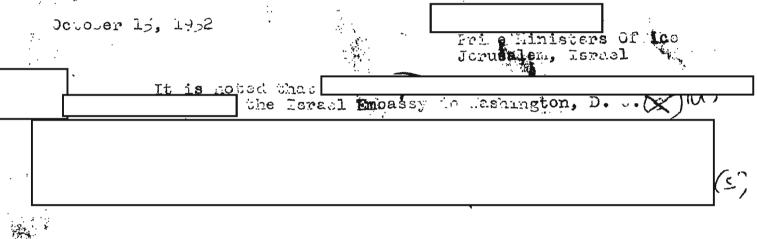


#### WY 65-1,301.

or known reliability. Confidential Informant advised that the Common Council For American Unity, 20 Mest 40 Street, New York 10, New York, furnished a printed circular dated January ., 1947 to Fronk County Communist Percy Headquarters: This circular was entitled: "Place is a job that is up to you and me." The circular unged that a financial contribution be made to the above mentioned couldil and also reflected the following material: "As you have watched the peace conference at Paris, the struggle over b1 Prieste, and tar in China, even the United Sations et b7C Flushing meadow, you have probably wondered whether after all maniting will succeed in breaking out of the age-old b2 pattern of mer....God knows whether we shall be in time, but b7D the desparate urgency reactind is facing takes it the more necessary to do all we crn.... to strengthen and support the forces working for a free world."

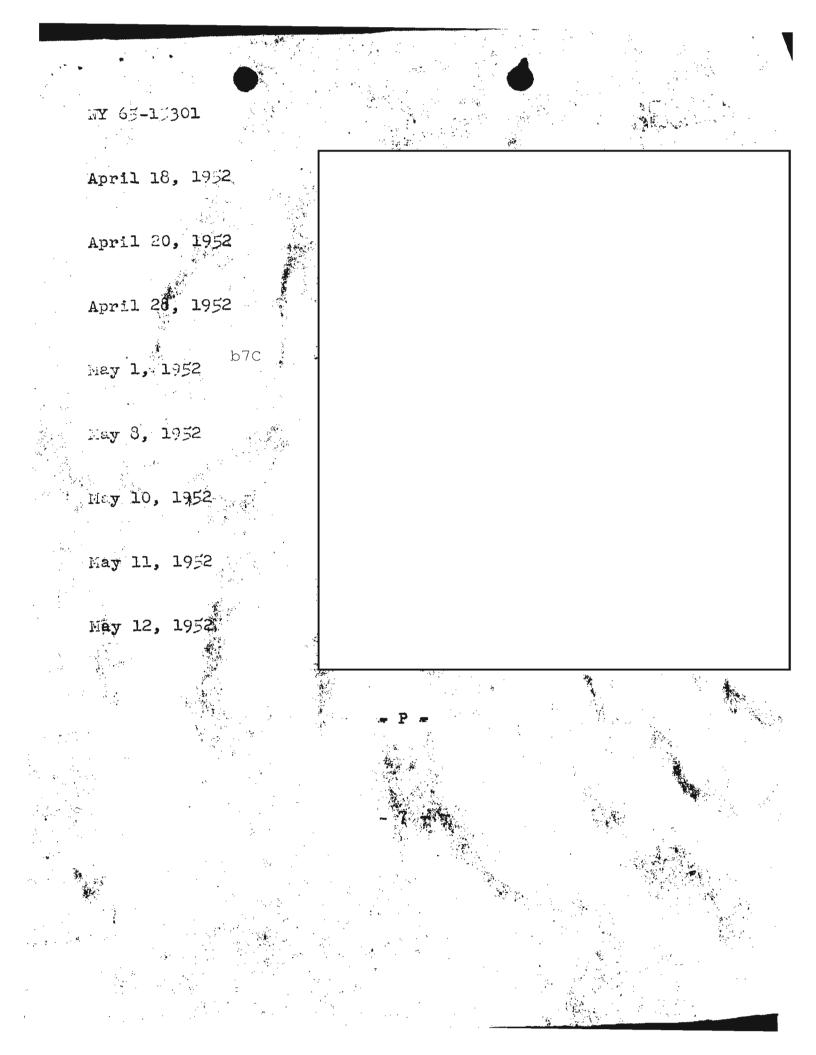
Confidential Informant of known reliability, advised that the Cornon Council for American Unity, furnished a circular letter to the headquarters of the International Workers Order. This letter extended an invitation to the Council's "Members and Friends," to attend a series of United Rations evenings to be head every Saturday conmonding January 10 at 3:30 p.:.

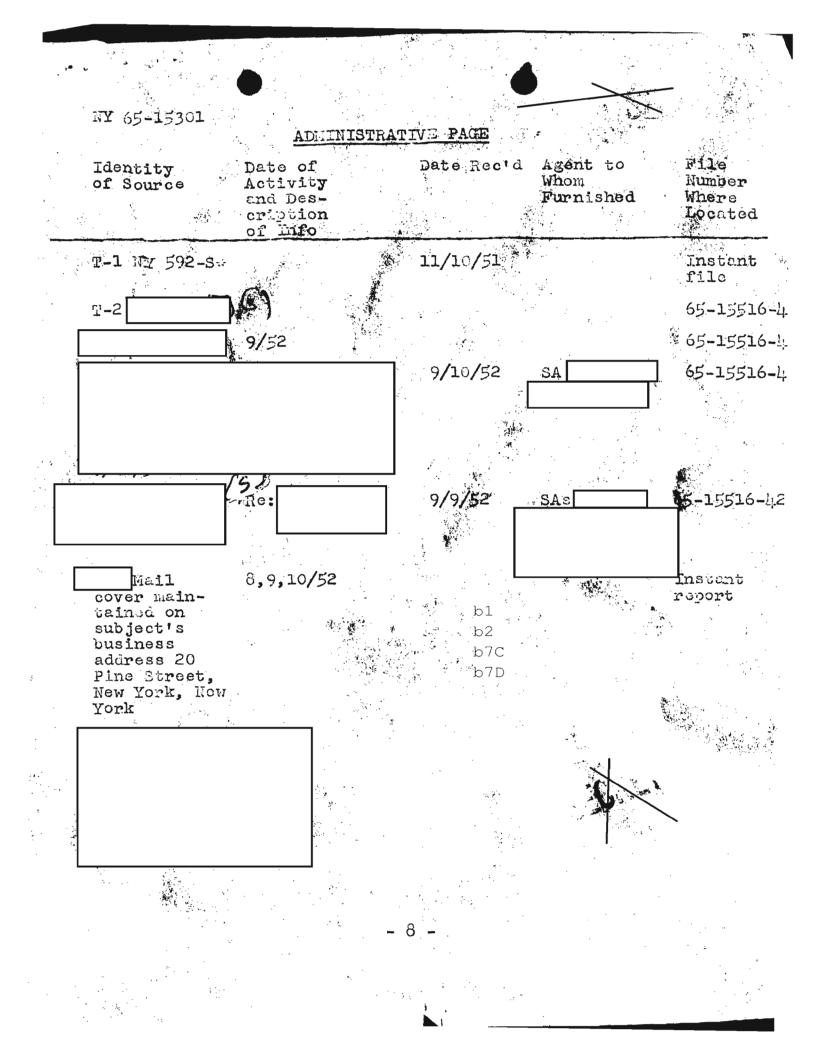
Literature disseminated by this organization reveals it was incorporated as a non-profit organization in 1915 to assist invigrants and forsign born to adjust themselves to the American way of life.

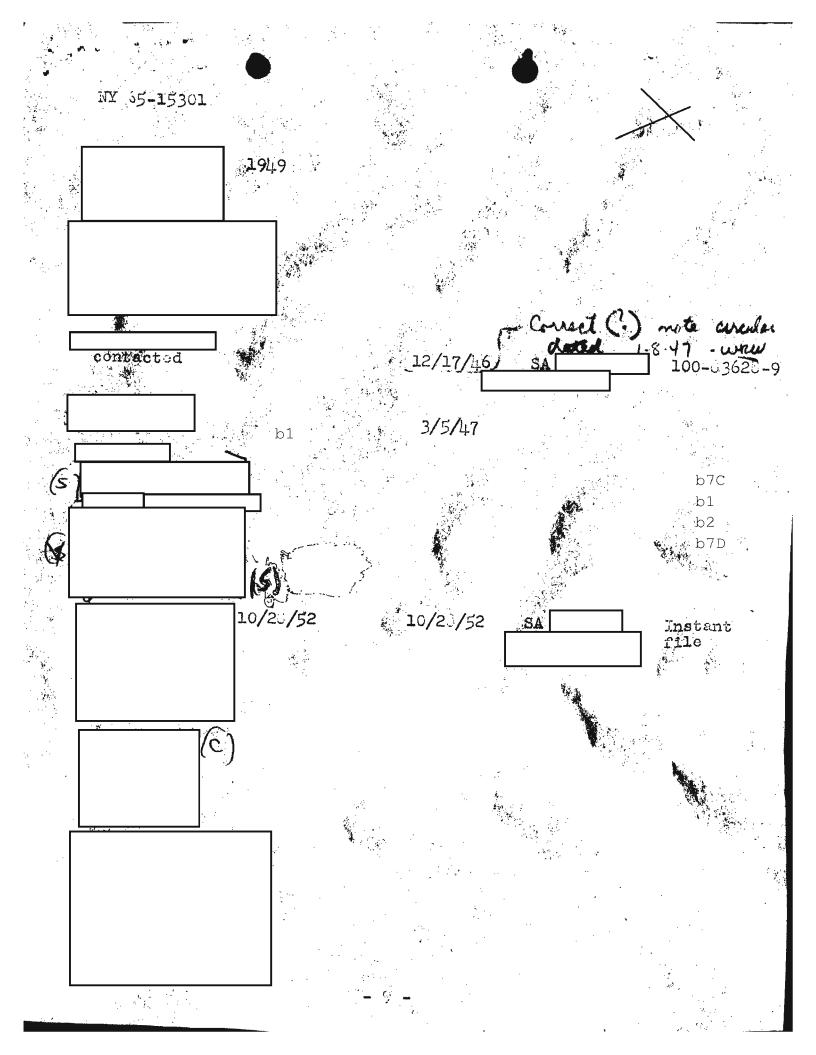


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NY 65-15301 bl b7C b2 b7D As proviously reported, AHUM BARSTEIL was contacted by the Bank Louni Lo Israel, 20 Pine Street, New York City on July 22, 1952. Confidential Informant of known reliability advised on October 28, 1952 that the Bank Louni Le Israel was formerly known as the Anglo-Palestine Bank LTD. and that its principal office is at Tel ... viv, Israel. This bank, is the Mational Cank of Israel and maintains a representatives. poffice at 20 Pine Street, nor York City. According to 75 room 2306, 20 Pine Street. Confidential Informant of known reliability, advised that [ che Ration Bank of Israel would be in Los Angeles on June 14, 1951 CAL, F On February 26, 1951, Confidential Informant previously mentioned advised that was in . contact with could not advise the nature of this contact. rein also covised that MAHUA Star The made the Pollowing telephone dalls to the individuals idenviried below Phone ...umber Subscriber Date Aoril 10, 1952 April 17, 1952 54.62 a & Parbode ant inviques : 921 3. Avenue New York, New York







#### ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

## MISCELLANEOUS

This report is being classified "Secret" as per Bureau instructions as set out in Bureau letter dated July 7, 1952 advising that all reports in this case will bear a classification not less than "Security Information -Secret".

A copy of this report is being designated for the information of the Los Angeles office inasmuch as that office is currently conducting an investigation relative to

LEADS

NLW YORK

At New York, New York

Will continue to follow the activities of NAHUM BERNSTEIN in connection with Israeli activities

REFERENCE

Report of SA \_\_\_\_\_\_at New York dated August 14, 1952.

b1 b7C

NY 65 Confidential Informant of infown reliability is advi Confidential Informant of known reliability, advised that was connected in New York with an organization inoun as "Conquest of the Dosert" and that this was an exposition. They intended to complete plans for the expositions to take place in Israel in the Spring of 1953. Confidential Informant of known reliability, addised when interviewed in New York by SA's on September 9, 1952, that an Israeli attorney who is known to be engaged in cusiness vontures with AAHUA BERNSTEIN in Israel, was isiting in the United States in connection with the organiza-tion known as "Conquest of the Desert"  $\langle \mathbf{x} | \langle \mathcal{K} \rangle$ b1 b2 advised that this organization was attempting . ·b70 to interest American apital in certain mines which were being developed in Israel. stated that these mines were b7D manganese mines, phosphate, mines and potash mines stated that who is also connected in Jusiness venturos with the subject. was vecently in yew York bity and advised him that was presently staying in New York. Confidential Informant of known reliability, advised that the following individuals and organizations were in contact with NAHUM BERNSTEIN at his business address, 20 Pine Street, New York City on the sate indicated:

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UAC, New York (65-15301)	(seember 30, 1952
Director, TBI (CS-59184) - 107 EX 107	
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prior to the dissemination:	
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and in line one of paragraph <b>sig</b>	ుట్యం తిక <b>జం</b>
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November 19, 1952

Director, FBI (65-59184) NAHUM A. BERNSTEIN ESPIONAGE - IS

WRW:d

Michols Belmont Clegg\_\_\_\_ Glavin

Tracy\_\_\_\_

A review of Buffle in captioned matter reflects that the last report submitted by your office was in a pending status and was dated 8-14-52. On 10-13-52 an 0-1 form was cent to your office pointing out that the deadline in this case had passed and instructing that a report be submitted immediately. Your reply, received 10-24-52, was to the effect that a report would be submitted by 10-31-52.

There is no record of any report's having been received from your office in this case since August 14, last. You are instructed to submit a report by December 1, 1952.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED 339539 HERCIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 3395.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DATE: 11/25/52 · : Director, FBI (65-59184) TO FROM : SAC, New York (65-15301) SUBJECT: NAHUM A. BERNSTEIN 3,29/94 SPIQBTJ/JU ESPIONAGE - IS Rebulet 11/19/52.

Rebulet advised that no report has been received in this matter since 8/14/52.

A pending report under date of 11/14/52 was submitted in this matter and should be at the Bureau at this time.

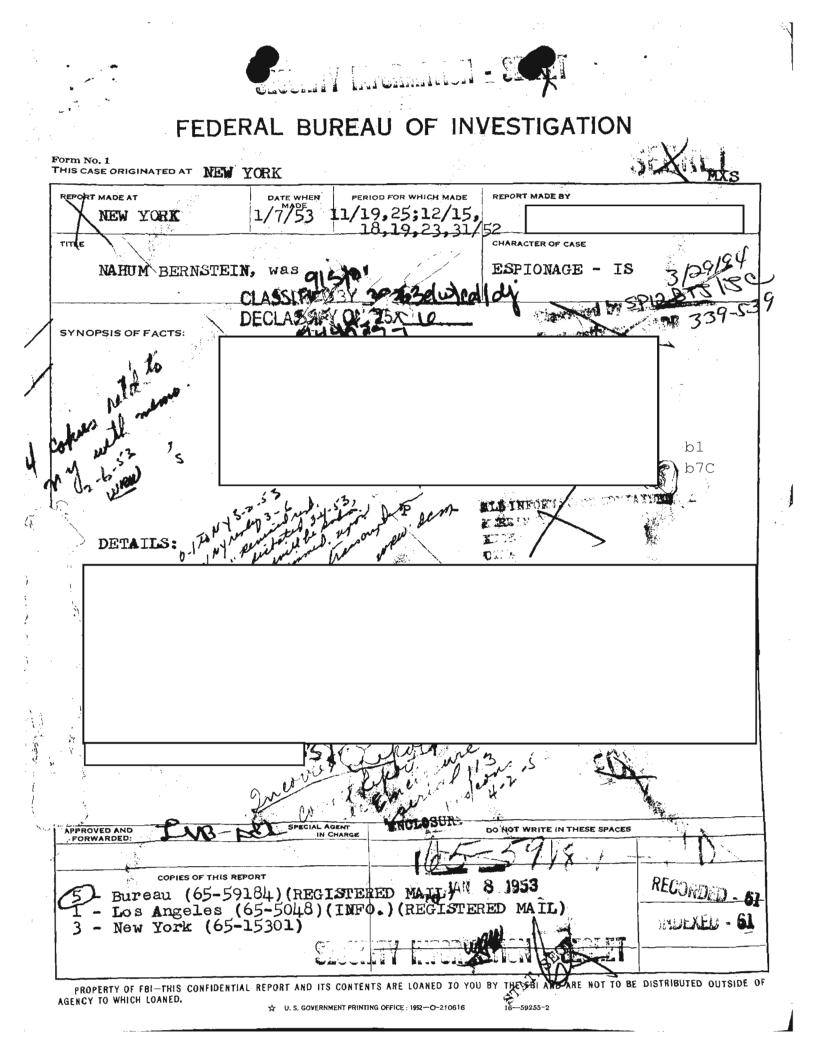
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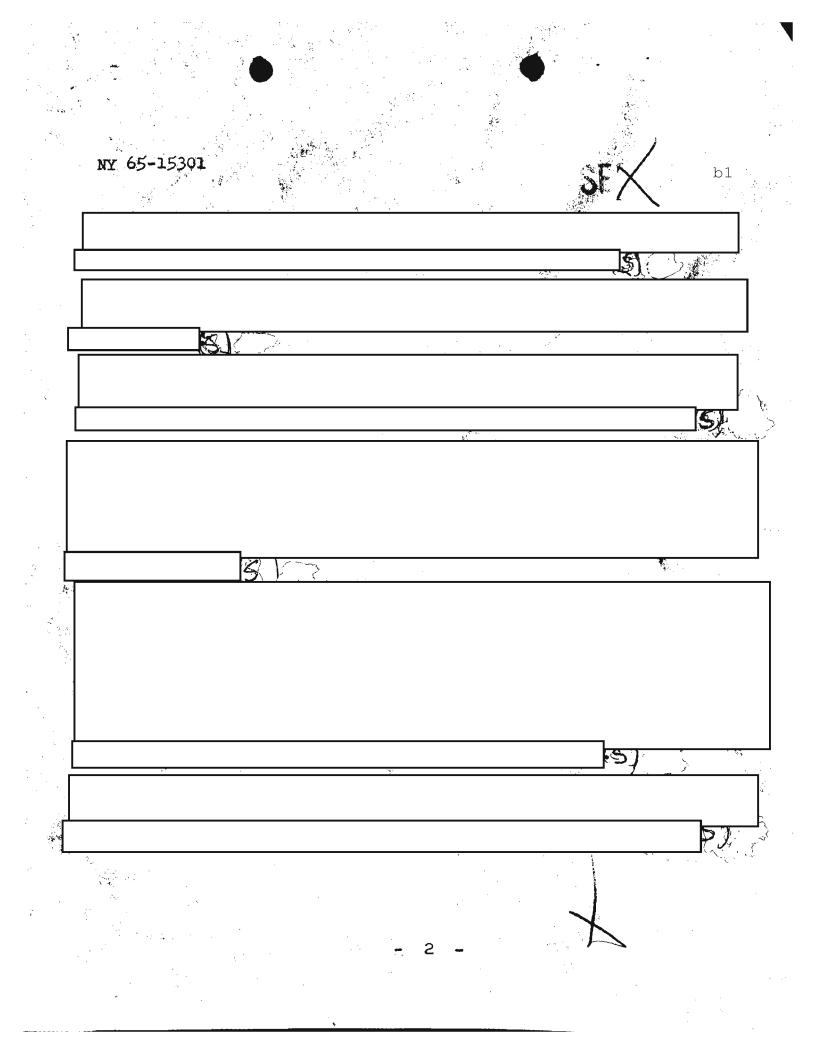
65-54004 NOV 26 1957

SAC, New York (65-15301) December 8, 19: RECORDED -Director, IBI (65-59184) PEBSONAL ATTENTION NAMEN A. BEBRSTEIN ESPIONAGE - 18 b1 Poloselula A review of the Bernstein file at the Seat of Government has reflected that the last six reports submitted by your office were dated 10/23/51, 1/24/52, 3/18/52, 6/3/52, 8/14/52 and 11/14/52. You will note that between these reports there were lapses ranging from 54 days to 93 days. On no occasion was a report submitted before the Bureau sent an 0-1 Form to the New York Office, in spite of the fact that New York is office of origin and as such is charged with the SIFY responsibility of supervising this investigation. ð The Bureau desires that more expeditious attention be given to this case and that future reports DECL be submitted on a regular basis when dus. If developments warrant, the reports should be submitted more frequently than every 45 days. ATT INFORMATION OF 100 \$3.. . Longin Charge 1.30 WRW: hmb log f NON Ladd Wichols CORNE FB! Cless DavinMAILED 27 0F 1051100 Laughlin 運転対応 P 4 Ann>;

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A.

#### Date

November 8, 1952

November 18, 1952

November 21, 1952

December 17, 1952

December 19, 1952 (Addressed to NED BERNEY)

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#### Person or Organization Contacted

Material for Israel Incorporated 250 West 57 Street New York, New York

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League of Women Voters City of New York 461 4 Avenue New York, New York

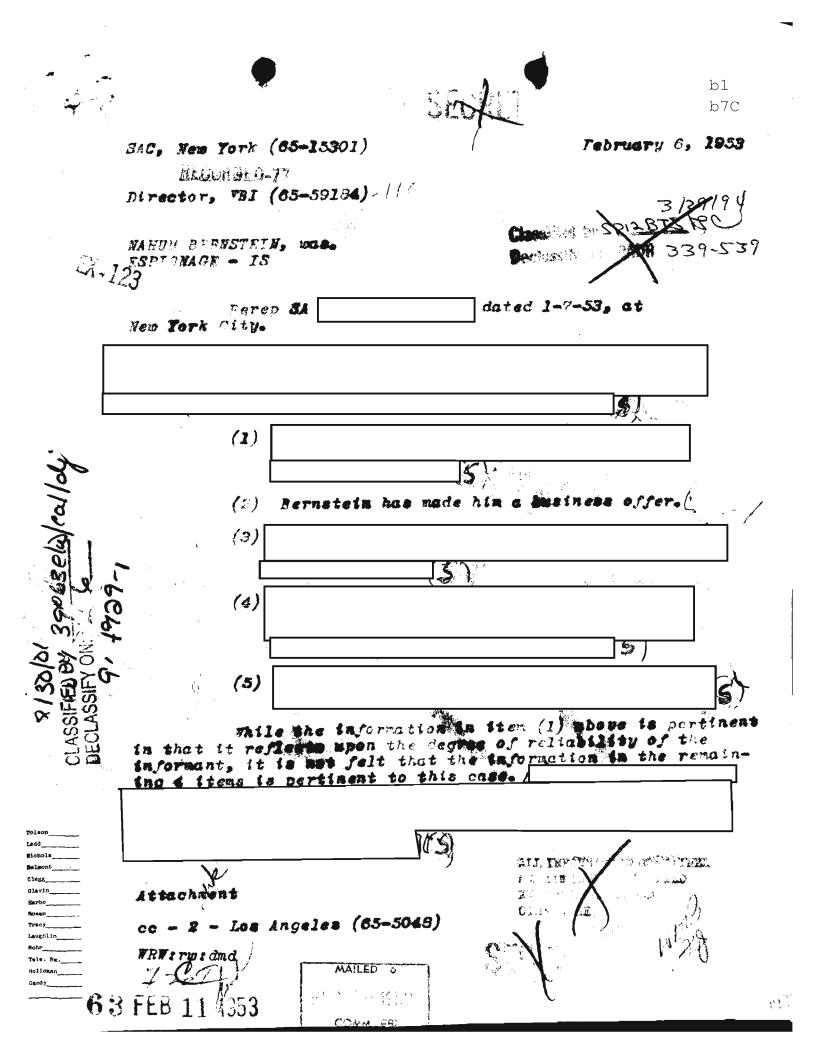
American Fund for Israel Institutk 267 West 71 Street New York, New York

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SE 1/7/53 DATE: Director, FBI (65-59184) то ROM the rest of the line SAC, New York (65-15301) RESIDENCE PARTY AND AND SUBJECT: HAHUM BERNSTEIN, Was TO BY COMM ESPIONAGE - IS OTHER LAS Re report of SA at NY, dated  $\pi/53$ , five copies of which are enclosed. b1 b7C 15 b1 DEF ald ENC SECODER 110 Encs. 5 10 JAN 8 1953 REGIST 1 - Los Amgeles 6-: 123 · · · · 



Four copies of rerep are returned herewith for revision. Eliminate nonpertinent information and data tending to reveal the identity of the informant and forward the revised report to the Eureau within 15 days of the reseipt of this communication.

The revised report should either show the results of investigation conducted to identify the correspondent of subject residing at SOI Neward Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, who addressed the subject as "Ned Berney" or should set forth a lead showing that proper attention is being given to this matter.

Kerep does not indicate that this investigation ( is being given the attention required in Bulet 4-12-50 captioned and Bulet 12-0-52 in instant case. While the "period for which made" shows investigative activity on 7 days, the report contains only the results of one interview and of a mail cover. When the revised report requested above is forwarded to the Bureau, a cover memorandum should be transmitted containing an outline of the future investigative steps you contemplate undertaking for the purpose of bringing this case to a logical conclusion.

Wichole

Holloman\_ Gandy



SAC, New York (65-15301)

February 13, 195

Director, FBI (65-59184)

NAHUM BERNSTEIN ESPIONAGE - IS

Your attention is directed to the fact that no number SAC Letter I dated 3-14-52 requires that a summary report be submitted once each year on subjects who are carried in the Special Section of the Security Index. Bufiles reflect that the last summary report submitted by your office in this matter was dated 1-24-52.

You are requested to advise the Bureau when the next summary report may be expected in this case.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS INCLASSIFIED 339. DAIE3/39/94 BYSP12 BTS 5

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# Office NIemo, and um • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

LIB TO

SUBJECT:

Director, FBI (65-59184)

DATE: 3/5/53

BAC, New York (65-15301) O MAHU: BERNSTEIN ESPIONAGE - IS

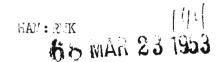
Rebulet 2/13/53.

Referenced letter requested New York office to advise when a summary report may be expected in this case.

This is to advise that it is anticipated that a summary report in this matter will be prepared and forwarded to the Bureau by April 10, 1953.

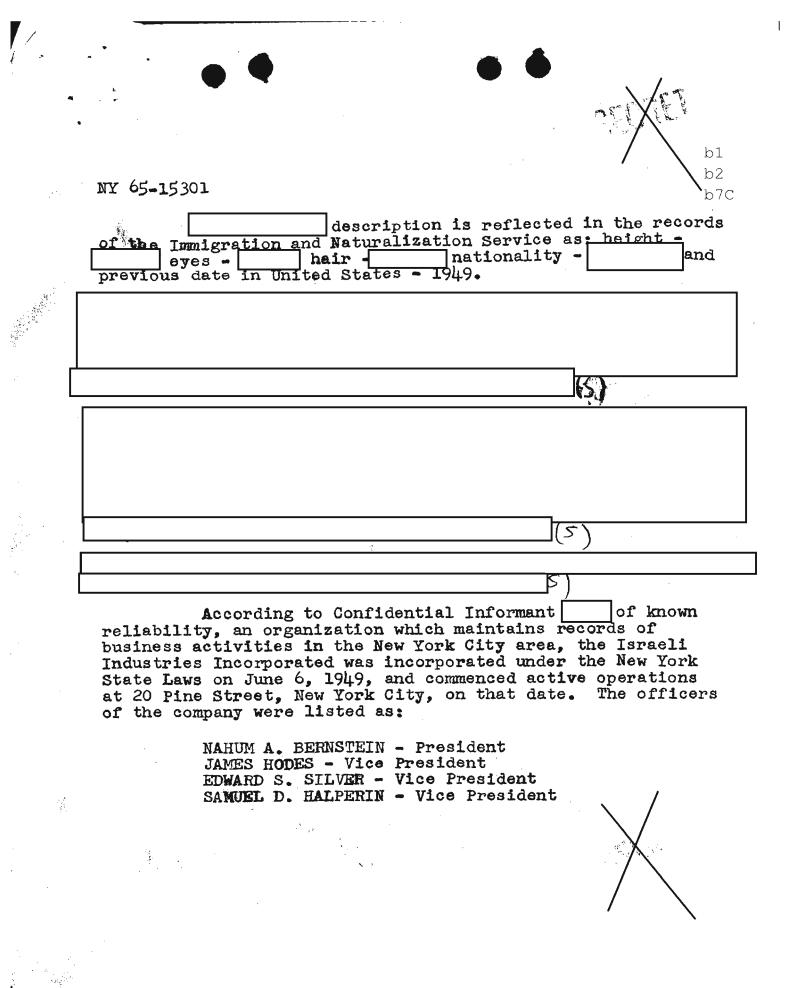
Due to the urgency of other matters it is believed that a summary report cannot be properly prepared before that date.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS INCLASSIFIED DATE 3/29194 ASPI2B



 $\nabla$ b1 INFORMATION -SECURITY SEC/ RET b7C FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION b2 b7D Form No. 1 S CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK MZM/IMCL REPORT MADE AT DATE WHEN REPORT MADE BY 11/19,25;12/15 NEW YORK 1/7/53 18,19,23,31/52 TILE CHARACTER OF CASE endcallow CLASTIFIED DY 3900 ESPIONAGE - IS NAHUM BERNSTEIN, was DECLASSIFY ON: 25XII GG GLASS, PER FGA 944929-7/20/02  $\overline{c} \to v$ SYNOPSIS OF FACTS b1 10(5 State (for ?) RAF 27.5 3 men: dem 6 The state of the second : (...) (...) 2333 2 22 0 - 1 - 1 - 1 - **3 - 3 - 4** -E. S. Car 1. 1. 1. 1. 1 3.3 ... b2 2. ĩ. 39 b7D Ser Prata Sta DETAILS: At New York, New York Confidential Informant of unknown reliability, who has admitted having been engaged in Israeli intelligence work in Europe in 19/19 and 1950, was interviewed by SAS on November 19, 1952. advised that he had recently been contacted by NAHUM BERNSTEIN concerning a business matter ENCLOSURE APPROVED AND SPECIAL AGENT FORWARDED DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES RECURS 5 IN CHARGE COPIES OF THIS REPORT INDEXED 5 - Bureau (65-59184) (REGISTERED - Los Angeles (65-5048) (Info.) 1 VAR 11 (REGISTERED) - New York (65-15301) 3 PROPERTY OF FBI-THIS CONFIDENTIAL REPORT AND ITS CONTENTS THE LOANED TO YOU BY THE FBI AND ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE OF AGENCY TO WHICH LOANED. X U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16--- 59258-2 SECURITY INFORMATION CRET

NY 65-15301 b1 b7C 5) It is noted that the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 70 Columbus Avenue, New York City, arrived in the United States reflect that via Sabena Airlines, under temporary visa Further, that in his application for extended time on a temporary stay, which application was dated furnished the following information October 9, 1952, concerning himself: His address in the United States was 1.00 His passport number was issued by the State of Israel His foreign address was given resided from 1920 to on his application indicated he was visiting 1952. NAHUM A. BERNSTEIN. at 20 Pine Street. New occupation was York City. and that listed his marital status as married, and address furnished his wife's name as The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect that was granted an extended time for temporary stay



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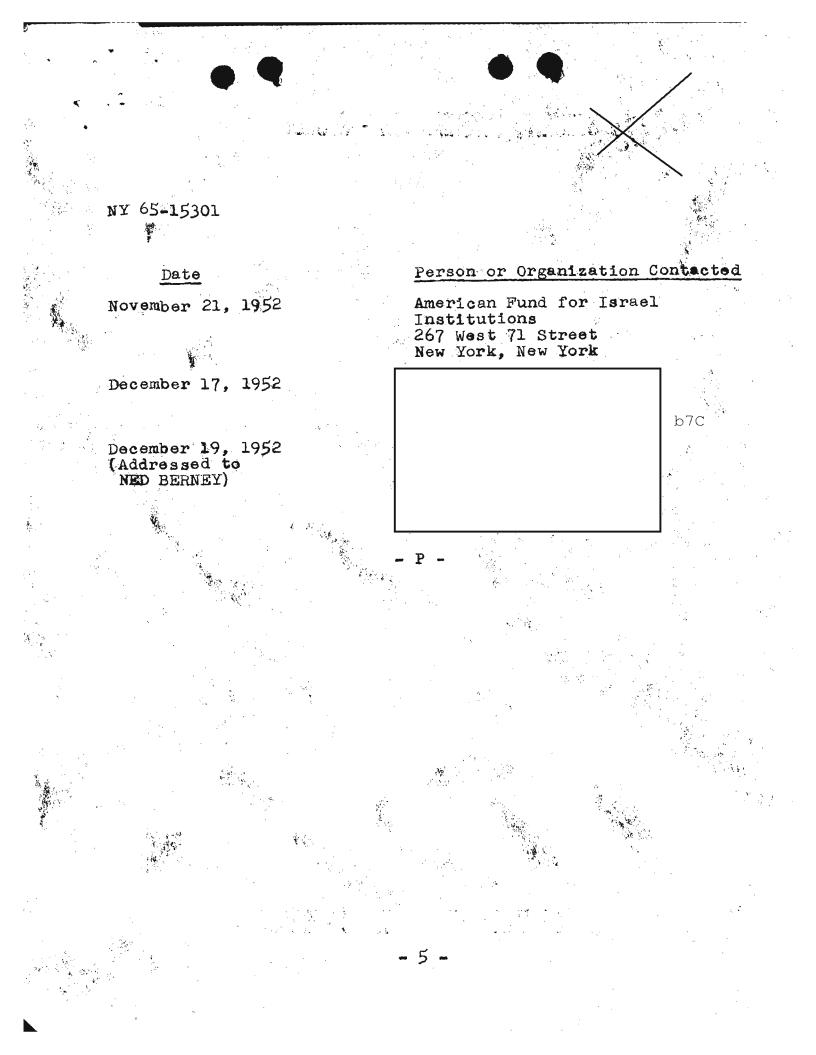
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NY 65-15301	b7C
Jerusalem, office is maintained at 26 Ro Israel. The corporation is a organization assisting in the of American Industrial Enterp is qualified to do business i performed for various industr	n industrial management establishment and management rises in Israel. The corporation n Israel and services are
November 24, 1951. also	cording to Confidential Informant <u>e subject received correspondence</u> on advised that the subject was in dividuals or organizations during
Date	Person or Organization Contacted
November 8, 1952	Material for Israel Incorporated 250 West 57 Street

It should be noted that NAHUM BERNSTEIN is the Attorney for Material for Israel Incorporated.

November 18, 1952

League of Women Voters City of New York 461 4 Avenue New York, New York

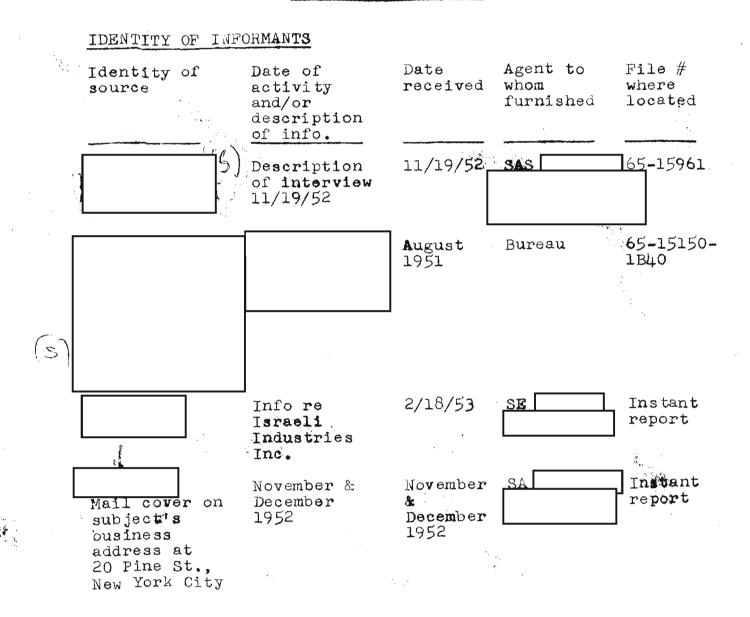
New York, New York



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NY 65-15301

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE



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#### ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE contid.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

This report is being classified "Secret" as per Bureau instructions as set out in Bureau letter dated July 7, 1952 advising that all reports in this case will bear a classification of not less than secret.

#### LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will continue to follow the activities of NAHUM BERNSTEIN in connection with Israeli activities.

 Will attempt to identify the individual at

 wno addressed subject as NED BERNY

 on December 19, 1952.

 REFERENCES

 Report of SA

 11/14/52.

 New York letter to Bureau dated 12/16/52, entitled

 Espionage - IS"

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- 7 -

STANDARD PORM NO. 64 ffice Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DATE: 3/10/53 Director, FBI (65-59184) SAC. New York (65-15301). FROM NAHUM BERNSTEIN, was SUBJECT: ESPIONAGE - IS Rebulet to New York dated 2/6/53. h1 Decises the out b7C Enclosed herewith are the original and 4 copies of the revised report of SA as requested in rebulet. It is noted that enclosed report contains information relative to NAHUM BERNSTEIN'S business association with [] # 1 CLASS DER FGA LTOR (5 10 9/20/02. With regard to investigative steps contemplated by this office, it is noted that the New York Office recently requested permission to conduct a survey on the subject's residence. This office will continue to place mail covers on the subject's place of business, 20 Pine Street, New York City, and residence at Harrison, New York; will also give consideration to effecting arrangements for securing trash from the office of the subject at 20 Pine Street, New York City; will discreetly attempt to ascertate subject's activities through other sources available to this officia It is noted that the subject's residence, in the pest, he been carried as 355 Locust Avenue, Rye, New York, and subject received mail addressed in this manner. However, it has been established that the subject is in fact residing in what is known a the Old Putnam Estate, which is located opposite 355 Locust Avenue outside the city limits of Rye, New York. There is no number designation for the estate and the property is actually located within the boundary of the town of Harrison, New York. In the future the subject's address will be carried as Old Putnam Estate, Locust Avenue, Harrison, New York, and the next New York report will reflect this change. CLASSIFIED BY 390103 ELDICALO RELUNDED - 142 Encs.(5)1 - Los Angeles (65-5048) (Enc. 1) (REGISTERED) COPIES DESTROYED 1. S. S. C. S. B APR R342NOV21 1960 REGISTERED HAM: MZM/IMCL

16 53 DATE OF MAIL\_\_\_

b7C HAS BEEN REMOVED TO BE KEPT PERMANENTLY IN HIS OFFICE, ROOM 1736

3/29/94 SP12BTJJJC

SEE FILE 66-2554-7530 FOR AUTHORITY.

SUBJECT \_\_\_\_\_JUNE MAIL

REMOVED BY\_\_\_\_\_

65-59184-114 FILE NUMBER

PERMANENT SERIAL CHARGEOUT

4-312

AIR-TEL FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NEW YORK, 3/4/53

Transmit the following Teletype message to: **BUREAU** 

NAHUM BERNSTEIN, ESP-IS. REBULET FEBRUARY 6, LAST. REVISED TRANSCRIPTION WILL BE EXPEDITED REPORT DICTATED THIS DATE. AND REPORT SUBMITTED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

**BOARDMAN** 

(AMSD) BUREAU

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3/29/94 SPI2BTJ15C-G. I. R. -8

RECORDED - 9 5. Virtud 

HAM: MOH (#1) 65-15301 Approved:

Special Agent in Charge

Sent\_ M Per\_

March 17, 1953

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SAC, New York (65-15301) Director, FBI (65-59184)

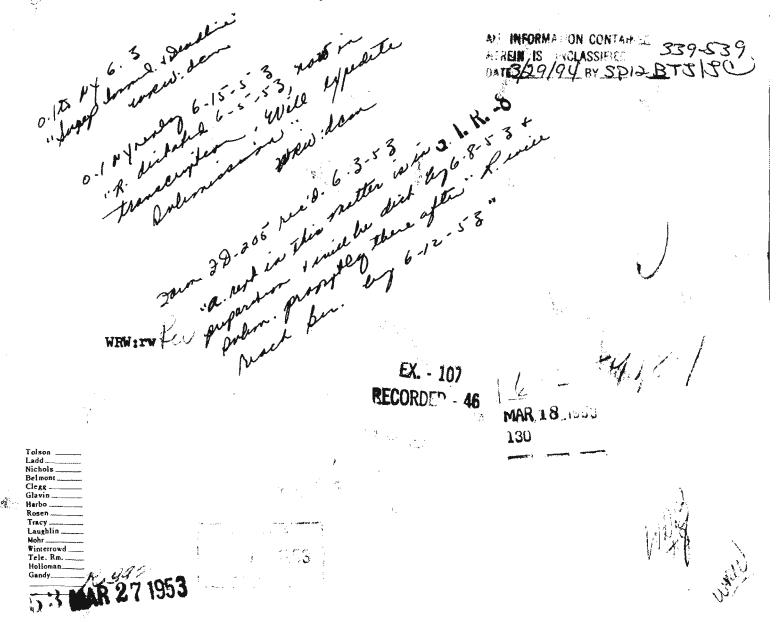
NAMEN A. BERINSEIN, Was. ESPICHAGE - IS

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Under date of 2-3-53, your office submitted a form, FD-122, requesting certain changes on the Security Index card maintained on captioned subject. The form was submitted under the caption, "Mahum Bernstein; S. M. - C."

The character of the case has been corrected on the form submitted by your office. You should make this correction on the copy of the form maintained in your files.



Form No. 3

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT FILE NO. HCH NEW YORK REPORT MADE AT DATE WHEN MADE PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE REPORT MADE BY NEW YORK APR 8 1953 3/23,31; TITLE CHARACTER OF CASE 4/2,6/53 NAHUM BERNSTEIN, was: Ned Berney, Myers, Corman, ESPIONAGE - IS Nahum A. Bernstein NAL THE TOTAL SUMMARY REPORT # 1 b1 WY. 15TATL, JAL, b7C b2 NAHUM BERNSTEIN continues to reside SYNOPSIS: Locust Ave., Harrison, NY. a15/01 DLAGSIFY ON: 9449129-1 subject in contact with ICais (tone) 18 by ap m attorney of Los Angeles, Calif., identified as a California CP nember in 1949 and who has represented CP CEL RAIS members in litigation. Other contacts of 9 by RIS the subject set forth. 5- 4-53 DTD 9/20/02. NEW: Low 1 20 × 10 b1 DETAILS: At New York, New York Confidential Informant of known reliability, advised that NAHUM BERNSTEIN and family are currently residing at the Old Putnam Estate, Locust Avenue, Harrison, APPROVED AND PECIAL AGENT DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 5-Bureau (65-59184) (RM) RRR 1-Los Angeles (65-5048) (Info.) IRM) 1-Washington Field (Info) (RM) RRR 3-New York (65-15301) MES 1017 -PROPERTY OF FBI-This confidential report and in contents are liane to you by the Williand are not to U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 18--63793-

NY 65-15301

New York. stated that there is no street number b7C designation for the subject's residence but it is located opposite 355 Locust Avenue, Harrison, New York. BERNSTEIN moved to this address in November 1951, and has maintained residence here since that date.

According to Confidential Informant of known reliability, the subject still conducts a law firm at the address 20 Pine Street, New York City, and is a partner of EDWARD SILVER and they operate under the firm name Silver and Bernstein.

Confidential Informant of known reliability, advised on February 13, 1952, that NAHUM BERNSTEIN was contacted by

and who has been very active in the affairs of Israel. On that occasion an gepeintment was made with BERNSTEIN to meet with him,

on the following Tuesday. This informant had previously advised that these four individuals were very interested in the status of the publication "Israel Speaks" and it was believed by this informant that the proposed meeting was to take place to discuss the future of this publication.

confidentIal Informant

of known reliability,

b1 b2

b7C

advised that NAHUM BERNSTEIN was in contact with AARON R. b2 ROJANSKY on November 10, 1951. ROJANSKY is the Israeli representative of the law firm of Silver and Bernstein, 20 Pine Street, New York City. On the occasion of this contact with ROJANSKY, BERNSTEIN told ROJANSKY that he had to go to the Israeli Consulate in New York on Tuesday to pick up some papers as he stated he had completed work for the Israeli Government and wanted to finish up his accounts with them. It is noted that on that date ROJANSKY was visiting in the United States.

Confidential Informant of known reliability, advised that among the subject's contacts during November and December 1952, were; Government of Israel Supply Mission, National Lawyers Guild, the Israeli Consulate, New York City, and the publication "Israel Speaks."

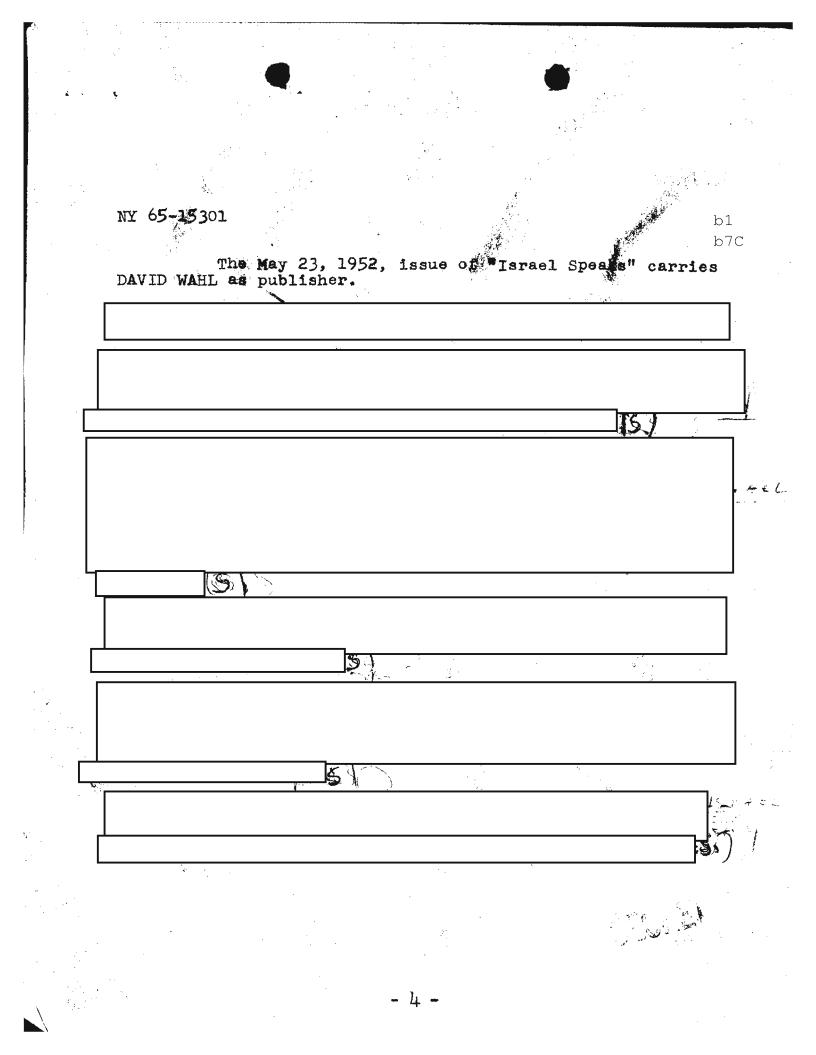
Confidential Informant previously mentioned, advised of a meeting hold between NAHUM BERNETEIN, on March 18, 1952, at which

time they took up the arrival of suggested a meeting to

be held on March 25, 1952, prior to the arrival indicated the contemplated meeting was to discuss the merger of "Israel Speaks" and the "Jersualem Post."

further advised on March 20, 1952, of a meeting held at the home of AHUM BERNSTEIN attended by one Phonetic) and which meeting concerned the publicity business. was busile to further elaborate on the nature of this meeting.

It is noted that in June 1951, NAHUM BERNSTEIN was listed as Secretary of Israel Speaks Incorporated, which corporation publishes the bimonthly publication known as "Israel Speaks."



NY 65-15301 6.2 b1 b7C b2 S **K** [ S `? 1 S , 647 previously mentioned. Confidential Informant advised that NAHIM BERNMANTN was ln on September 22, 1952. the following should Concerning be noted: Before the House Committee on Un-American

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in litigation.	mas represented tom	LUITSC Lately membe	b2
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And the second

b1 NY 65-15301 b7C b2 given as His appl attion indicated he was fisiting NAHUM A. BERNSTEIN at 20 Ping Street, New York City. wife's name as The records at the Immigration and Naturalization Service described 8.8 eyes hair and previous date in the United nationality States - 1949. **5** V S It is noted that may be identical NAHUM BERNSTEIN previously mentioned, Confidential Informant the subject was contacted advised that on December 19, 1952, by a correspondent The subject was addressed as NED SERNEY. - A. Investigation in the area that the number The street numbers only run to 820. is nonexistent.

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b7C

NY 65-15301

also advised that the subject was in contact with the following individuals and organizations during January, February, and March:

Date

January 7, 1953

American Fund for Israel Institutions 267 West 71st Street New York 23, New York

250 West 57th Street

Sender

Material for Israel Incorporated

January 12, 1953

New York, New York b2 It is to be noted that NAHUM BERNSTEIN is the attorney for Material for Israel Incorporated.

February 17, 1953

Israel Speaks Incorporated 34 Park Row New York, New York

February 24, 1953

February 26, 1953

February 27, 1953

March 12, 1953

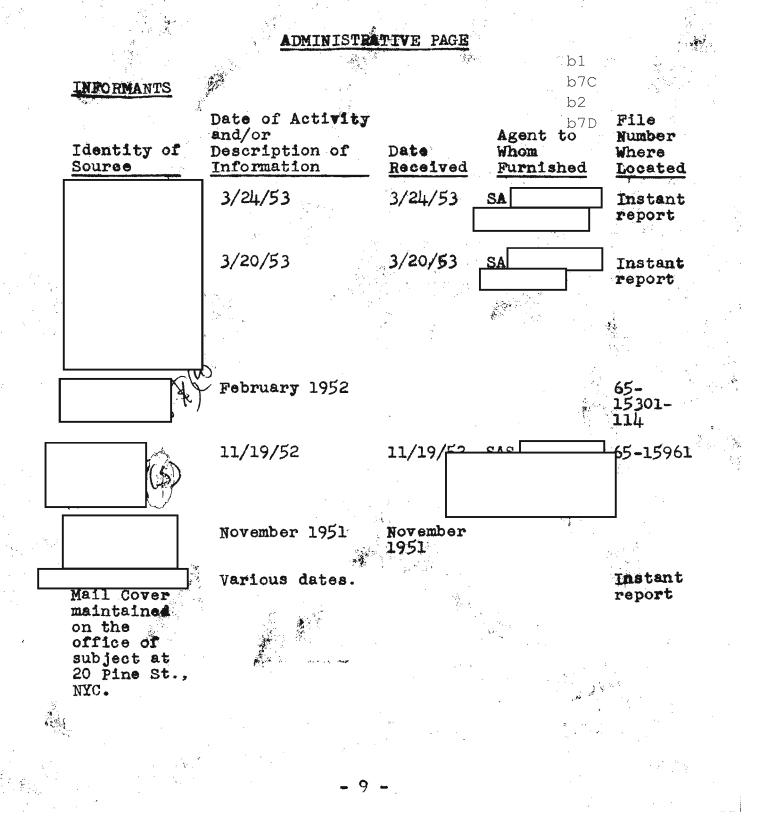
Post Office Box 81 Jerusalem, Israel United States Department of Justice

"The Jerusalem Post"

Washington, D. C.

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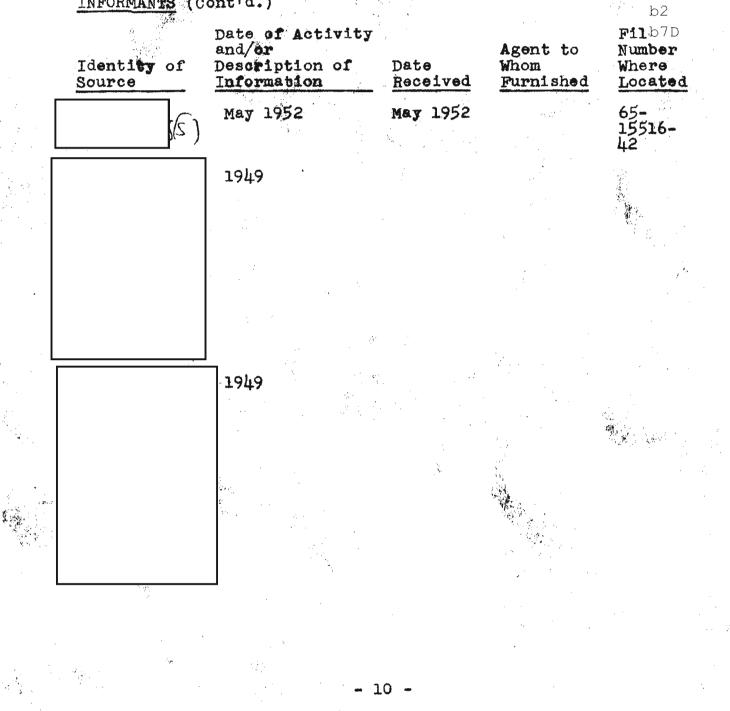
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#### ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D.)

b1 b7C

INFORMANTS (Contid.)



	ADMINISTRATIVE		T'D.)	
NFORMANTS (C	Sont'd.)			
dentity of ource	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to Whom Furnished	File Number Where Located
	Information re	August 1951	Bureau	65 <b>-</b> 151 <b>50-</b> 1840

b1

This report is being given a security classification of "Secret" as per Bureau instructions as set out in Bureau letter, dated 7/7/52, advising that all reports in this case will bear a classification not less than "Security Information - Secret."

Copies of this report have been designated for the information of the Washington Field and Los Angeles Offices because these offices are percently conducting investigations relative to in their areas and it is believed that information contained in this report may be of assistance to them in their investigations.

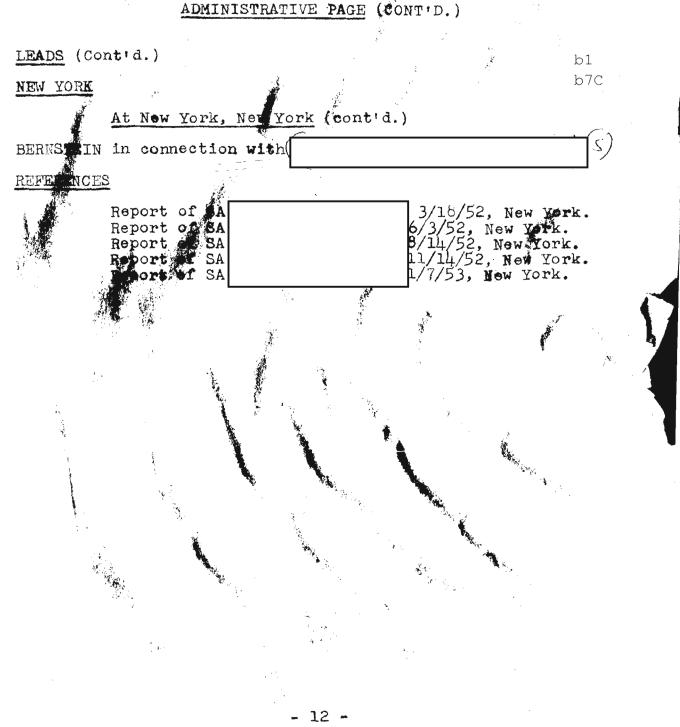
LEADS

NEW YORK

NY 65-15301

#### At New York, New York

Will continue to follow the activities of NAHUM



DATE OF MAIL 4- 20 53.

b7C

4-312

HAS BEEN REMOVED TO BE KEPT PERMANENTLY IN HIS OFFICE, ROOM 1730

3/29/94 SPI2B75 (263)

SEE FILE 66-2554-7530 FOR AUTHORITY.

SUBJECT \_\_\_\_\_JUNE MAIL

REMOVED BY 51 1.4. 3

65-59184-118 FILE NUMBER\_

PERMANENT SERIAL CHARGEOUT

date of mail 4-7-53

HAS BEEN REMOVED TO BE KEPT PERMANENTLY IN HIS b7C OFFICE, ROOM 1736

SEE FILE 66-2554-7530 FOR AUTHORITY.

3/29/94 SPI2BTJ/8C

SUBJECT \_\_\_\_\_ JUNE MAIL

REMOVED BY 39 001 1 233

FILE NUMBER 65 - 59/84-118

PERMANENT SERIAL CHARGEOUT

53 DATE OF MAIL 4 9

HAS BEEN REMOVEDO BE KEPT PERMANENTLY IN HISb7COFFICE, ROOM 1736D7C

SEE FILE 66-2554-7530 FOR AUTHORITY.

339-539 3/29/94 SPI2BTJ/5C

4-312

SUBJECT JUNE MAIL

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PERMANENT	SERIAL CHARGEOUT				

DATE OF MAIL 4/17/53.

HAS BEEN REMOVED TO BE KEPT PERMANENTLY IN HIS b7C

SEE FILE 66-2554-7530 FOR AUTHORITY.

3/29/94 SP12 BTJ18C 339-539

SUBJECT JUNE MAIL

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FILE NUMBER 65-59184-121

PERMANENT SERIAL CHARGEOUT

DATE OF MAIL 4 20 53.

HAS BEEN REMOVED TO BE KEPT PERMANENTLY IN HIS b7C OFFICE, ROOM 1736

SEE FILE 66-2554-7530 FOR AUTHORITY.

3/29/91/ SPI2BT5/50

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SUBJECT \_\_\_\_ JUNE MAIL

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65-5-9104-122 FILE NUMBER

PERMANENT SERIAL CHARGEOUT

4-312

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SEE FILE 66-2554-7530 FOR AUTHORITY.

3/29/94 SP12BIT/JC

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SUBJECT \_\_\_\_\_JUNE MAIL

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FILE NUMBER 65-59184-

PERMANENT SERIAL CHARGEOUT

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DATE OF MAIL 4 32 53

HAS BEEN REMOVED TO BE KEPT PERMANENTLY IN HIS b7C

SEE FILE 66-2554-7530 FOR AUTHORITY.

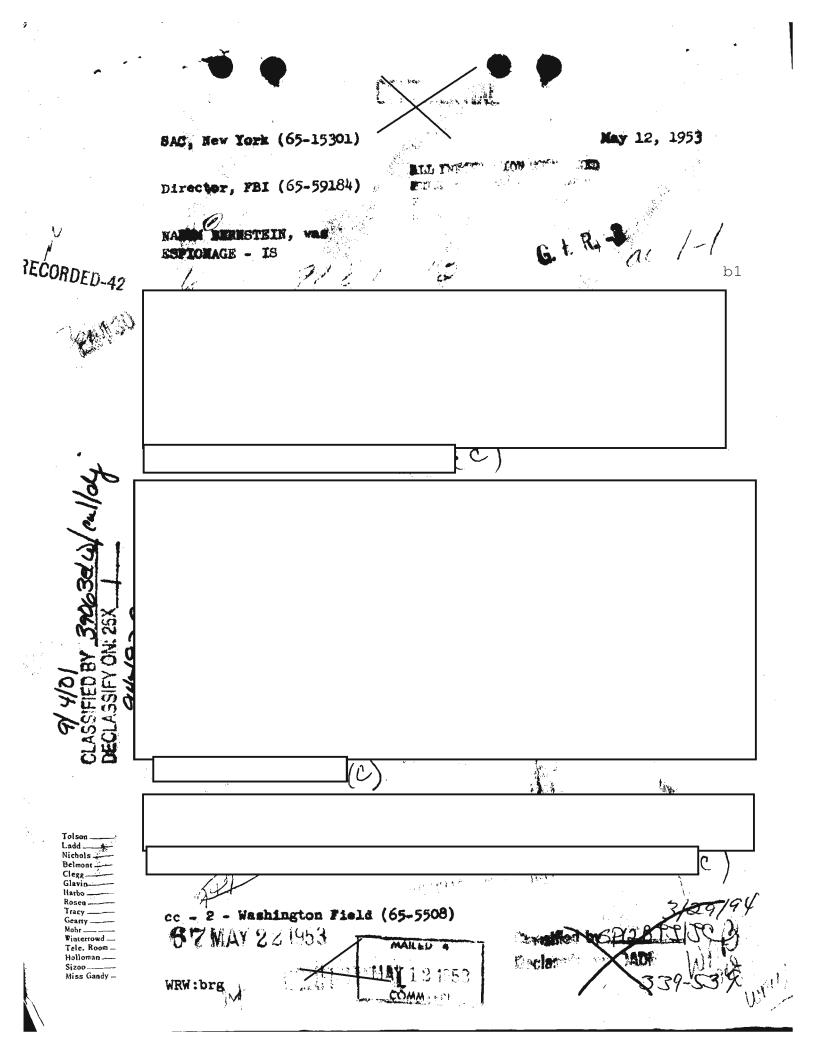
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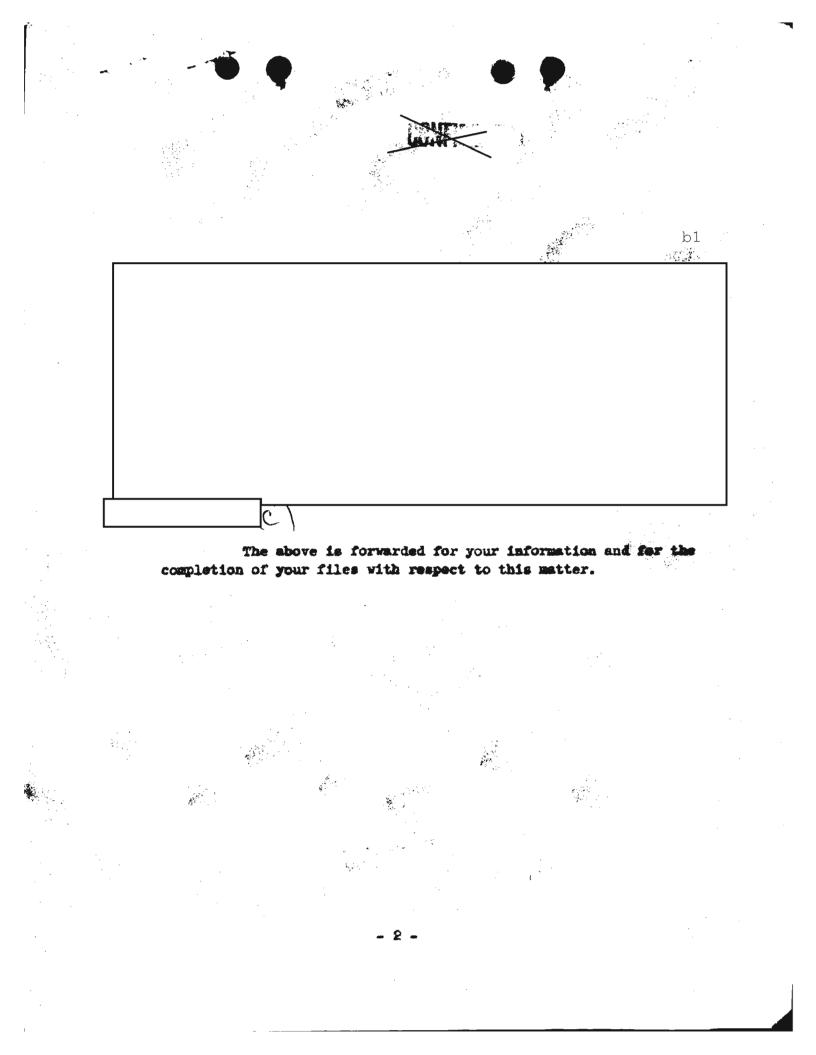
SUBJECT \_\_\_\_\_JUNE MAIL

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FILE NUMBER 65- 5-9184-123.

PERMANENT SERIAL CHARGEOUT





DATE OF MAIL 5-20-5.3

HAS BEEN REMOVED TO BE KEPT PERMANENTLY IN HIS b7C

SEE FILE 66-2554-7530 FOR AUTHORITY.

3/29/94 SPI2BTJ [JC

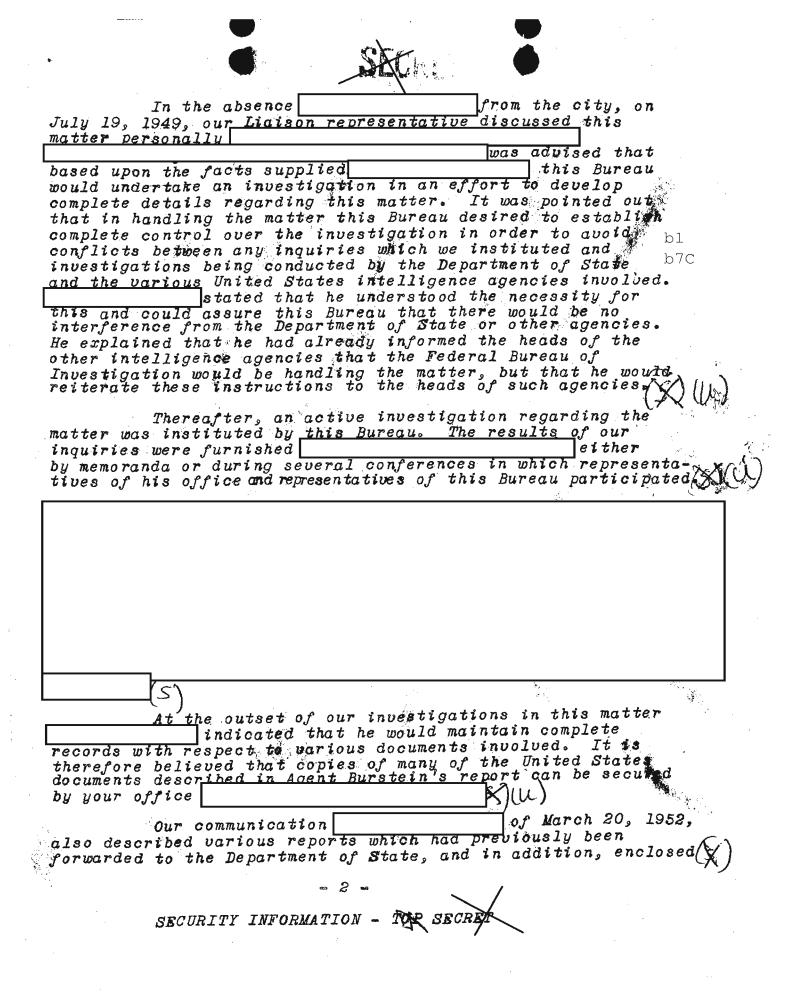
SUBJECT \_\_\_\_\_JUNE MAIL

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FILE NUMBER 65-59184-126

PERMANENT SERIAL CHARGEOUT

----TY INFORMATION b1 and to to the provement of the M and the E. C. A. B. Sand PERSONAL AND CON <u>ENTIAL</u> م می میں مورد ۲۰۰۰، ۲۰۰۰، ۲۰۰۰، VIA LIAISON 6. 5172.55 Date: May 21, 1953 To: Mr. John N. Ford Director Office of Security 539 Carl March Department of State Der statte y 515 22nd Street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Mr. Walter E. Jessop 441974 61612 Attention: plorrom: John Edgar Hoover, Director Federal Bureau of Investigation ASSIFIED BY 39063/BU DECLASSIFY ON: 25. Subject: s944929 5 EEE CRIMINAL 11 NOT RECORDED cc - 2 - Washington Field (With 2 cc's of incoming)47 at 23 1950 WRW: awy ŕ 



SECURITY INFORMATION - TO SECRET

11  $\overline{\mathcal{S}}$ b1 b7C jį L K) (43 6) On September 29, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated September 8, 1952, at Washington, D. C. <u>On Dec</u>ember 5, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated November 10, 1952, at Washington, D. C. (G) (W) On March 25, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated February 13, 1952, at Washington, D. C. - 3 -SECURITY INFORMATION - TOP SECRET

SECURITI INFORMATION - TOP SECRET

On May 20, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated March 28, 1952, at Washington, D. C.
On May 20, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated April 1, 1952, at Detroit, Michigan.
On May 20, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated April 23, 1952, at New York, New York.
On May 20, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated May 6, 1952, at Minneapolis, Minnesota.
<b>On June 20, 1952, the report of Special Agent</b> b7C dated May 20, 1952, at Washington, D. C.
On July 18, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated June 24, 1952, at Washington, D. C.
On July 30, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated July 14, 1952, at Detroit, Michigan.
On September 10, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated July 29, 1952, at Washington, D. C.
On September 10, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated August 15, 1952, at New York, New York.
On September 30, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated September 16, 1952, at Washington, D. C.
On October 20, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated October 1, 1952, at New York, New York.
On December 3, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated November 13, 1952, at Washington, D. C.
On January 23, 1953, the report of Special Agent dated January 7, 1953, at Washington, D. C.
On March 20, 1953, the report of Special Agent dated February 27, 1953, at Washington, D. C.
On April 3, 1953, the report of Special Agent dated March 18, 1953, at Washington, D. C.
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On April 19, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated March 17, 1952, at New York, New York.
SECURITY INFORMATION - TOP SECRET

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	6, 1953, at	t Washington,	D. C.
( <u>Nahum A. Bernstein</u> ) XXX 84			
On Julu 7, 1952, the	report of	Special Agent	w York.
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On May 13, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated March 15, 1952, at Los Angeles, California.	
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On March 26, 1953, the report of Special Agent dated March 23, 1953, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.	
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On October 10, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated September 16, 1952, at Washington,	D. C.
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On January 14, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated December 21, 1951, at Boston, Massacnusetts.	t
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SECURITY INFORMATION - TOP SECRET	

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	On Anril 14, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated March 21, 1952, at New York, New York.	,
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	On June 17, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated June 13, 1952, at New York, New York.	
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New York.	<u>On January</u> 16, 1953, the report of Special Agent dated December 9, 1952, at New York,	
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	On September 17, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated September 4, 1952, at Washington, D. C.	
	On March 31, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated January 23, 1952, at Washington, D. C.	
	<u>On Mau</u> 17, 1952, the report of <b>S</b> pecial Agent dated March 26, 1952, at Washington, D. C.	
	On July 22, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated June 27, 1952, at Washington, D. C.	•
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	On September 12, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated August 14, 1952, at Washington, D. C.	
	On December 30, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated July 22, 1952, at Washington, D. C.	
	On December 30, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated September 8, 1952, at Washington, D. C.	
	On December 30, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated September 22, 1952, at New York, New Yo	rk.
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TOP SECRET INFORMATION -SECURIT.

On December 30, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated October 28, 1952, at San Francisco, California. <u>On Dece</u>mber 30, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated November 17, 1952, at Washington, D. C. XIND <u>June</u> 25, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated June 3, 1952, at Washington, D. C. <u>An</u> <u>On Sept</u>ember 9, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated August 15, 1952, at Washington, D. C. On October 15, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated September 23, 1952, at Washington, D. C. <u>On October</u> 22, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated September 30, 1952, at New York, New York. \$1. J.M. On January 2, 1953, the report of Special Agent dated December 11, 1952, at Washington, D. C. <u>On Anril</u> 2, 1958, the report of Special Agent dated February 14, 1952, at Washington, D. C. <u>On April 7</u>, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated March 25, 1952, at Boston, Massachusetts. On May 17, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated March 31, 1952, at New York, New York. On May 17, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated April 15, 1952, at Washington, P. C. paten Aprille <u>An June 20</u>, 1952, the report of Special Agent<sup>®</sup> Anton May 13, 1952, at **Pit**tsburgh, Pennsylvania. On July 18, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated June 25, 1952, at Washington, D. C. On September 26, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated September 4, 1952, at Washington, D. C. SECURITY INFORMATION - TOP SECRET

SECURIT SECRET

On September 26, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated September 11, 1952, at New York, New York.
On November 7, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated October 23, 1952, at Washington, D. C.
On February 9, 1953, the report of Special Agent dated January 19, 1953, at New York, New York.
On April 17, 1953, the report of Special Agent dated April 1, 1953, at New York, New York.
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On August 15, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated July 29, 1952, at San Francisco,
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<u>On Septe</u> mber 29, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated September 12, 1952, at San Francisco.
California.
On November 20, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated October 31, 1952, at San Francisco, California.
On December 12, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated November 24, 1952, at Baltimore, Maryland.
On January 26, 1953, the report of Special Agent dated January 8, 1953, at San Francisco, California.
On February 18, 1953, the report of Special Agent dated February 6, 1953, at Cincinnati, Ohio.
On April 9, 1953, the report of Special Agent dated March 23, 1953, at Los Angeles, California.
(5) $(5)$
On December 11, 1952, the report of Special Agent dated November 4, 1952, at Washington, D. C.
On March 3, 1953, the report of Special Agent dated January 29, 1953, at Washington, D. C.
SECURITY INFORMATION - TOP SECRET

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		port of Specie 1, 1953, at	ıl Agent Washington, D. C.
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	<u>on Varch</u> 22, 1952, the dated January 22		ecial Agent v York, New York,
	On June 25, 1952, the s dated June 10,	report of Spec 1952, at New 1	cial Agent York, New York.
	<u>On Sep</u> tember 29, 1952, dated September		° Special Agent New York, New York.
	<u>On March</u> 12, 1953, the dated February (	report of Spe 5, 1953, at Ne	ecial Agent ew York, New York.
	On May 8, 1953, the rep dated April 16,	port of Specie 1953, at New	l Agent York, New York.
	12/20		
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	On May 22, 1952, the re dated April 9, 1	eport of Speci 1952, at Washi	al Agent Ington, D. C.
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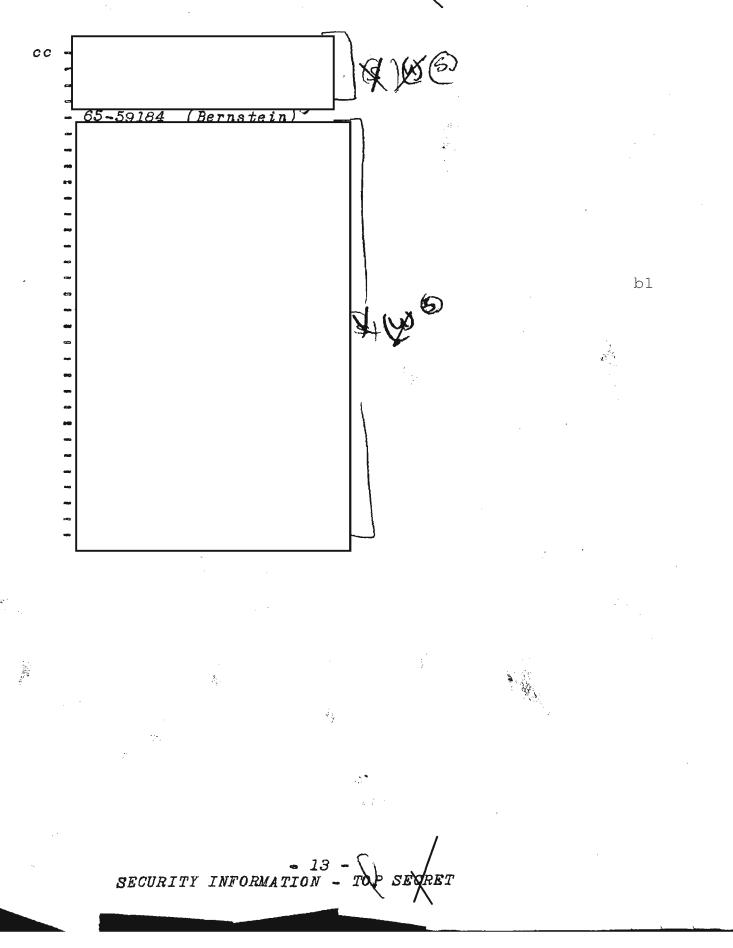
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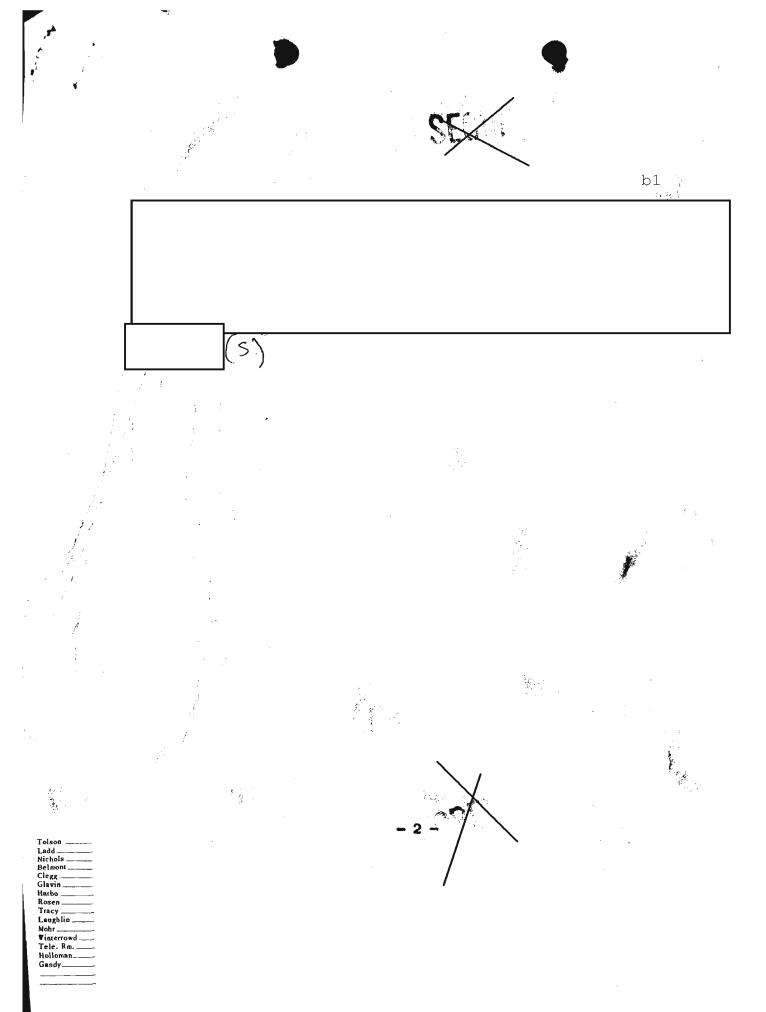
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On February 12, 1953, the report of Special Agent dated January 19, 1953, at Washington, D. C.
After you have had the opportunity to review the above- described communication and reports, it is requested that you adve this Bureau of the nature of the investigation you contemplate undertaking in an effort to determine if classified United States material was released without authorization by an employee of your Department, as mentioned in the memorandum of reference
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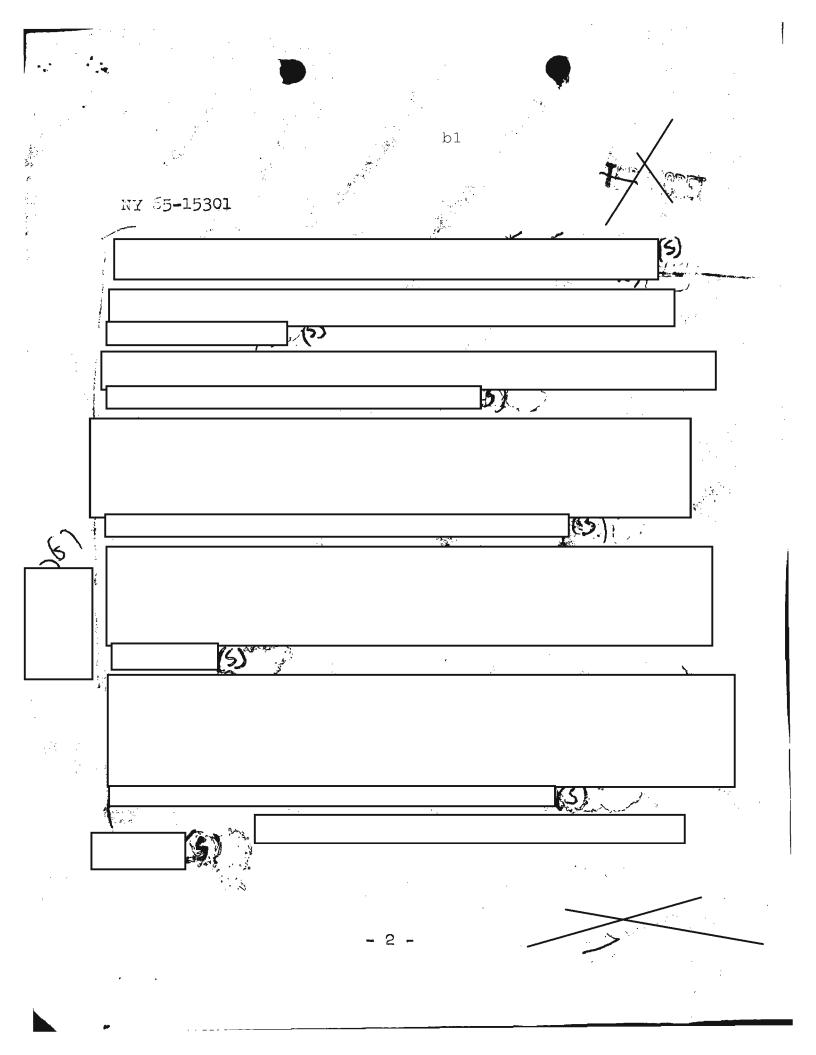


	SAC, New York (65-15301) July 16, 1953	
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Nichols Beimont Clegg Glavin Harbo Rosen Tracy Laughlin Wohr Winterrowd Tele. Rm Holloman Gandy	cc - 1 - Los Angeles (65-5048) · (For information) cc - 1 - Washington Field (For information) WRW: amb F. 1 & MAILEO 0 JUL 1 G 1959 COMMA FBI	war

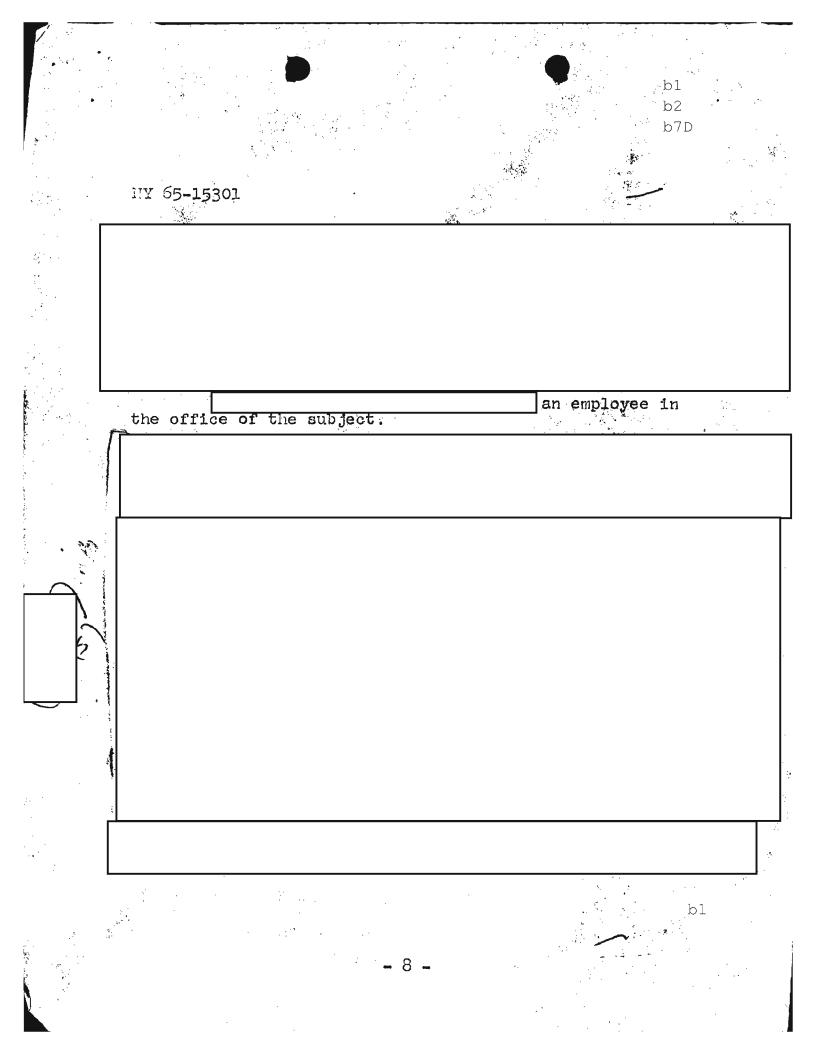


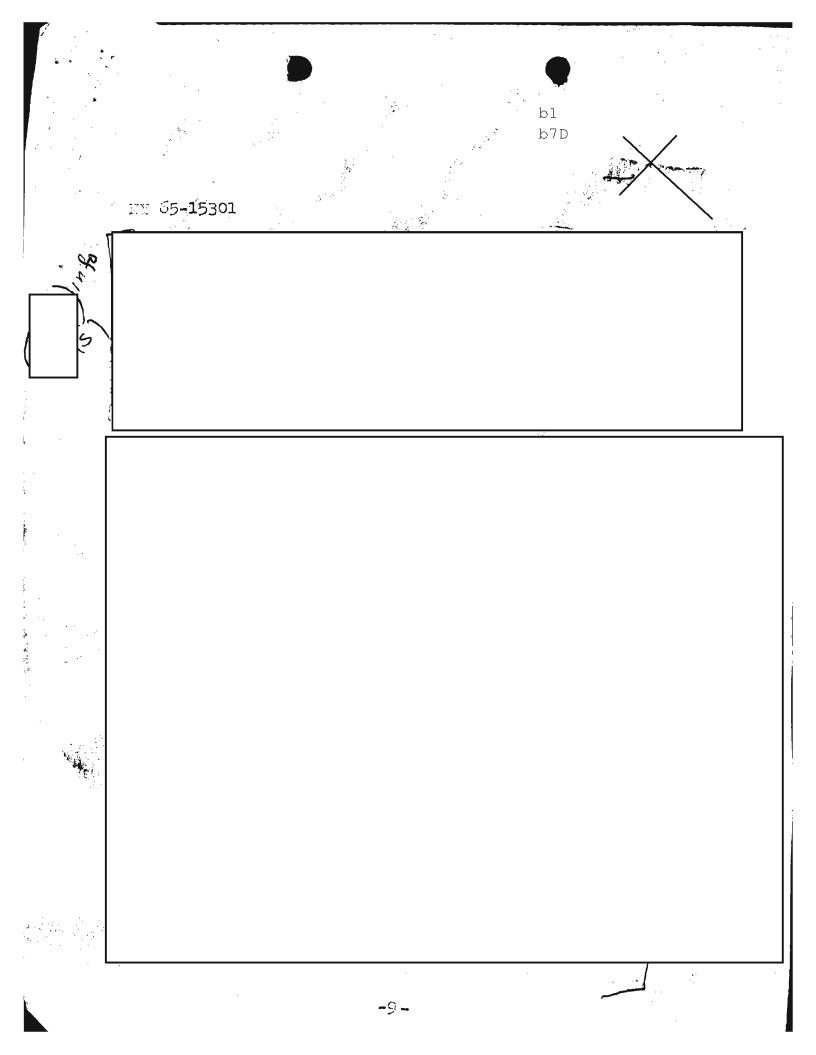
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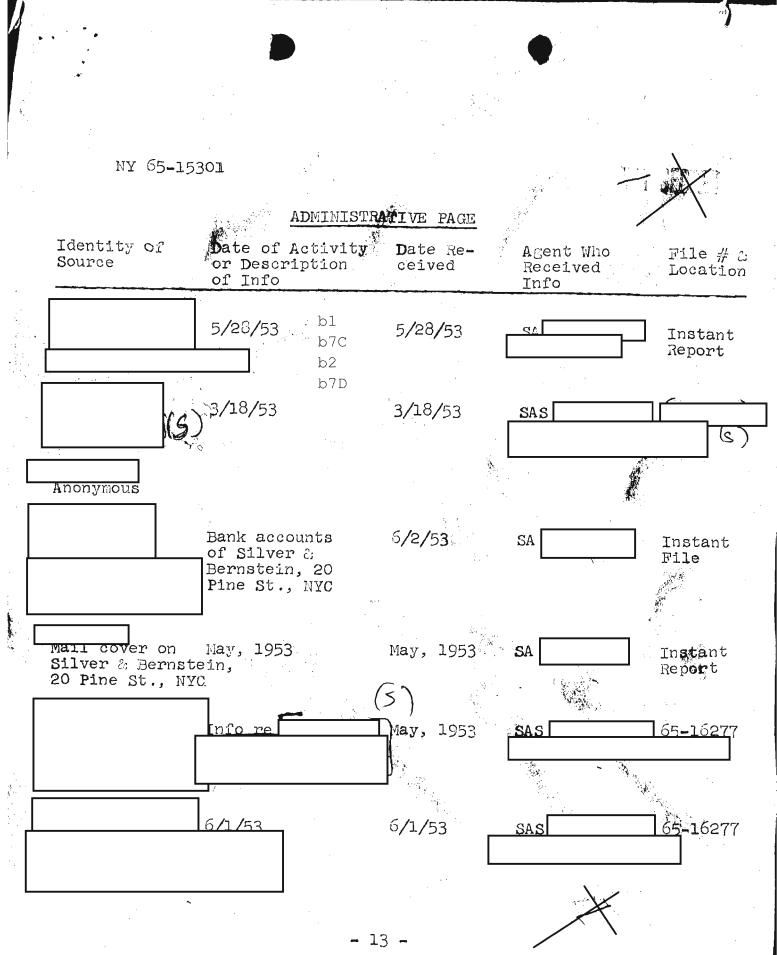


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	Confidential Informant of known reliability, made available information concerning the
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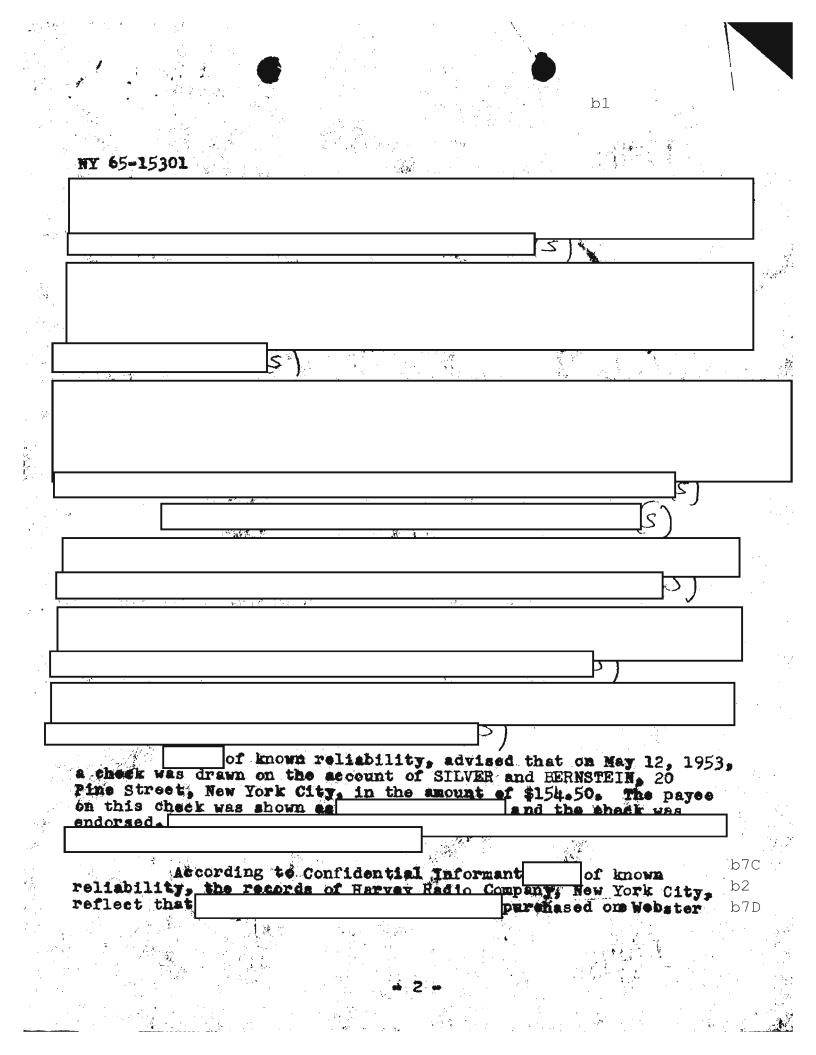


THE SA b7C b2 NY 65-15301 b7D The above information furnished by is not to be made public except in the course of a 4 legal proceeding following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. Confidential Informant of known reliability, advised that the subject was in contact with the following individuals and organizations during May, 1953 at his office, 20 Pine Street, New York City: Organization or Individual Date 5/23/53 5/25/53 Jewish War Veterans, 55 West 77 Street, 5/25/53 New York City N 5/26/53 American Fund for Israel, 267 West 71 Street, New York 23, New York Suite 216, 250 West 57 Street, New York 19, 5/26/53 New York 5/26/53 5/28/53 Material for Israel, 250 West 57 Street, New York City, NI 5/28/53 Irving Grust Company, 1 Wall Street, New York City 12 -



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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

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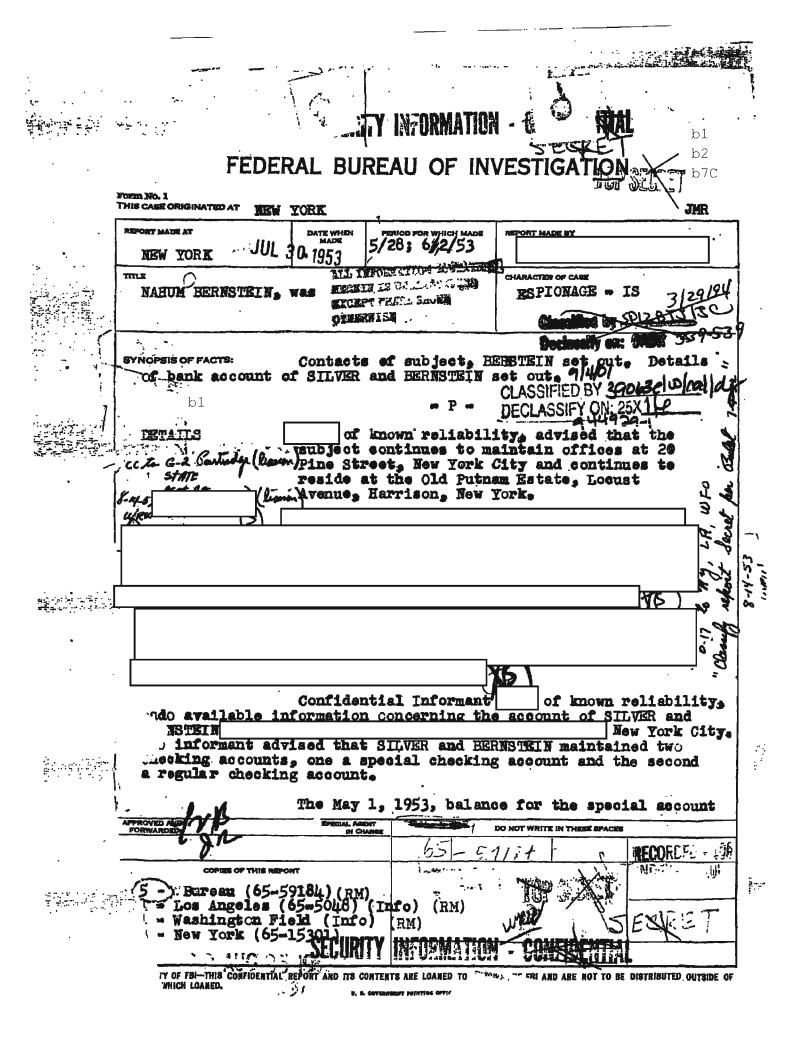
이 나는 것은 것을 것을 수 없다. 1995年1月1日至1995年,1月1日日本1995年,<u>1997年1月1日</u> STANDARD FORM NO. 64 Office Memandum GOVERNMENT UNITED 9.3G g :053 DATE: TO Director, FBI (65-59184) FROM SAC, New York (05-15301) SUBJECT: NAHUM BERNSTEIN, was b7C ESPIONAGE - IS one dated free ReBulet to NY, 7/16/53, and report of SA 6/22/53, NY. Schur Level Ove delia There are attached hereto, copies of two reports by as requested by the Bureau in relet. SA The Los Angeles and Washington Field Offices are requested to destroy the report of SA 6/22/53. NY. For the further information of the Los Angeles and WFO, the attached report of SA marked "Secret" should not be disseminated in whole or in part without permission of the Bureau. Encls. - 10 Registered Mail 「「「「「「「「」」」 339-5.39 1 - Los Angeles (Info) (65-5048) (RM) (Encls. - 2) 1 - Washington Field (Info) (RM) (Encls. - 2) Ą. RECORDED - 18 65 - 5 27417 wrat SECURITY INFORMATION HAM: JMR

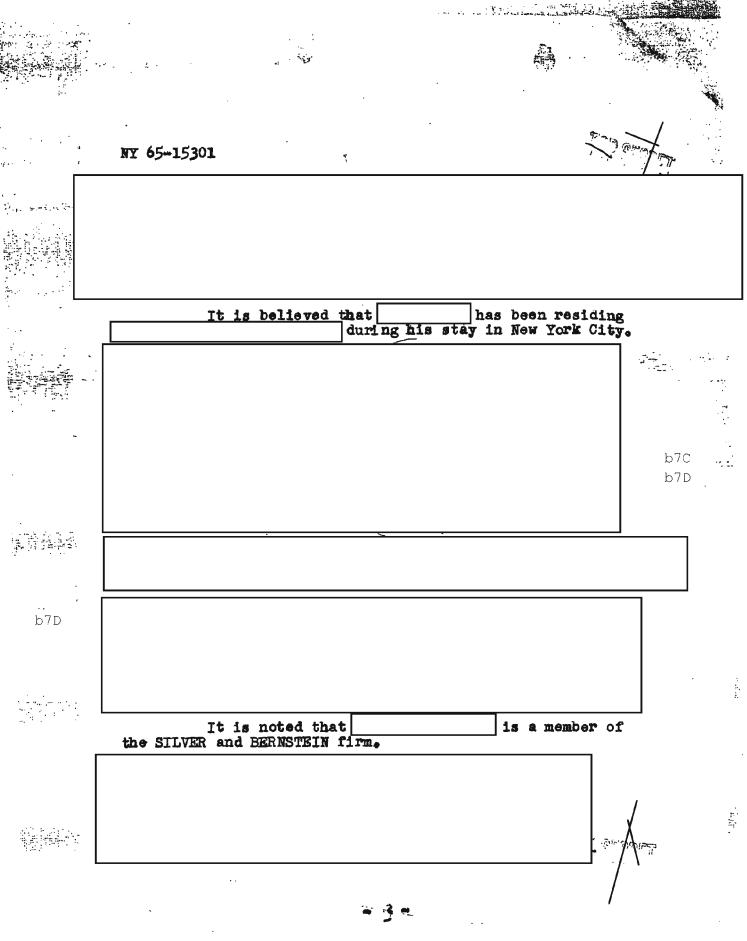
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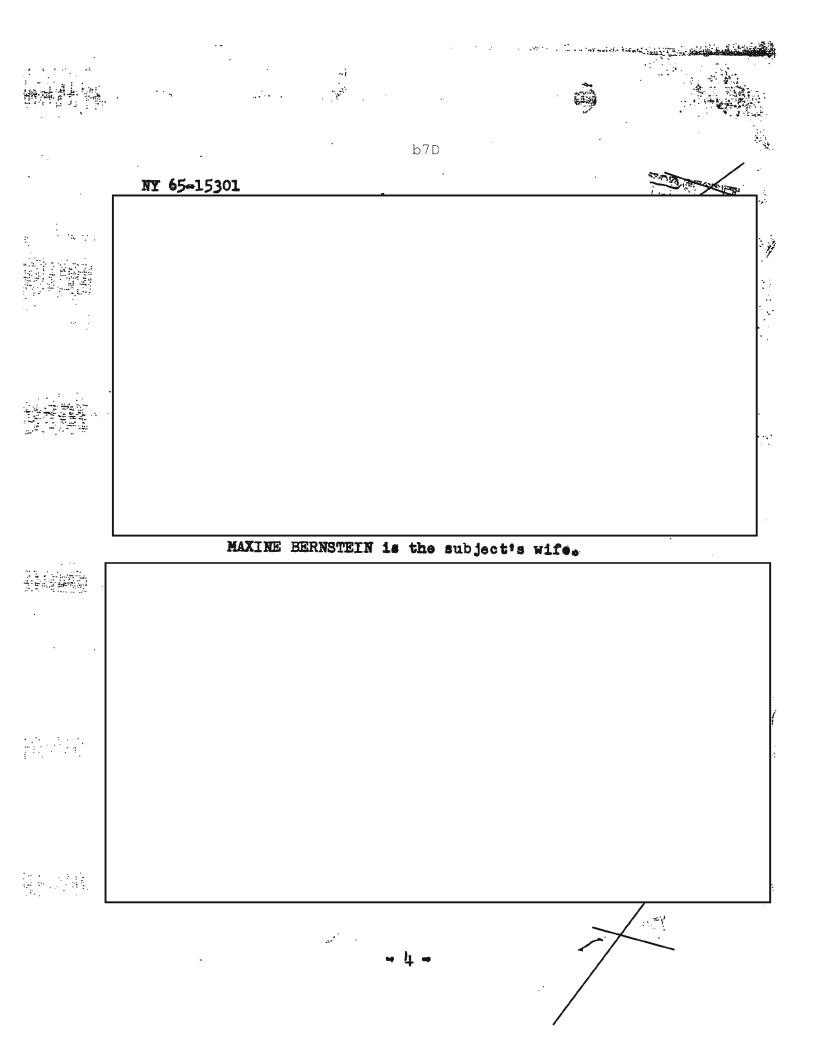
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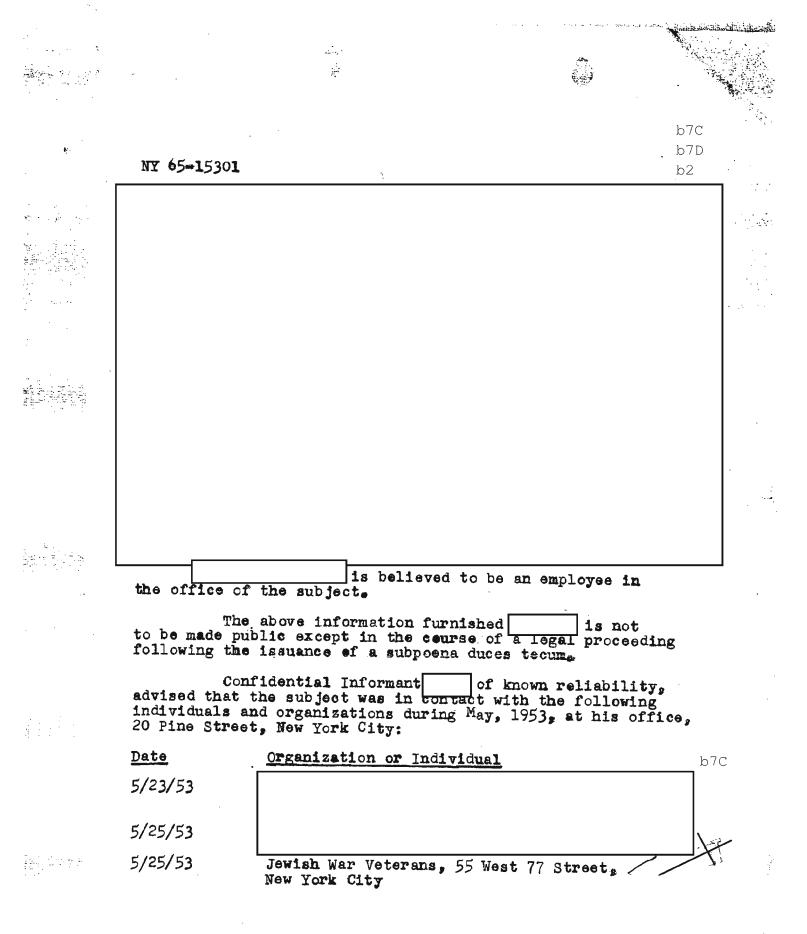
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	Bank accounts of SILVER and	6/2/53		<b>11</b> - 14	, . ,
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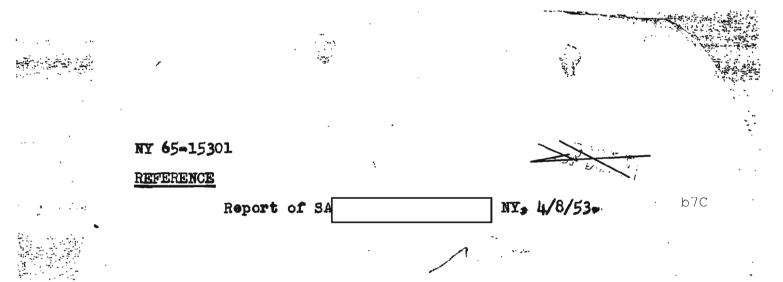
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this report may be of assistance to them that information contained in in their investigation. S 2.750 فليعا بالارتيان

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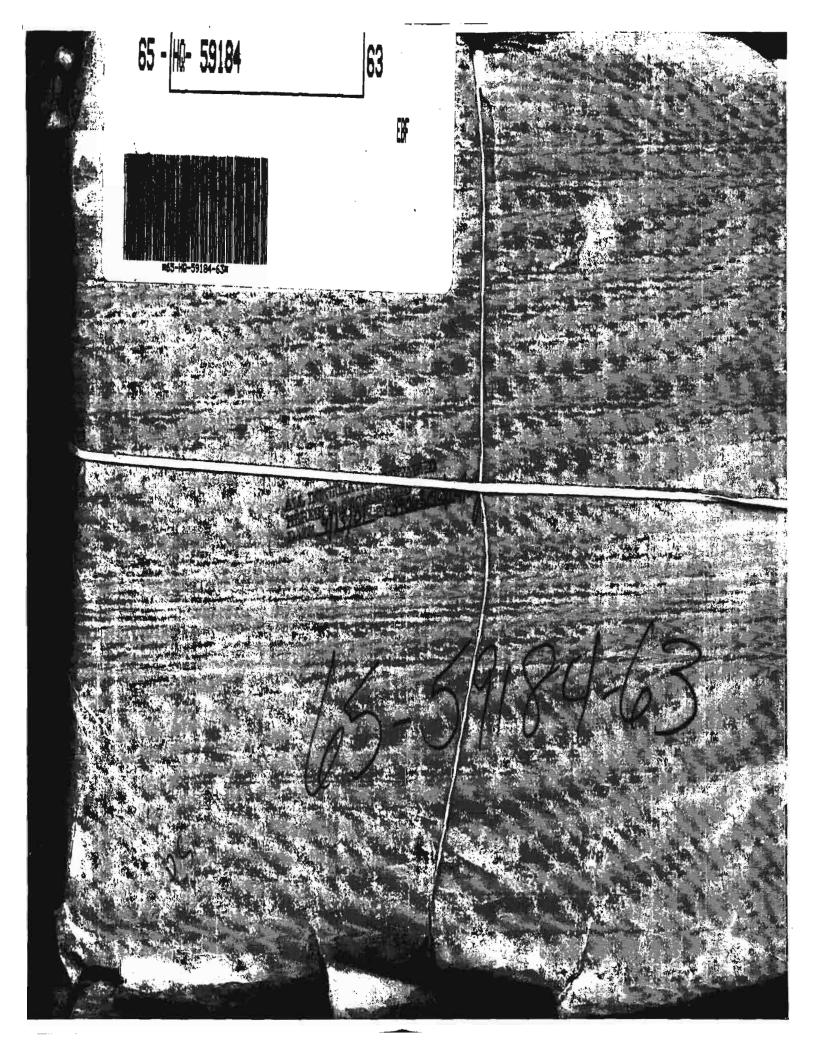
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Director, FBI

SAC, New York

NAHUM BERNSTEIN, with aliases ESPIONAGE - IS (Bufile 65-59184)

Reference letter from the Bureau to New York dated April 9, 1951, and letter from the Bureau to New York dated May. 29, 1951.

A review has been made of the files in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, entitled United States vs. Mardone, United States vs. Weiss, and United States vs. Goldstein: It was found that the records on file in the Clerk's Office for the United States Court, Souther District of New York, did not contain a transcript of the minutes of any one of these three trials.

A further check was made with the Clerk of the Court of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, located at Foley Square New York City. In the case entitled United States of America Estimate milian W. Golastein, Benjamin Schwartz, there were located the minutes of the trial and the testimony given by MANIN MERISTRIN in a preliminary hearing on wire tapping evidence. Three photostatic copies of the pertinent testimony have been made, and there are enclosed for the Bureau and WFO a copy of this testimony. One copy will be retained in the New York files.

It will be noted that the very beginning of the testimony which has been photostated starts out with the notation, "The reading of the testimony was resumed by Mr. Denny as follows," and then the testimony of NAHUM HERNSTEIN is set forth. This testimony, which runs from page 167 through page 263, was testimony as given by NAHUM EXENSTEIN in a pre-trial hearing in the case United States vs. Weiss. It had been stipulated by the attorneys for the Government and the attorneys for the defense that it would not be necessary to call the witnesses to testify to the same matter that they testified to in the Weiss case and for this reason this testimony was read into the record in the case of United states against Goldstein. This is also true in regard to the testimony that appears relative to SYLVIA SCHWARTZ which is contained in the minutes of the trial of United States vs. Goldstein, page 264 through page 275.

The testimony that was included in the minutes of the case entitled United States vs. Goldstein, page 458 through page 479, was testimony actually given by NAHUM RENNSTEIN in the pre-trial hearing on wire tap evidence in that case. The minutes of the trial United States vs. Weiss in the Clerk's Office of

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the Circuit Court of Appeals did not contain the testimony of NAHUM BERNSTEIN as given in that case pre-trial hearing, but it appears that this testimony has been quoted verbatim in the Goldstein case. The minutes of the case United States vs. Nardone as contained in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Appeals did not contain any testimony by NAHUM BERNSTEIN.

It will be noted that in the course of BERNSTEIN'S testimony he testified that a party by the name of SIMPSON, who was employed by the Harles Detective Agency, was in fact the one who actually installed the microphor and was engaged in tapping the telephone. In the course of the pre-trial to timony several of the records were played back for the benefit of the Court. Mr. SIMPSON was called upon to operate the recording machines. LLOYD FAUL STRIKER, who was attorney for the defense, requested that the gentleman who was going to operate the machines be identified. He was finally identified as HOBART R. SIMPSON and he was placed under oath by the Court. He was asked by the Court if he was requested to come by the United States Attorney, and he replied, "By Mr. Dailey," who was in fact one of the Assistant United States Attorneys in this trial. He was also asked by the Court by whom he was employed, and he replied by Mr. HARLEY, whose place of business was at 122 East 42nd Street, New York City. Mr. STRYKER asked him what kind of business they were engaged in, and Mr. SIMPSON said it was a detective agency. Mr. SIRVKER asked SIMPSON, "Is it a private detective agency and a licensed detective agency?" Mr. IRVING KAUFMAN, the Assistant United States Attorney, said, "It is not a detective agency." But in reply to a question by Mr. STRYKER as to whether Mr. HARLEY was a licensed detective, SIMPSON advised that he was in fact a licensed detective.

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(The reading of the testimony was resumed by Mr. Denny as follows):

"NAA H U M A. B E R N S T E I N, celled as a witness on behalf of the Defendants, being duly sworn,

testified as follows;

"DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. STRYKER:

"Q. Mr. Bernstein, you were a partner of Mr. Silvers? A. Silver, no "s" on it.

"Q. You were a partner of Mr. Silver? A. Yes.

"Q. How long have you been associated with this case?

THE COURT: What do you mean by associated with this case?

MR. STRYKER: I will withdraw the question. "Q. Do you now represent various insurance companies complainants in this case in connection with an investigation as to alleged frauds upon them? A. I would not say the companies were complainants in the case, but I represent the insurance companies in presenting certain widence to the United States Attorney.

"Q. Which companies are those? A. The Prudential Insurance Company of America, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the New York Life Insurance Company and the Travelers Insurance Company.

"Q. When did you begin your employment in this conconnection? A. I think it was the early summer of 1936. 3/29/94 SPI2BT5/80 FBII 339-539 5/24/93 9803Add/gel "Bernstein-direct

"Q. And you are still engaged in that, are you not? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. Would it be fair to say that you have devoted most of your time to it since that time? A. Personally?

"Q. Yes. A. No, off and on.

"Q. When did you first meet Messman? A. In the latter part of May, 1937.

"Q. That was about the time of his arrest? A. No, that was after his arrest.

"Q. You never met him antil after his arrest? A. No.

168

"Q. Which would be the latter part of May, 1937? A. Yes.

"Q. You never personally talked to Messman until that time, did you? A. That is quite right.

"Q. And in order to get on, would that also be true with regard to the other Government witnesses known as Berger, Spitz and Nelson? A. That is right.

"Q. All those men had been arrested before you ever talked to them? A. That is right.

"Q. Before that time, before May of 1937, when they were arrested, were their wires tapped? A. No. sir --

"Q. Was Messman's wire tapped? A. Prior to what date?

"Q. The date of their arrest?

"THE COURT: You have the statement made by Mr. Dailey that the Messman taps began January 21," 1937,

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"Bernstein-direct

January to April 16, 1937. You do not have to go over that.

"Q. Will you tell the Court please, what you did in connection with the securing of those wire tappings?

"THE COURT: What is important about that?

"MR. STRYKER: I will withdrew it."

THE COURT: It should be January 29, not 21. That is a mistake.

(Mr. Denney resumed the reading as follows:)

"G. Now, beginning at the time when the first telephone was tapped, did you from that time on see the reports of the stenographer and the discs that were made?

"MR. DAILEY: I Object to that. I cannot see what difference it makes.

"THE COURT: Is this gentleman to be a witness at the trial?

"MR. STRYKES: He was not at the last trial, and I cannot say.

"THE COURT: What difference does it make whether he saw the transcripts and the discs?

"MR. STRYKER: I hope to prove from this information secured that this gentleman went over various stories with various witnesses.

"THE COURT: Then ask him that.

"Q. Did you after the arrest of these men, Messman,

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"Bernstein-direct

Berger, Spitz and Nelson, talk to them on various occasions? A. At any time after the arrest?

"Q. Yes. A. Yes, I did.

"C. Did you talk to them when they were arrested? A. No, I did not.

"Q. How long after they were arrested was it when you talked to them? A. Some time after all of them had confessed. I did not speak to any of them prior to their confessions.

"Q. Do you know whether or not any of these telephone conversations were played to these men prior to the time when they confessed?

"THE COURT: I will have to restrict that question. Were you present at any time when any records were played to these men or any of them prior to their various confessions?

"THE WITNESS: No, sir.

"Q. Did you learn who it was that played those records to these witnesses, if any one did?

THE COURT: That is assuming that someone did. He could not learn unless he was there.

"MR. STRYKER: He could be told.

"THE COURT: I am not interested in heresay.

"MR. STRYKER: Just so I have my intention plain: My purpose is to pursue this in accordance with this case

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and ascertain whether or not it be a fact that the playing of these telephone talks induced their confessions and subsequently their becoming witnesses.

"THE COURT: The best way to do that would be to ask them.

"MR. STRYKER: Ask who, your Honor?

"THE COURT: The men who made the confessions. "MR. STRYKER: That is one way.

"THE COURT: That is the direct way.

"MR. STRYKER: I should imagine I would not be bound by their testimony, but I might indicate those of the Government acting with them.

"THE COURT: This witness has said no record was played to any of these men in his presence. We will accept that as a fact.

"Q. I would appreciate it if you will tell me, if his Honor allows it, whether you learned that, Just the fact, yes or no, from one of the Assistant United States Attorneys that these conversations were played to these men on their arrest or shortly thereafter?

"THE COURT: Your question assumes by putting into the witness' mouth that you learned a certain fact. That assumes it is true. I will just have to any that I do not care to hear from this witness whether anybody ever told him anything about these records, because if somebody did. it might not be the fact.

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"MR. STRYKER: I do not wish heresay, but I wish to ascertain that from which I may produce legal evidence. I will take an exception.

"Q. Mr. Bernstein, did you talk with these men about their alleged participation in these frauds and their alleged participations with the defendants?

"MR. DAILEY: I object to that because if he did talk it must have been after they confessed.

"THE COURT: He says he did not speak to any of them until they had confessed.

"Q. After that, did you talk to them?

"MR. DAILEY: That would not make any difference.

"LR. STRYKER: I submit it goes directly to the issues involved in this proceeding.

"I will withdraw the question,

"Q. Mr. Bernstein, did you personally hear these taps played regardless of whether the witnesses were present or not? A. When do you mean, any particular time?

"G. Well, from time to time after they were recorded? A. I heard some records played when they were being transcribed shortly before the trial. That was during the period prior to the actual trial when I was in the courtroom and they were playing them and the United States Attorneys were present and I was present.

"Q. Did you ever hear any of then before that? A. I don't think I did.

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"Q. Did you have the typewritten transcripts of the conversation before the trial? A. Did I have them? No.

"Q. Did you see them? A. I think I may have seen some.

"Q. When did you first begin to see them and how long did they go? A. I am not just sure when. During the course of preparing the case I may have seen a few on occasion when one of the United States Attorneys saw fit to show them to me.

"THE COURT: Referring to this exhibit, did you see any of those transcripts before or after you interviewd any of these defendants, Messman, Spits, Berger or Nelson?

"THE WITNESS: I may have seen some. I think perhpss I did.

"THE COURT: Before you interviewed them?

"THE WITNESS: Yes.

Sel As a matter of fact these transcripts were made by stenographers that you paid for, weren't they? A. Our joint firms paid for them, yes, sir.

\*Q. They were paid by you or your legal associates?A. Yes, sir.

"THE COURT: Were they stenographers in your office or outside stenographers?

THE WITNESS: The Government asked us whether we could furnish stenographers who were experienced in this

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#### "Bernstein-direct

field and we told them we would, and we turned certain girls over to the Government.

"THE COURT: They were your employees?

"THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

"THE COURT: Prior to that time?

"THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

"Q. Having in mind the answers you have just given to the Court, won't you tell me whether or not as these employees of yours recorded these conversations, they did not show them to you? A. They did not.

"Q. Did not someone whow them to you? A. No, sir. I can tell you if you want me to explain how I came to see them.

"Q. Yes, surely. A. Occasionally from time to time either Mr. D<sub>2</sub>ilev or Mr. Kaufman or one of the assistants on the case might occasionally show me a record they got, pointing out to me the facts contained in them in the course of discussing the case with them while the case was being prepared. My only knowledge of the records Came from the Assistant United States Attorney.

"Q. Where did these employees of yours transcribe their notes? A. They transcribed them --

"THE COURT: You mean, where did they do the typing?

"THE WITNESS: Right where they worked.

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## \*Bernstein-direct

"Q. Where did they dictate them and what did they do with them? A. Inspector Shea used to call for them at the end of each day. That was the arrangement and he took them to the United States Attorney's office.

"Q. Were you at the United States Attorney's office practically every day from then on to the arrest? A. No, sir.

"Q. Were you at the United States Attorney's office very frequently? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. And you were there in connection with this case, weren't you? A. That is quite right.

"Q. And you knew your employees were taking these records? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. Didn't you ask anyone to be shown these records as they came along?

"THE COURT: You are not going to cross examine. He has told you he did not see them.

"MR. STRYKER: I withdraw it. I am sorry.

"Q. Do you remember any particular records you saw? A. No. I do not.

"Q. What? A. I don't remember any particular records.

"Q. Do you remember seeing the telephone interception of February 19th between Berger and Messmen regarding a proposed visit to Mr. Weiss' office on the following dry? A. No.sir.

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#### "Bernstein-direct

"C. You never sew that? A. I don't think so. I saw veryfew records.

"Q. Did you ever see that after the arrest? A. I don't recall whether I did or not.

"Q. Now after the arrest and after these various men pleaded guilty were you even more frequently at the United States Attorney's office? A. Yes, then in the previous period.

"Q. Would it be fair, and if it would not, will you give methe fact - tell me whether you were there four days out of five during that period? A. For parts of the day, I should say.

"Q. And during those times did you talk with these people, Nelson, Ferger, Spitz and Messman? A. Occasionally I did.

"G. And you talked about the case? A. Yes, sir,

"Q. Pid you talk with them after you had read various of the telephone interceptions that the Government had shown you? A. Well, I had read a few of them; I hadn't read many. I cannot recall any particular conversation I ever read. I just have a recollection that I must have seen some of them.

"Q. Was Mr. Silver there more frequently than you? A. No, far less frequently.

"Q. Naturally in preparing the case for trial or in

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helping to prepare it, which I assume is what you were doing, you went over the various narratives of these witnesses?

"THE COURT: That is quite a recitation.

"MR. STRYKER: I will withdraw the question. "Q. Did you go over with --

"THE COURT: Did you help prepare the case for trial?

"Q. Please take that question. Did you help prepare the case for trial? A. Certain aspects of it, I did.

"Q. Did you help prepare for trial with respect to the aspects of testimonial evidence? A. To the extent that I spent most of my time culling from among the files belonging to my clients, the insurance companies, information which I thought would be valuable and which the United States Attorney requested me to get for him.

"THE COURT: Getting down to the point, what I want to know is how much of your preparation involved the testimony of these men Messman, Berger, Spitz and Nelson.

\*THE WITNESS: My only connection with their testimony was --

THE COURT: How much of your time in the preparation for trial involved them?

"THE WITNESS: Very little.

"THE COURT: What does very little mean?

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"THE WITNESS: Occasionally in the presence of the United States Attorneys I would be working with them and I would ask them, ask these witnesses, how this paper came to be signed, or when this paper was sent to the companies. That would be in the presence of the United States Attorney. That is the extent to which I helped.

"THE COURT: When you say I would ask how did this or that paper come tobe signed are you referring to papers you had taken from the miscellaneous files?

"THE WITNESS: I am referring to the papers in the files relating to their cases which we had from the insurance companies.

"Q. Did you or did you not talk with these four men regarding the testimony they would give at the trial? A. Yes, regarding those aspects of their testimony.

"Q. Did you do that on one or more occasions? A. On more than one.

"Q. On a great many? A. The trial briefs were soon completed. It was over a period of a few weeks.

"Q. Would it be correct to say that over a period of three or four weeks you talked with them practically every day regarding the testimony they would give at the trial of the present defendants? A. Not practically every day.

"G. About four days out of five? A. I wouldn't say that.

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# "Bernstein-direct

"Q. Three out of five? A. Something like that.

"Q. And during that period you did talk to them about their testimony? A. I did.

"Q. Did you go over with these witnesses the various record papers that your clients had, such as proofs of claim? A. Yes.

"Q. And would it be fair to assume that you did that thoroughly?

"THE COURT: You wouldn't expect him to say he didn't do it thoroughlyy.

"Q. And that means you went overall of the proofs of olaim that finally were sorted out as being exhibits which you thought were relevant to this issue? A. That is right.

"Q. And that would include Exhibit 210, namely, the proof of claim signed by Messman and Berger, one signature being dated February 20th and the other February 22nd. You remember that exhibit? A. Yes, I remember it.

"Q. And you went over that? A. I don't remember specifically going over it, but I assume I did.

"Q. From the practice which you followed would it be a fair statement?

"THE COURT: He says it is likely that he did.

"Q. When you went over that exhibit, did you also not go over the tap of the telephone call which was intercepted on the 19th of February and which indicated that these two

86 jk "Bernstein-direct men among themselves had prepared or intended to go down to Mr. Weiss' office on the following day?

"THE COURT: Mr. Stryker meant to say in his question, assuming that you saw that exhibit, did you see in connection with it the transcript of the telephone tap to which he has alluded.

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"Q. Will you take the question as amended by the Court. A. I don't remember whether I did or not; I doubt it very much.

"Q. Would you say that at some time you had these transcripts of these telephone interceptions with you when you talked to the witnesses? A. No, not while speaking to the witnesses. I say I was occasionally shown these transcripts, a few of them, not many; and I cannot remember right now any of them specifically.

"Q At the time these interceptions were made you regarded that as proper practice? A. 'Certainly.

"Q. Therefore, there was not feeling, there was no reason why you would refrain ---

"THE COURT: Are you cross examining the witness? "MR. STRYKER: I don't know. Do you think I am? "THE COURT: Yes.

"MR. STRYKER: Then I will withdrew it.

"Q. Did these men tell you that they had heard these telephone conversations ployed to them?

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"THE COURT: Meaning these four named men?

"IR. STRYKER: Yes, sir, I am doing that to save time.

"Q. The ones you have spoken of so often? A. No, sir.

"Q. Is this the fact, that at no time during these weeks of preparation of these witnesses, neither you hor they mentioned the wire taps, is that right? A. No, that is not right. You asked whether they said they had any played to them. We never discussed that. They had already confessed.

"Q. Did they talk about the wire taps? A. I don't recall any conversation about the wire taps; there might have been. It was a matter everybody thought quite proper. I may have seen some of them, but I don't remember discussing the contents of any of them. I believe I was present at some conferences in the office among the District Attorneys.

"THE COURT: You don't mean you cannot separate the District Attorneys from the defendants?

"THE WITNESS: No. Sometimes defendants were present and I cannot deparate them.

"Q. What is your best recollection as to whether or not at anytime you talked over with any of these four men, Messman, Berger, Nelson and Spitz, the fact of the wire tapping or the contents or substance of the wire taps; did you or did you not discuss those things at any time with

n-direct , I am not sure. ny it, would you? A. No, I would

ge the Harley Detective Agency hine? A. I hired the apparatus

you remember, about January, it was required. u remember? **1.** I think it was

\_\_\_\_, 1936, did you use them then?

A. Yes.

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"Q. Where did you use the Harley people in August, 1936? A. We had their apparatus installed at 280 Broadway.

"Q. This was the Kipnis office? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. Was that done with the assistance of the United States Government or the police? A. We did it ourselves.

"Q. Mr. Shee was not quite equal to that. Was that a machine designed to overhear or take down telephone conversations, as well as recording conversations in a room?

"THE COURT: You are way beyond me. I didn't know there was any machine that took anything down.

"MR. STRYKER: Strike it out.

"Q. This Harley Detective Agency rented you a machine? A. That is right.

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"Q. What kind of a machine was it? A. It was a phonograph recording machine upan which you can record conversations from any source that are led into the machine. Any wire that led into the machine would be recorded.

BY THE COURT:

"Q. That is not the same as the Dictsphone? A. There may os a dictaphone on the other end and the conversations on the dictaphone would be recorded in this machine.

"Q. What was in Kipnis's office, what kind of a machine? A. There was a microphone on the wall and that led up into another room on the floor above, and all conversations that were had in the room could be recorded on that phonograph apparatus.

BY MR. STRYKER:

"Q. Was there also something connected with the telephone? A. The telephone itself was connected to that machine. In Kipnis's office there was a phone, and the phone company installed an extension of that phone on the fifth floor, and that extension telephone was placed into the machine.

"Q. This machine would do two things, it would record what people said in a room without reference to telephone wires? A. That is right.

"Q. And as it recorded them it would place the conver-

#### 90 jk "Bernstein-direct

sations on a disc very much like singing them to a gramophone record? A. That is right.

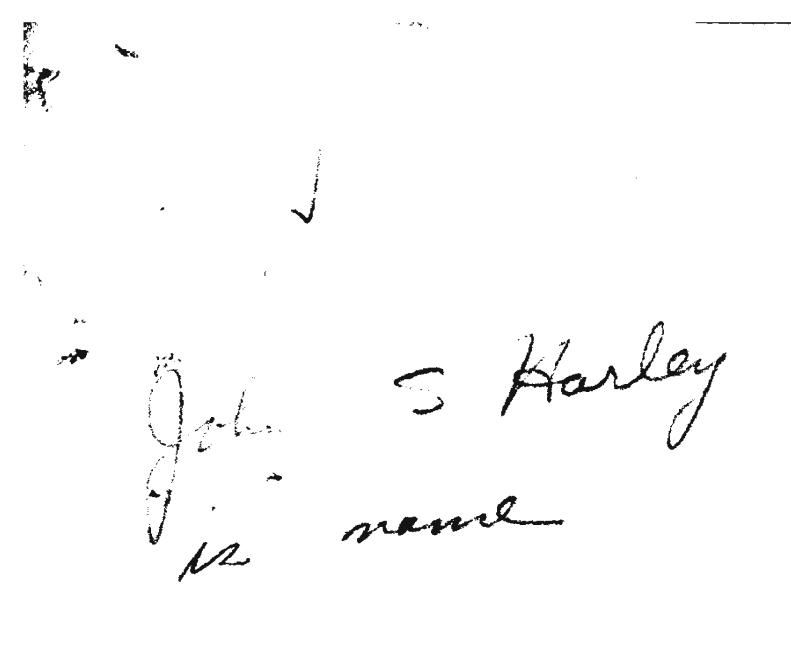
"Q. It had another function, it was in some way connected with the telephone? A. That is right.

"Q. How was it connected with the telephone? A. The phone company had installed an extension phone on the fifth floor so that a person making a call on the fourth floor in Kipnis's office, that conversation could be listened into on the extension on the fifth floor, and that Extension was hooked up with the recording apparatus so it could also be recorded on the discs while being listened to on the extension phone.

"Q. The result was that incoming and outgoing calls on the telephone in that office were intercepted on that machine and recorded on it? A. No, only those were recorded that Mr. Kipnis arranged in advance should be recorded. Very few were recorded.

"Q. Such as were desired to be listened to were overheard through the instrumentality of this machine which was attached to the telephone and which in turn recorded on a disc what was heard, is that right? A. Exactly, that is right.

"Q. Was the same kind of machine that was used there in August, 1936, in Kipnis's office, was that the same type or kind as was used in January, 1937? A. Well, I don't



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know. I am not familiar with that. It was obtained from the same people.

"Q. So far as you know, it was the same? A. So far as I know it was the same.

"Q. Did the Harley Detective Agency furnish you in August, 1936, the records of these talks, whatever number there were, I think somebody said about ten, taken in the Kipnis office in August, 1936? A. Yes.

Q. Did they do the same thing in January, 1937?
A. I understand they did not. I understand it was altogether different.

"Q. I am speaking of what you remember. A. No, they did not.

"Q. What do you mean by different? In August, they gave you the discs so you could hear them? A. Yes.

"Q. And you had a machine so you could hear the discs played? A. That is right.

"Q. That was in August? A. Yes.

\*Q. Did you continue to have that reproducing mechanism in your office in January, 1937? A. No.

"Q. Where was that done then? A. I am not sure. I think the United States Attorneys had one.

"Q. What became of the one you used in August, 1936? A. We returned all the apparatus back to John S. Harley just as soon as we were finished with our investigation.

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That was prior to the time we brought the evidence to the United States Attorney's office.

"Q. when this recording began to take place in January, 1937, naturally as a lawyer you were interested in knowing about that? A. Certainly.

"Q. Did you ask anyone about that or have them played off to you? A. Certainly not. I spent most of my time with the United States Attorney. Nobody was playing them.

"Q. I am not cross examining ---

"THE COURT: You mean not very much. I want to get the facts as much as you do.

\*MR. STRYKER: If I seem to cross examine, it is unfortunate and when your Honor thinks I trespass, if you will indicate, I will bow to your decision at once.

"Q. Was this machine used in August of 1936, or a similar type to the machine used in the Midtown Hosiery, 132 East 28th Street, Friedman's place?

"THE COURT: If you made a comparison you may state. Did you? A. I looked at the two machines and they looked alike. "Q. As far as you know they were the same? A. As far as I know they looked alike.

"Q. And did that machine in Friedman's place, the Midtown Hosiery, 132 East 38th Street, did that record

Bernstein-direct Might Bernstein-direct Might Conversations intercepted? Silver 5 (MHE COURT: If you know. Mathematic same way.

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eviation. When was that used? A. Somewhere around the mummer of 1936.

in FQ. Now, Mr. Bernstein, let me ask you this: Your interest in hearing the results of these interceptions was not any less, was it, in January and the sudceeding months of 1937, then it was in August, 1936?

"THE COURT: You don't want him to compare his respective interests, do you? You want facts.

"MR. STRYKER: I want to probe his memory and refresh it. Sometimes you may have to ask a question of that kind. If your Honor thinks it is objectionable, I will withdraw it.

"Q. Another point: Is it or is it not a fact that the information you revealed to Inspector Shea when he dalled at your office, I think he said in December, 1936, did that information include the Stenographic transcripts of these conversations overheard or recorded by this machine in August, 1936? A. Yes, it did.

"Q. All of them, did it not? A. Everything. "CROBS EXAMINATION BY MR. DAILEY:

"Q. Mr. Bernstein, tell us how your firm and the other firm became interested in this investigation? A. The firm



Other law firm

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of Hodges, Reavis, Pantaleoni & Downey and our own firm, Silver & Bernstein, were jointly retained to investigate the insurance disability frauds. We Proceeded to obtain evidence of the activities of people involved in the "Yrauds. When we had gathered all our evidence together in the form of statements and documentary proof and actual recorded conversations proving the fraud in operation we ouse to Mr. Lamar Hardy and yourself, United States Attorneys, with officials of the insurance companies and "presented you with all that evidence. Then Inspector Shea "Was assigned by Mr. Hardy and we were asked if we would turn over all our records and files and we gave complete access to those records and files to the Government and " Mr. Hardy said he wanted me and Mr. Silver, if possible, to come to "the United States Attorney's office and aid in the Reparation of these cases. We told Mr. Hardy that Mr. Silver's time could not be spent to any great extent in "Whis, but I would spend such time as I could in aiding them.

"Q. And since that time you have been assisting the United States Attorney? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. You testified you never talked to Messman, Nelson, "Berger and Spitz, until after they had confessed? A. That is correct.

"Q. Did your conversations with them thereafter have to do with the - if you know - have to do with the development of new avenues of research or more detailed statements 95 jk "Bernstein-cross

of the testimony they had already given?

"MR. STRYK"R: It seems to me that is a conclusion that won't help us.

"THE COURT: What he means is, did it have to do with this case or other cases. Vere you talking about this case or others, is that what you mean?

"MR. DAILEY: I will withdraw that question and ask this question:

"Q. Had the witnesses with whom you had conferred already given a complete confession of their part in the crime at the time you spoke to them?

"THE COURT: "he witness could not by any stretch of imagination answer that. How does he know whether the confession was complete or not?

"LP. DAILEY: I will withdraw the question. No further questions."

"THE COURT: We will resume Monday morning, gentlemen, at 10.30.

MR. LOEB: If your Honor please, may I at this thime, pursuant to a conversation I had with Mr. Failey yesterday, respectfully ask that the defendant Rubin be paroled in the custody of his attorney of record?

MR. DAILEY: I have no objection. It has been represented to me that it is either that or go to jail, and he has always been available to the United States Attorney

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whenever we wanted him; so I have no objection to his continuing his parole.

THE COURT: Then let us have it understood that there will be no change, but of course the United States Attorney reserves the right to call it to the attention of the Court if he deems necessary.

MR. LCEB: Yes.

MR. DAILEY: May I say something, your Honor? In glancing over the testimony of Dr. Messman, which is quite a bit, your Honor will recall that a great deal, almost half of it, if not more, was taken up with the cross examination of the mathematical perjury, which never added up very much.

THE COURT: On the 19th of February?

MR. DAILEY: Yes. And I do not think these gentlemen will have any interest in it at all, end I was wondering perhaps if we could not save time by celling Dr. Messman instead of reading all this cross examinetion, which was cross examination in connection with the other trial, into the record.

THE COURT: My suggestion would be this, gentlemen: Is that the only sopy of Dr. Messman's testimony that is available, the one you hold in your hand, Mr. Dailey?

MR. DAILFY: I imagine the stenographers

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office got up additional copies.

THE COURT: Well, would you be willing to lend that copy to defendants' counsel if they return it to you?

MR. DAILEY: Yes.

THE COURT: I suggest that you gentlemen, one or two of you, run over Dr. Messman's testimony between now and Mondey, and the chances are that you will find that you will agree entirely with what Mr. Dailey says. There is a great deal of repititious and unnecessary matter, and perhaps we can save time by having Messman on the stand. I suggest that you look at it.

(Adjourned to Monday, May 27, 1940, at 10.30 o'clock A. M. )

Arthur John S. Ha Min , de matallation

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA VS. DR. MAXIMILIAN GOLDSTEIN, et al.

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New York, May 27, 1940; 10.30 A.M.

HEARING RESUMED.

MR. DAILEY: Would your Honor adjourn the sentence of Joseph J. Weiss for a week? I have not had much opportunity to talk to him, and I understand the Probation Department is not ready either.

> THE COURT: A week from today? The 3rd? MR. DAILEY: The 3rd of June, yes, sir. THE COURT: All right, gentlemen.

(Mr. Denney resumed the reading as follows:) "N A H U M A. B E R N S T E I N, resumed the stand: "REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. STRYKER:

"Q. Will you please tell me the name, and if you have it, the address of the man who installed whatever instrument was installed on or in the telephone in that Kipnis and Friedman office. Do you know that? A. Yes.

"Q. Who was it? A. It was Mr. Arthur Simpson of John S. Harley, Incorporated.

"MR. STRYKER: Is he here?

"MR. DAILEY: No, he is not. I think Mr. Bernstein knows.

"MR. STRYKER: I suggest that I defer pressing

# "Bernstein-redirect

the motion and request your Honor to defer decision until I can get the best evidence of this matter.

\*THE COURT: Mr. Bernstein is an attorney and I think we can rely on his statement. If he knows and is able to explain this instrument he will say so, and if he cannot, I would expect him to say/that.

"Q. Were you present when this device was placed in this telephone instrument? A. Yes, I was.

"Q. Give me as a lawyer your best statement of what the instrument looked like and where you saw it placed. *R*. You are speaking of the instrument in the room or the recording instrument?

"THE COURT: Tell us what all the mechanical setup consisted of within the room.

"THE WITNESS: In Mr. Kipnis' room on the wall there was a microphone. That microphone would pick up all of the talk in that room."

THE COURT: May I interrupt for a minute? Are we getting into now the listening device in 280 Broadway?

MR. DAILEY: Yes, I think so.

THE COURT: Now, is there any use being made of the room conversations in this present case?

> MR. DAILEY: Yes, that will be gone into. (The reading of the testimony was resumed as

## \*Bernstein-redirect

follows):

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"From that microphone a pair of wires ran up to the fifth floor. Those wires ---

"THE COURT: Was that one floor above?

"THE WITNESS: One floor above. Kipnis' room was on the fourth floor.

"Q. Go ahead. A. Mr. Simpson installed those wires. They had nothing to do with the telephone. They were hooked on to the microphone and ran across the courtyard and up into the upstairs room. Those wires were attached to a switching device in the upstairs room, they were on terminals, and when the switch on the switching device was turned to these terminals it would make a connection with the recording machine.

"The recording machine consisted of an amplifier. I don't know the nature of it, except it is for the purpose of amplifying the sound. And from the amplifier they ran on to turn-tables, there were two of them, so that at the conclusion of one record, the other one would start and you had an overlapping conversation at the end.

"Q. I would like to cover each point. What you are now talking about is something separate and distinct from the telephone wire? A. Entirely distinct.

"Q. Now, what other device ---

"THE COURT: Have you told us all about that?

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Bernstein-redirect

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"THE WITNESS: That is the complete hookup as I know it, of the microphone. The room conversations could be recorded regardless of the telephone as if there was no telephone in existence.

"Q. That device would pick up the conversation of a person present in the room talking over the phone? A. Yes, one-half of the conversation.

"Q. Yes, I am confining myself to that. A. It could do it, but as a practical matter, it did not because as soon as the telephone went on, if the people wanted to record the telephone conversation they would have to disconnect the microphone, and then if the telephone conversation was recorded you would get both sides of that conversation.

"Q. Did this microphone or not pick up and record through the discs or through earphones to stenographers all conversations in the room, including at least the conversation of any person in the room who talked through the telephone? A. It did not, as a matter of fact. It had the potentialities of doing it. If they operated on that basis they could, but they didn't do it.

"Q. You weren't there all the time? A. No.

"Q. I mean, who would know what happened when you weren't there, Simpson? A. Miss Schwartz would know more than anybody. dp 5

"Bernstein-redirect

"Q. Was she employed by you? A. By us.

"Q. She is available in the event that we want to call her? A. Yes.

"Q. Now, let me ask this question: Is Dictaphone the proper name for it? A. Microphone.

"Q. Over and above that, were there any other instrumentalities of any kind in that room? A. No, not in that room.

> "THE COURT: You are speaking of the fifth floor? "MR. STRYKER: The lower floor.

"Q. That would be the fourth floor? A. The fourth floor, yes.

"Q. Were there any instrumentalities of any kind fixed to, attached to or inserted in any telephone instrument on the fourth floor? A. No.

"Q. Were there any instrumentalities of any kind affixed to a telephone on the fifth floor? A. Yes.

"Q. Please tell us exactly what those were? A. You must first understand that the telephone on the fifth floor was an extension of the telephone on the fourth floor that was installed by the telephone company.

". Let me get that. We all have extensions in our cffices from one room to another. Now, was this what we understand as the ordinary extension, in other words, the wire was extended but instead of being extended to another

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prom as the same floor, it was run up the fifth floor? A. Exactly that, the ordinary extension.

werg. What was done of your knowledge with that extension belephone? A. I don't know the technical way in which it was done, but the wire that runs into the ear mechanism, what it is you hold in your hand.

rould ret "THE COURT: The receiver.

The second second

marse "THE WITNESS: The receiver, was connected to emother set of terminals on the machine.

"Q. You were talking about what the Judge says we all understand as the receiver. A. That is the idea.

"Q. And you were speaking about the receiver on the fifth floor? A. That is right.

"Q. Was something put in or on that receiver? A. Semething was put on that receiver.

"Q. What was that thing? A. That is the technical part I don't know.

"Q. Did you see it put on? A. I may have, but I didn't understand it.

<sup>B</sup>Q. I just want to see if we can save time without getting the technical man. Was something put on?

"THE COURT: What did it do?

"THE WITNESS: So that any conversation coming over that telephone, if he wanted it to, could be recorded on the recording machines, provided you threw the switch

dp 7 "Bernstein-redirect off the microphone and switched it on the telephone.

"Q. Then there was a device of some kind on that receiver, on the telephone extension on the fifth floor, which was so constituted, without trying to state how, through electrical processes, was so constituted that a person other than a person holding the receiver to his ear, could receive the messages which came over that wire to the person holding the receiver to his ear; is that right? A. That is right.

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"Q. With what was that device connected? A. With a switching device.

Q. Can you give me a better description than that? A. Yes, it was essentially four terminals, two to the microphone and two to the telephone extension, so if you switch to the terminal of the microphone, the microphone conversation would be fed to the recording machine, and if you wanted the telephone conversation you would have to disconnect that and switch it to the other.

"Q. There was a device on this receiver connected with an instrument which by the mere throwing of a switch would enable an additional machine known as a recording device to record the messages that came over that telephone to that extension receiver. Is that a fair statement? A. That is true.

"Q. You, I take it, do not have personal knowledge of

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what was done there when you were not there? A. Only what the practice was. We had a regular practice.

"Q. But you would not have knowledge of what was done other than what people reported to you? A. Except when I was there.

"Q. You were not there for extended periods? A. No, from time to time I would drop in.

"Q. My question is directed to this machine. You Tropped in from time to time? A. Yes.

\*Q. That would be a few minutes? A. Sometimes longer.
\*Q. This instrument was on all day long? A. No. You see, the instrument would only come on when a conversation
was arranged for in advance, and we generally knew in advance when there was to be a conversation.

"Q. The instrument was in the receiver all the time? A. Yes, but we didn't listen to all conversations.

"Q. The instrument continued in the telephone receiver from the time it was placed in it until it was taken out, is that right? A. Not the recording instrument. The wires, yes.

"Q. This thing that was put inside the receiver, that remained continuously in the receiver until it was taken out? A. That is right.

"Q. When was it put in and when taken out? A. I don't know the exact date. I should judge it was put in in the

Man 4 woman who monitored

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summer of 1936, and ran for perhaps a month or two thereafter.

"Q. A month or two? A. Yes.

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"Q. During that month or two, whichever it was, there were very many hours of the day when you personally were not there and don't know what transpired there from your own knowledge. Is that fair? A. Yes, except let me point out that it was only occasionally that any conversations were recorded. We knew a conversation was coming. For instance, I would receive a phone call that a conversation was to be had.

"Q. You were describing what you tell us was the system you instituted as to the use of this? A. No. Although I was not there very frequently, I was there a great deal when the conversations were taken down. Sometimes a few days would elapse without a conversation.

"Q. When you tell us what was done there in your absence you were speaking of orders and directions or instructions you gave about a system? A. When I was not there, yes.

<sup>N</sup>Q. Miss Schwartz was the lady who was there throughout the time this instrument was on? A. Yes.

"Q. And Mr. Simpson, is that the name of the man we had in the last trial? A. Yes.

"Q. He was there? A. Yes.

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"Q. Now of your own knowledge other than what was reported to you by those two persons, do you know what, if any, conversations which came through the telephone and an through this instrumentality were recorded? A. Do I know which ones were recorded, you say?

"Q. Of your own knowledge. A. I would say I know most of them of my own knowledge.

"Q. I am talking of your own knowledge. A. I under-

"Q. I don't question you saw what was reported to you, but your knowledge goes to that only. A. I was present when most of the conversations were had.

"THE COURT: Did you listen to the conversations?

"THE WITNESS: Yes, you could hear it right off the record.

"Q. I would like to clear this up. Other than those you personally listened in to, you had no knowledge other than what was reported to you as to what was done or overheard or reported through that instrument at times when you were not present. Is that a fair statement? A. That is correct.

"Q. Now were certain stenographic reports or transcripts furnished to you of conversations overheard in this way? A. Yes.

"Q. Where with reference to this receiving instrument

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which had this device in it were the stenographers?

"THE COURT: I want to know whether you were talking about the conversations recorded through the microphone as well as the conversations recorded through the telephone.

"MR. STRYKER: I will try to make that clear. "Q. Eliminating from your thought and from my question for the moment conversations heard on the extension wire from the microphone, let us leave those out for the moment. Is it a fact that stenographic notes or reports of the conversations coming over that wire and through that instrument other than the microphone were written out and furnished you?

"THE COURT: In other words, you were talking about the telephone taps?

A. That is correct.

"Q. Now, a transcript of those were given you? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. About how many of them were there? A. I don't know offhand.

"Q. Give us your best recollection, twenty? A. About that, perhaps.

"MR. STRYKER: As to the documents to which the witness has just referred, I should think my motion was clearly tenable. dp 12

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"THE COURT: Are you renewing your motion as to transcripts of telephone conversations?

"MR. STRYKER: Yes, sir.

"THE COURT: what have you to say as to that, Mr. Dailey?

"MR. DAILEY: Two Judges, and I think three in this court, have held that such conversations having been intercepted do not contitute telephone taps within the meaning of Section 605. I believe two of those cases to which I have referred are now on appeal before the Circuit Court of Appeals to ascertain whether they are telephone taps. So far as the Government is concerned, we do not feel they are taps. If they are taps certainly Mr. Stryker should have made available to him the contents of those messages.

"THE COURT: Why aren't they telephone taps?

"MR. DAILEY: Because it is done, for one reason, with the consent of the person who is a subscriber to the telephone. He knew all about it.

"THE COURT: That goes to the question of consent, but physically they are telephone taps.

"MR. DAILEY: No more than when you tell your secretary to pick up a telephone and listen to a conversation you were having with someone outside.

"THF COURT: I simply want to get the mechanical

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operation straight. Mechanically they are taps, whether they are authorized is quite apart from the question I am patting to you.

"MR. DAILEY: Yes, in that way, I would say they are taps.

"THE COURT: What is the difference between those and other taps?

"MR. DAILEY: In the ordinary tap neither party knows anything about it. Somebody without authority puts in an instrument.

"THE COURT: Your position is based on the ground that Kipnis consented, is that it?

"MR. DAILEY: I assume that is the only distinction between the two.

"THE COURT: I just want to know that I understand it. You say he consented to this and his consent is to be differentiated from the consent discussed by Mr. Justice Roberts.

"MR. DAILEY: That is right.

"MR. STRYKER: Your Honor has clarified the situation and I gather that it now gets to the point that clearly these things we are talking about, these telephones interceptions are indicated, and we are entitled to them, unless we are not entitled to them by reason of the word consent.

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"THE COURT: Yes.

"MR. STRYKER: On that point maybe you will hear me for a moment.

"THE COURT: Surely."

MR. DAILEY: I wonder if we would save time by eliminating this, because those were finally turned over, you know.

THE COURT: Yes, that is true.

Is it satisfactory not to read all this colloquy?

MR. YOUNG: Yes. I think we can agree that the colloquy be omitted at this point.

(The reading of the testimony was resumed as follows):

"Q. Now, Mr. Bernstein, so I will once and for all have it clear, were there any other instrumentalities of any kind in that office on the fourth or fifth floor other than the normal instrumentalities of the telephone company? A. Not other than I have described.

"Q. Did this instrument that was connected with this disc in the telephone receiver, was that the same type of mechanism for recording conversations as was used in connection with all the other or subsequent telephone taps on Messman's wire and the other ones?

"THE COURT: I don't quite understand your question. There was one recording device which consisted of dp 15 "Bernstein-redirect

the ordinary phonographic disc.

"MR. STRYKER: Then I will withdraw it. Mr. Bailey has handed me a telephone talk on January 12, 1937, at 12:30 between Louis Kaplan and B. Friedman. Is that right?

> "MR. DAILEY: Alter Kaplan comes in here, too. "THE COURT: Kaplan and Friedman.

"MR. STRYKER: Yes, sir. As I go along perhaps it would be more orderly to have each one marked for identification.

\*(Marked Weiss Exhibit C for identification.)

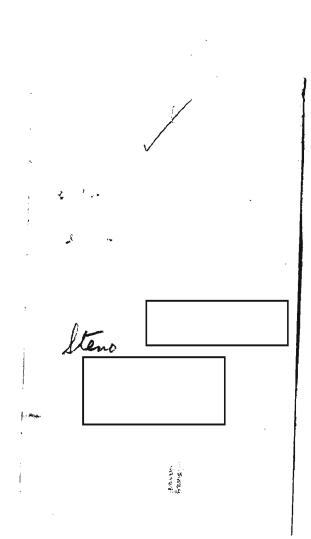
"MR. STRYKER: Mr. Dailey also hands me a telephone transcript of a conversation taken September 16, 1936, 12:32 P.M., between Norman Lefkowitz and Benjamin Friedman.

"(Marked Weiss Exhibit D for identification.)

"MR. STRYKER: I am also handed a telephone interception and recording of it on November 21, 1936, between Harry Kipnis and Mannie Goodman at 11:13 A. M., and Barney Chalfin.

"(Marked Weiss Exhibit E for identification.)

"MR. STRYKER: I am next handed a transcript of a telephone conversation taken at 2:32 P. M., September 2, 1936, between Kipnis, Seligsberg, Goldman and Barney Chalfin.





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"(Marked Weiss Exhibit F for identification.)

"MR. STRYKER: I am also handed a transcript of a telephone conversation dated November 7, 1936, at 2:00 P.M. between Alter Kaplan and Benjamin Friedman.

"(Marked Weiss Exhibit G for identification.)

"MR. STRYKER: Also a telephone conversation dated September 15, 1936, 5:33 P.M., between Harry Kipnis and J. J. Weiss.

"(Marked Weiss Exhibit H for identification.)

"MR. STRYKER: Also a telephone conversation February 1, 1937.

"MR. BERNSTEIN: Who was the conversation between?

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<sup>n</sup>MR. STRYKER: Between Benjamin Friedman and Norman Lefkowitz.

"(Marked Weiss Exhibit I for identification.)

"MR. STRYKER: Also transcript of a telephone communication dated December 14, 1936, Benjamin Friedman and Alter Kaplan, 1:41 P. M.

"(Marked Weiss Exhibit J for identification.)

"MR. DAILEY: Perhaps you better inquire as to this one.

"Q. Mr. Bernstein, I am handed a transcript, the heading is, Conversation Harry Kipnis and Dr. Messman, taken in shorthand by Ruth P. Lehnoff, January 2, 1936. It doesn't state whether it is a telephone communication or

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not. A. That is a telephone communication taken under entirely different circumstances.

"Q. Can you tell me the circumstances? A. Yes. Kipnis was in our law office, and to establish the truth of what he was telling us he said, 'I can call Dr. Messman on the telephone,' and he took our regular office telephone, and our young lady in the office was listening in on the extension and took it down.

"Q. Did she intercept the message between Messman and the man in your office? A. I don't know about that.

"Q. She took down what came over the wire? A. Yes.

"MR. STRYKER: I ask to have it marked for identification.

"(Marked Weiss Exhibit K for identification.)

"MR. STRYKER: I don't know what the practice is as to a short morning recess, your Honor.

"THE COURT: I don't approve of them. If I take a recess for ten minutes you will not be back here for a long time.

"MR. STRYKER: Well, anyhow, that is my first point. My second point is that I can save a great deal of time by going over these now and I think I should have five or ten minutes to look at these documents which I never saw before.

"THE COURT: You just sit down and look at them.

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As I say, if I should say we will have a ten-minute recess, you will show up at about one o'clock. I will wait until you examine them.

"MR. STRYKER: All right, sir.

"(Mr. Stryker examines papers.)

"MR. STRYKER: The Exhibits are C to K, inclusive, and there are nine of them.

"THE CLERK: Correct.

"Q. Now, Mr. Bernstein --

"MR. DAILEY: May I make another statement? I have here some eight or ten more telephone conversations which have been handed me which I did not have in the file, conversations which the Government considers negligible, but which we will turn over for inspection.

"MR. STRYKER: Perhaps they could be marked and I will go along and look at them later.

"THE COURT: Why not look at them at noon time and have such marked as you wish."

MR. DAILEY: I think that was the time we turned over all these telephone conversations.

(At this point Mr. Dailey turned over certain documents to defendants' counsel.)

THE COURT: If you wish to make a note in this record, perhaps I can help you.

Weiss Exhibit C for identification is the talk

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of January 12, 1937, between Kaplan and Friedman. Weiss Exhibit D for identification is a talk on September 16, 1936, between Norman Lefkowitz and Benjamin Friedman. Weiss Exhibit E for identification is a talk on November 21, 1936, between Kipnis, Goodman and Chalfin. Exhibit F for identification is a talk of September 2, 1936, between Kipnis and Seligsberg. Exhibit G for identification is one of November 7, 1936, between Kaplan and Benjamin Friedman. Exhibit H for identification is one of September 15, 1936, between Kipnis and J. J. Weiss; is that correct?

MR. DAILEY: That is right.

THE COURT: Exhibit I for identification is one of February 1, 1937, between Friedman and Norman Lefkowitz. Exhibit J for identification is one of December 14, 1936, between Benjamin Friedman and Kaplan. Exhibit K for identification is a tap of January 2 -- I must be wrong -January 2, 1936. That does not sound right.

MR. NATHAN: That is the date on the exhibit.

THE COURT: That is Kipnis and Messman in Bernstein's office, I think. But the date seems wrong. Is the date right?

MR. DAILEY: That should be 1937.

MR. NATHAN: It appears in Exhibit K for identification, your Honor, as January 2, 1936, at 5:40 P.M.

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MR. DAILEY: I suggest that Mr. Nathan change it on there now. May I, with the consent of the other people, write down --

THE COURT: Well, you gentlemen have no objection, do you, to changing it to 1937, because I think it is confusing to refer to it as January 2, 1936.

MR. DAILEY: If you want to object, Mr. Young, to its being altered, you can do so.

THE COURT: Exhibit B for identification was a wire tap of February 1, 1937, and that has to do with an appointment at the office of J. J. Weiss on February 20, 1937. That is correct, is it? That was a subject of very considerable comment.

MR. NATHAN: May we have a ruling at this time, your Honor, in reference to this list of exhibits which run from Defendants' Exhibit B to K for identification on the other hearing; that after having gone over them, to find which, if any, of them are deemed material in this hearing, that we have the privilege of marking those for identification on this hearing?

THE COURT: Oh, surely.

MR. NATHAN: It is impossible to go through them now.

THE COURT: That is the purpose of turning them over to you now, so that you may acquaint yourself with

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them and take any action that you deem proper.

MR. NATHAN: Does your Honor want us to do it now or at any time during the hearing?

THE COURT: Oh, at any time during the hearing, I think.

MR. DAILEY: Your Honor, I am also turning over Weiss' Exhibit L for identification.

THE COURT: I thought that was included.

MR. DAILEY: I do not think you referred to it; I am not sure.

THE COURT: I meant to. Perhaps I did not. I think Exhibit L consists of 24 transcripts of telephone conversations from October 16, 1936, to February 18, 1937, inclusive.

MR. NATHAN: And the same ruling is made as to that, your Honor?

THE COURT: Oh, yes, of course. That is the purpose of it.

(The reading was resumed as follows):

"Q. Did you receive these Exhibits C fo K for identification, inclusive, being nine in number? A. Yes.

"Q. Who handed them to you, your own girl? A. I never received these specific papers but ones like them.

"Q. If you didn't receive these papers, you received copies of them? A. Yes, sir.

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"Q. And also would that be true with regard to Exhibit A for identification, being a room conversation - it is Goldstein, Exhibit A for identification. A. Yes, sir.

"Q. Now, after you received these documents, did you talk to anyone about them, did you read them? A. Yes, sir, I read them.

"Q. Each and all of them? A. No.

"Q. Did you not read the transcripts which were handed to you? A. No, I only read those that they told me had something damaging in them.

"Q. Someone read them before you did and told you that? A. The girls told that.

"Q. Did Silver participate in that? A. Yes.

"Q. And he sometimes read those which you did not read? A. I don't know.

"Q. Did he report to you and did you act on his report? A. No, we would discuss these matters together and the matters we thought damaging --

"G. You discussed the damaging matters? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. Did you take any further steps with reference to the persons whom you thought had been damaged one way or another by these talks? A. No, just continued on in the same way.

"Q. You continued on in searching for information? A. No, the whole thing consisted of conversations. That

dp 23 "Bernstein-redirect is all there was.

"Q. Did you later talk with Mr, Kaplan, Mr. Friedman -I won't go over them - with all the other participants in these conversations? A. No, sir.

<sup>n</sup>Q. Did you talk with any of them? A. Mr. Friedman and Mr. Kipnis we discussed in the office.

"Q. After you received these documents, did you discuss them with all or any of the persons mentioned in the documents? A. Only the people working with us.

<sup>a</sup>Q. Who were they? A. Mr. Hodges, Mr. Kipnis and Mr. Friedman.

"Q. Mr. Friedman was in your employ? A. He was not in our employ, he was working on this.

"Q. In whose employ was he? A. He was acting more or less as informer.

"Q. He was paid money by somebody? A. Yes.

"Q. By who? A. We paid him.

"Q. Beginning when and ending when? "THE COURT: Is it Friedman or Kipnis? "THE WITNESS: Both.

"Q. Let us take Friedman first. When did you first begin to pay him and in what amount?

"THE COURT: What relevancy has that?

"MR. STRYKER: I propose to connect it. I will withdraw the question for the moment.

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"Q. You did talk over with these two men who were being paid money by you, Kipnis and Friedman, you did discuss, did you not, the contents of the documents which I have offered for identification this morning? A. We knew the contents.

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"Q. My question -- A. We discussed matters concerning it, not the actual contents.

"Q. You had the documents in your possession? A. That is right.

"Q. And after you had them you talked to some extent about the contents with, among other people, Friedman and Kipnis? A. That is right.

"THE COURT: Let me understand you. Did you discuss with them the matters which were alluded to in the documents, or did you discuss with them the documents as such to the extent that the matters referred to in the documents were thereby revealed. Do I make the distinction clear? Were you discussing events or the contents of papers?

"THE WITNESS: We were discussing events.

"Q. Were you discussing events which were referred to directly or indirectly in the papers? A. No, we were discussing what further steps to take, but the events in the papers had already happened.

"Q. You did discuss with these men the further steps

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to be taken after you had read these telephonic transcripts? A. That is right.

"Q. And in discussing what further steps were to be taken or you thought should be taken you had in mind, did you not, what you had read in these telephonic transcripts? A. I always had it in my mind, Mr. Stryker. I did not forget them.

"Q. Did you have the contents, the substance of what is contained in these telephonic interceptions in your mind when you discussed with either Kipnis or Friedman or anyone else, the further steps you deemed wise to be taken?

"THE COURT: I think I ought to caution you that Mr. Stryker has in mind to direct your attention to the real source of your information. Was the source of your information a series of transactions which you were familiar with independent of these papers or was it not?

"THE WITNESS: The source of our knowledge was completely independent of these papers. They merely gave corroboration to what we knew already existed.

"Q. Now, Mr. Bernstein, you paid money to have these things recorded, didn't you? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. Were they or not of any use to you in the investigation?

> "THE COURT: How is that going to help you? "MR. STRYKER: I withdraw it.

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"Q. Did you use these documents in connection with your investigation? A. We did not.

"Q. Did you have in your mind the substance of these documents when you talked with anyone regarding further steps in the investigation? A. The substance of the documents were always in my mind from the time I read them.

"Q. Did you have it in your mind or not, did you have the substance of these papers, these exhibits, in your mind when you talked with Friedman, Kipnis or anyone else when you considered further steps to be taken? A. Yes, I remembered them, they were in my mind.

"Q. Mr. Bernstein, my question is this: Did you or did you not have in your mind the substance of the contents of those documents when you thereafter discussed with Friedman or Kipnis or with anyone else the question of what further steps should be taken?

"THE COURT: May I point out something to you?

"MR. STRYKER: I wish you would, your Honor.

"THE COURT: An intelligent person with a reasonable good memory reads a paper and he stores it somewhere in the pigeon holes of his brain, and in that sense, it is there. Having read these papers it is to be assumed that this witness had them stored away in his mind, but that doesn't begin to help me. What was it that he used? You are seeking the source of his mental processes; were they to lay bare everything that consituted the basis of his

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analytical processes as he directed this investigation, and that would include information that he had gotten probably without reference to these intercepted telephone communications.

"MR. STRYKER: I thoroughly agree with your Honor's view, but it is my purpose to bring out evidence that it is impossible that these things in some way were not used by an admittedly intelligent man in furtherance of the investigation, and if they were used ---

"THE COURT: It is so argumentative that I wonder about it.

"THE WITNESS: I think I can help by giving certain other facts as to how the investigation was conducted.

"Q. Go ahead. A. We had evidence of what we considered the whole gamut of this prior to these, and these room conversations were only for the purpose of seeing if these were corroborated when these men conferred, and when we read it we saw that they were, and then we turned it over to the United States Attorney's office. We were not getting leads and tracing them down. We had the truth in advance, and we just corroborated it.

"Q. Now, let me see. I notice in one of these conversations - I won't stop to pick it out. You will agree with me, I am sure - Mr. Weiss talked to somebody? A. Yes.

"Q. Prior to that time you had not arrested Mr. Weiss.

"THE COURT: At the time of the conversation.

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"A. We never arrested him.

"Q. Mr. Weiss was not arrested, was he? A. No.

"THE COURT: That conversation was September 15, 1936.

"Q. Now, did you fail to investigate what you regarded or thought was Mr. Weiss' participation in a fraud? A. Thereafter, certainly.

"Q. Did you at the time that these conversations were recorded and transcribed, particularly Exhibit H for identification, did you then have in your possession evidence as to any alleged participation between W<sub>e</sub>iss and Messman, Nelson, Berger and Spitz concerning the alleged crime set forth in this indictment? A. We knew substantially the whole gamut of the fraud, every element in it.

"THE COURT: You will have to answer that specifically.

<sup>\*</sup>Q. Did you have any evidence?

"THE COURT: He doesn't mean to characterize it as evidence. Did you know anything of the alleged complicity of Weiss in this matter prior to September 13, 1936?

> "THE WITNESS: Yes, sir, and I can go further --"THE COURT: You don't need to go further.

"Q. Did you prior to this telephone conversation of September 13, 1936, have evidence that either Nelson, Berger,

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or Spitz had been treated by Messman and that false electrocardiograms had been taken of their alleged heart systems? I would like a categorical answer. A. You have several things there. The answer is not as to all of them.

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"THE COURT: As to any part of it, had you information? You don't need to call it evidence.

"THE WITNESS: We knew about Nelson. We knew that - shall I tell you what we knew?

"Q. Just tell us who you knew about. A. Nelson, and the fact that Messman was his doctor and we knew about Spitz, that he had been laid up with ---

"MR. DAILEY: Did you know about them, is the question.

"THE WITNESS: We knew about Spitz. Who were the other two?

"Q. Berger. A. Berger's claim did not start until much later, until after our investigation was over.

"THE COURT: Then your knowledge about Spitz included knowledge about Messman, did it?

"THE WITNESS: Oh, yes.

"Q. Had you information regarding Berger, Nelson or Spitz false histories, that is, false electrocardiograms prior to this telephone talk?

"MR. DAILEY: I think that should be divided. "Q. All right. Did you prior to this telephone tap September 13, 1936, have information that Nelson had been doctored by Messman and had presented false and fraudulent hospital records and false electrocardiograms, did you know that? A. Yes.

"Q. Did you have that information from Messman himself?
"THE COURT: Is that a legitimate question?
"MR. STRYKER: That is for your Honor to decide.
"THE COURT: It occurs to me it is unnecessary.
"MR. DAILEY: I have no objection.

"THE COURT: Yes, but I should like to have this hearing concluded some time during the Christian era. I understood you called this gentleman back for two questions. That was at 12:00 o'clock, and it is now 12:18.

"MR. STRYKER: I called him back on the instrumentality, and after I saw these papers, it naturally led to further inquiries.

"THE COURT: I am not shutting you off. Don't misunderstand me.

"Q. Now what you stated that you had information regarding, let us take them in order. Messman and Nelson, as to a false claim that you had such information prior to September 15, 1936. What was that information?

"THE COURT: That is what I think you are not entitled to ask.

"MR. STRYKER: Let me ask this preliminary question.

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"Q. Was the information that you had hearsay evidence? "THE COURT: I don't think he needs to characterize it. I think the only proper question is, did he gain that information through any telephone tap.

"MR. STRYKER: That might be a conclusion that I would be foreclosed on.

"THE COURT: I think that would be a proper question.

"Q. Did you gain that information through any tlephone taps? A. No, sir.

"Q. From what source did you gain it? "MR. DAILEY: We object to that. "THE COURT: I will exclude that.

> "MR. STRYKER: Must I be bound by his statement? "THE COURT: Yes, you called him, and the purpose

is to find out to what extent the evidence in this case arises from telephone taps, not as to the source of information outside of the telephone taps.

"MR. STRYKER: Your Honor does not take the position that I am bound by a hostile witness.

"THE CCURT: We agree on that, I assume.

"MR. STRYKER: I respectfully except to your Honor's ruling.

"THE COURT: I don't know what you except to. "MR. STRYKER: To your declination to allow me to

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inquire what the nature of the information was.

"THE COURT: You have the exception coupled with the statement of the witness that he did not obtain the information by telephone taps.

"Q. Now, did you ever talk yourself with Messman before his wire was tapped? A. No, sir.

"MR. DAILEY: I object to that. I think that is included in your Honor's ruling.

"THE COURT: I will allow the question."

MR. NATHAN: Your Honor, I am not altogether clear in my mind as to whether on this hearing the testimony which is now being read is taken into the present record; whether or not when Mr. Stryker takes an exception, it is necessary for us to repeat that exception for this record. Has your Honor made a ruling on that point? If not, why, then, I think it is encumbent upon the defendants to take the same exception here if the same ruling is adhered to by your Honor.

THE COURT: I think that is the safer thing for you to do, because after all this is a separate hearing; it is a separate case.

MR. NATHAN: Then on behalf of the defendant Hessenberg, and I take it for all of the defendants, we except to your Honor's ruling made with respect to Mr. Stryker's question.

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THE COURT: That exception is noted.

MR. NATHAN: If there were any prior exceptions taken - and I cannot call them to mind now, your Honor with respect to this same testimony, may we have the benefit of the same objection and exception?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. STRYKER: Hereafter we will repeat it, your Honor.

(The reading was resumed as follows):

"Q. When did you first talk with Nessman? A. After he had confessed to the United States Government.

"Q. That was after he was arrested? A. Quite a time after.

"Q. The end of May or thereabouts, 1937? A. Yes.

"Q. And that was after his wire had been tapped from somewhere beginning in January of that year? A. So I understand.

"Q. Would that answer, so as not to tire the Court unnecessarily, be true also in respect to Nelson, Berger and Spitz? A. That is right. I never spoke to any Goverment witness until after they had confessed.

"Q. When you talked to these witnesses, is it a fact that you told them or you heard the United States Attorney tell them that they had the wire taps? A. After that?

"Q. After their arrests.

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"THE COURT: He said he didn't interview any of them until after they had confessed.

"Q. Were you not present at any interviews prior to the confessions? A. No, sir.

"Q. Were you in an adjoining room? A. No, sir, I was not.

"Q. Did you have a dictaphone connection between the room where they confessed and where you were? A. Certainly not.

<sup>8</sup>Q. Did you submit to Mr. Shea or one of the United States Attorneys, all of these exhibits for identification this morning, C to K, I think, and the room taps, did you submit those to Mr. Shea or one of the assistants? A. Yes.

"Q. And were those submitted to them prior to the arrest of any of these four men, Nelson, Messman, Berger and Spitz?

"THE COURT: If you know.

"A. 'Submitting' is what is wrong. The Government sent Mr. Shea down to our offices and he took away whatever he felt like taking.

. "Q. Did you hand them to Mr. Shea? A. Some of the girls did.

"Q. You know he got them long in advance of the arrest of these men? A. That is right.

"Q. You know also, do you not, that Mr. Shea or some-

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one for the Government got these telephone taps, Exhibits
C to K, prior to the time that taps were placed on the
wires of Messman or J. J. Weiss; that is so, isn't it?

A. Yes.

"MR. McKNIGHT: I believe some of those are January or dates subsequent to when Inspector Shea was at the office.

"THE WITNESS: Yes, some were later.

"Q. They were handed to Mr. Shea or someone for him? A. Yes.

"Q. And those were handed prior to the tap on Messman's wire? A. He took them all at the end of November, 1936.

"Q. Won't you tell me whether he got them before Messman's wire was tapped?

"THE COURT: Messman's wire was tapped January 29, 1937.

"Q. Were they handed prior to January 29th? A. Yes, sir, prior to that.

"Q. The last top I find is January 12, 1937, so that would be included in those given to Mr. Shea prior to the taps on Messman's wire, is that right? A. That is right.

"G. You have told me that both Friedman and Kaplan, was it - Kipnis were on your personal payroll or your clients? A. Yes.

". How long did that continue?

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"MR. DAILEY: I think that was objected to be-

"THE COURT: The objection is sustained. "MR. STRYKER: An exception." MR. NATHAN: We ask the same exception. THE COURT: Same ruling. The exception is granted. (The reading was resumed as follows):

"Q. Did you discuss the payments of money --"

Just a moment. It occurs to me that THE COURT: perhaps we ought not to dispose of that matter quite so summarily. The reason I sustained the objection to these questions in the Weiss case was that the opinion of the Supreme Court indicated that the entire situation was known to the Court in the Weiss case. Mr. Justice Roberts referred to the matter of compensation to the witnesses, and I think the amounts that had been paid the. Therefore it seemed to me utterly unimportant to rehearse that element in the Weiss case. Now, perhaps that would not be true in this case, but it seems to me that what was paid in the Weiss case has no bearing on the questions in this case; but if the question hereafter arises in this case of the payment of witnesses in the employ of Silver & Bernstein, I should consider that the question will have to be disposed of on its own merits in this case. Have I made this clear?

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MR. NATHAN: In this preliminary hearing? THE COURT: Yes.

MR. NATHAN: Yes.

(The reading of the testimony was resumed as follows):

"Q. Did you discuss the payments of money that you were making to these men with them after these telephone taps in 1936 were made?

"MR. DAILEY: I object to that.

"THE COURT: I don't understand the bearing of that, Mr. Stryker.

"MR. STRYKER: I cannot develop it in one question. The bearing is inter-related. These two men are provocateurs or employees. They cooperated to have their wires tapped or at least one of them does, and other persons talk on the wire. The witness says, as I have understood it, that nothing was done at all with these documents. He simply had it in his mind with a lot of other knowledge and it stopped right there. My purpose and my hope and belief is that I can show that these telephone talks led on as clues or aids to the investigation of this case. The extent to which they led on, I can only determine by probing, and that is what I am endeavoring to ask about.

"THE COURT: You were asking if he talked their

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salaries over. I suppose he did, but I don't care whether he did or not.

"MR. STRYKER: I realize that it must be connected with the issues before your Honor, and the only way I can find out is to ask.

"THE COURT: You will have to make a more convincing showing than that.

"MR. STRYKER: Nay I ask one or two questions?---

"TFE COURT: I don't understand how a conversation concerning salary helps me in reaching a conclusion as to the poisoned tree and the fruits of the poisoned tree.

"MR. STRYFER: My view is that we have not only the poisoned tree of the tapping of these wires and the attempted entrapment of others by having them talk with these employees of the insurance companies, but we have the delivery of these transcripts of these interceptions to the Government, and we have the further fact that thereafter further things were done to investigate among which was the tapping of Lessman's wire on January 29, 1937, and Leiss' some time in February.

"Now, as a matter of ordinary logic and common sense to me it would appear now, and in fact I would be prepared if I had no other evidence to argue as a fair conclusion that this poisoned tree or this fruit of the noisoned tree poisoned the very mainsprings of this case.

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It is like one germ in a blood stream. It may be one germ, but one germ may poison the whole system. We now have interwoven the crime of wire tapping. The courts have stated that. It is a violation of the Federal statutes. It is what the Supreme Court denounces as 'dirty business' and inimical to ethical standards, and we have interwoven with that paid provocateurs. Now with that picture, if the fruit is not poisoned, if the whole tree is not poisoned, if the ground around that tree is not poisoned, if the shade the tree casts is not poisoned, then I don't know. As an ordinary lawyer, knowing how investigations go forward, I know that when a lawyer learns one thing he goes on from that to the next.

"THE COURT: Why not ask how how much money they paid these men.

\*Q. How much money did you pay Kipnis and Friedman? \*THE COURT: Was it a weekly salary?

"THE WITNESS: It was a weekly salary, but I don't know now ---

<sup>N</sup>Q. What was it? A. I think it was \$50 a week and it might have been \$70 at one time.

"THE COURT: When did it begin?

"Q. When did it begin and when did it end? A. Kipnis began around the summer of 1936 when this thing started.

"Q. Did you have any agreement, expressed or implied,

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to pay any additional money to them over and beyond what you denominate as salaries? A. No, sir.

"THE COURT: What was Messman's salary?

"THE WITNESS: I never talked to Messman until after he confessed.

"Q. How much did he get?

"MR. DAILEY: The insurance companies never paid him.

"Q. You know how much he was paid? A. No, I don't know. I have heard you argue it a number of times.

"THE COURT: Never mind about arguments. What is your information, if you have any; have you any information, and if you have, say so.

> "THE WITNESS: I know it. Mr. Dailey told me." "THE COURT: Who is Mr. Dailey?

"THE WITNESS: The United States attorney. "THE COURT: How much was Messman's salary?

"MR. DAILEY: He became a Government witness and Dr. Messman was paid \$65 a week for a short period and then he was paid \$100 a week for, oh I should say roughly a year. These are just guesses. I can get the accurate information. And then he was paid \$65 a week which he is still being paid.

> "THE COURT: Now, may we go on to something else. "MR. DAILEY: That money was paid by the United

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States Government.

"MR. STRYKER: May I have it as to the other Government witnesses who were paid salaries. What were the other witnesses paid?

"MR. DAILEY: I don't think it has any merit, but I will make the statement. You know.

"MR. STRYKER: I think I do, but 1 am not stating it.

"MR. DAILEY: Nelson was paid #50 a week.

"MR. STRYKER: For how long?

"MR. DAILEY: Oh, I am not sure whether it was fifty or thirty-five.

"MR. STRYKER: Is he still being paid?

"MR. DAILEY: No, not for over a year.

"MR. STRYKER: Did the Government pay Kipnis or Friedman?

"MR. DAILEY: No.

<sup>N</sup>Q. Now, Mr. Bernstein, did you discuss with these paid persons what the nature of their duties were in connection with this wire tapping, the exhibits which we now have?

"THE COURT: You will have to segregate as to the Government and the insurance companies.

"MR. STRYKER: Question withdrawn.

"Q. Did you discuss with Kipnis and Friedman whom you

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paid, what the nature of their duties were, what services for that pay they were to render in connection with the tapping of their wires?

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"THE COURT: If you don't want to answer that you need not.

"A. We never engaged in wire tapping as you put it. If you are speaking of the phone conversations taken off extensions all right.

"Q. Your last answer does not in any wise limit or change the testimony it took so long to get this morning about these instrumentalities.

"MR. DAILEY: If it took long, it was due to Mr. Stryker.

"THE COURT: Probably it was my fault.

"Q. You are not changing your testimony?"

"THE COURT: I assume not. Ask him what he discussed with Kipnis.

"Q. Will you state to his Honor what you said, if anything, to either Kipnis or Friedman regarding the services they were to render in connection with the instrumentalities you described on their wires this morning, what they were to do for the cash that you gave them? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. All right, let's have it. A. Kipnis came to us and made a complete confession of his part in the fraud. And I think that is what confuses us all along.

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"Q. May I interrupt.

"THE COURT: If you interrupt you are taking that much more time.

"MR. STRYKER: I didn't think it was responsive. Go ahead.

"THE WITNESS: After Kipnis had fully confessed to us and made a statement of all his part in the fraud and we then discussed with him whether he would be willing to cooperate along with us and asked him whether he met these people in the usual course of events and he said that he did. We asked him if he would cooperate with us by revealing these frauds further and let us record the conversations that would occur in the room, and he said yes, that he wanted to cooperate because the racket was going to collapse and it could not go on, and he would rather make amends right now. And it was on that basis that we paid him. And it was to corroborate the confession already made that we got these conversations, and we did nothing with them but to read them and turn them over to the United States Attorney.

"Q. What was the agreement that these men made with you for the weekly cash payment you were making to them?

"MR. DAILEY: I think that question has been answered.

"THE COURT: Do you wish to add anything to your

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answer?

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"THE WITNESS: No, I think I have explained it. "THE COURT: The next question.

"Q. Had Kipnis at the time he went on your payroll, if that is a fair statement, or your clients, had he told you, had he given you evidence that - had he confessed concerning Nelson, Spitz and Berger? A. He told us about Nelson, but Berger's claim had not arisen.

"Q. He didn't tell you anything about Spitz? A. No, but in a conversation, a room conversation, not over the telephone with Mr. Gross, Mr. Gross told us about the fraud in the Spitz case.

"Q. That was after Kipnis had confessed? A. That was after Kipnis had confessed, yes.

"Q. After you had these men in your employ and these wires installed that we have talked about, did you confer with any one regarding the desirability from the standpoint of the investigation of tapping Messman and Weiss' wire. Yes or no, if you can.

"MR. DAILEY: I object to the question.

"MR. STRYKER: It is like walking down --

"MR. DAILEY: I withdraw the objection.

"Q. Will you answer the question? A. I did not confer. I was present while discussions were going on back and forth between Mr. Dailey and Inspector Shea as to whether

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dp 45 "Bernstein-redirect it was a good or a bad idea.

"Q. Didn't you participate with them in that discussion? A. I heard them talk and I think they asked my views and I had to think about it and I was skeptical whether it was a good idea.

"Q. And you expressed your opinion that it was desirable to go on with other taps? A. I wouldn't say whether my views were asked at that time.

"Q. Some time before the Messman and Weiss taps were made, and at some time after the last of these exhibits we have been talking about this morning were made, was your view asked and did you express your view regarding the desirability of going further with the investigation by tapping these two new wires?

"THE COURT: Was Mr. Bernstein a witness on the trial?

"MR. DAILEY: No. "THE COURT: Is he to be called?

"MR. DAILEY: No, sir.

"THE COURT: I exclude the question."

MR. NATHAN: May we have the benefit of an exception to that ruling?

THE COURT: Yes, surely.

(The reading of the testimony was resumed as follows):

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"Friedman was only concerned in one case before you put the taps in this room, is that true? A. Yes, in one case.

"Q. What case was that? A. The Alter Kaplan case. He also knew of Kipnis.

"Q. He was not, according to his confession, concerned in the frauds of Nelson, Berger and Spitz? A. No, but he knew of Kipnis' part in the fraud.

"Q. According to his statement to you? A. Yes.

"Q. Did you arrange at that time or at any time to have Friedman send a case to Mr. Weiss?

"MR. DAILEY: I object to that question on the same grounds.

"TFE COURT: Is it related to the telephone situation?

"MR. STRYKER: I think so.

"MR. DAILEY: If Mr. Stryker thinks it is, I will withdraw my objection.

"Q. Did you not arrange to have Friedman send a man by the name of Lefkowitz to Joe Weiss? A. No, sir.

"Q. Did you arrange with Friedman to have a claimant by the name of Alter Kaplan sent from Lefkowitz to Mr. Veiss? A. No, sir.

"Q. Did you discuss? A. Discuss him going to Weiss? "Q. Yes. A. I was told that Lefkowitz intended to

bring him to Mr. Weiss. I was told that was happening.

<sup>9</sup>Q. You were also told that Friedman knew Lefkowitz? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. Did you get that information prior or subsequent to the tapping of these wires in this Kipnis and Friedman office? A. I don't get that. What information?

"Q. About sending this client to Mr. Weiss. A. Well, I just thought that I explained that we never discussed sending Kaplan to Mr. Weiss. It was reported to us that that was happening.

BY THE COURT:

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"Q. Was that before or after the 15th of September, 1936? A. I think it was before.

"Q. Was it before January 29, 1937? A. I wouldn't remember the date, it was somewhere --

"Q. You were not implicated with that maneuver? A. Yes, and there was no such maneuver, so far as I know.

"THE COURT: Next question.

"BY MR. STRYKER:

"Q. Now, Mr. Bernstein, you talked with Messman after he was arrested you have told us?

"THE COURT: Three times he has told that.

"Q. Did you discuss with him the telephone interception of his wire in connection with his being permitted to practice medicine?

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"MR. DAILEY: I object to that as attempting to insinuate something that he has no relevancy to wire tapping.

"MR. STRYKER: I think it has.

"MR. DAILEY: I don't think so, and I object.

"THE COURT: I will ask a question. Did you discuss with Messman the possibility of his retaining his right to practice medicine at any time?

"THE WITNESS: No, sir.

"THE COURT: Next question.

"Q. Did you ever hear that discussed between Messman and the United States Attorney's office?

"MR. DAILEY: What difference does that make?

"THE COURT: If it was discussed, it would have to be before January 29, 1937, to be relevant.

"Q. Was it discussed? "BY THE COURT:

"Q. Were you present when that subject was discussed at any time? A. I don't think so. I know Mr. Dailey discussed it with him.

"Q. Were you present at any discussion between Nessman and Mr. Dailey on that subject? A. I don't think sc.

"Q. It is not your recollection that you were? A. No.

"THE COURT: Next question.

"BY MR. STRYKER:

"G. Do you know as a fact that no charges were made to

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remove Messman from the medical profession and that he is still practicing?

"THE COURT: That is excluded.

"MR. STRYKER: An exception."

MR. NATHAN: May we have the benefit of that exception?

THE COURT: Oh, yes.

(The reading of the testimony was resumed as follows):

"Q. Did you directly or indirectly ever allude or refer to the continuation of his practice with Messman when you were preparing this case?

"THE COURT: I will exclude the question. He said he never discussed it with Messman, and that covers it.

"Q. Did you at any time see Messman read the transcripts of any intercepted telephone talks? A. I guess I did. I have no independent memory.

"THE COURT: We are not interested in your imagination. If you saw it, say so, and if you didn't, say no.

"THE WITNESS: I cannot recall.

"Q. Did you regardless of what the conversation was or when it was, did you at any time see Messman reading any transcripts of any wire taps? A. Yes, I think of an

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illustration. I think when they were playing them in court Messman may have been there that night and I was there. If Messman was in the courtroom during that rehearsal, going over these wire taps, then I saw him, because I was there.

"BY THE COURT:

"Q. Are you able to say whether he was there or not? A. I don't remember whether he was.

"Q. Your answer means he may have been there? A. He may have been there.

"BY MR. STRYKER:

"Q. Did you go over the Messman statement as to his testimony or of his testimony? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. Is it not a fact that in those statements ---

"MR. DAILEY: Please fix the time.

"Q. Did you go over with Messman his various proofs of claim with your various clients? A. Yes.

<sup>n</sup>Q. Now, Mr. Dailey wants the time. During what period did you do that work? A. During the period after Messman's confession and while the Government was preparing for trial, I think I told you. It was several weeks, whenever that was.

"Q. The Government continued to prepare this case for trial from the latter part of May, 1937, until the trial in January, 1938. A. The actual preparation ---

"THE COURT: Please confine that to relevant matters. Did you go over with Messman various proofs of claim in which he was a party?

"THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

"Q. When? A. Some time after the end of May, 1936." THE COURT: Shouldn't that be "end of May,

1937?\*

MR. DAILEY: Yes, sir.

(The reading of the testimony was resumed as follows):

<sup>n</sup>Q. And before? A. Before the trial started in 1938. <sup>n</sup>Q. You mean 1937? A. Yes, sir, in 1937.

"Q. Did you go over with Messman papers in addition to the proofs of claim that he had signed? A. I think so.

"Q. Were statements of his testimony or expected testimony prepared at any time between May, 1937, and January, 1938, if you know? A. Yes, a number of them.

"Q. Did you see those statements? A. Yes, I did.

"Q. Did you help prepare them? A. To some extent.

"Q. Well, Mr. Bernstein, you were devoting your entire time to this case, weren't you, then? A. No, sir.

"Q. Did you discuss what was the expected testimony with Messman? A. Yes.

"Q. Is it not a fact that in some of those statements either excerpts or references to the intercepted wire taps were present? A. Yes, sir.

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"Q. And you discussed those with Messman, did you not?" A. I don't recall; I may have.

"Q. As his Honor has said, we have to get your best recollection. Now think back. You helped prepare the statements of this witness, you talked with him a number of times on statements taken with reference to the wire taps. Don't you remember whether you ever talked about any of those statements with Messman? A. I don't recall and I doubt it because the kind of work I was doing had very little to do with the contents of those messages.

"MR. DAILEY: I object to the further continuance of this line of inquiry. I think it has been exhausted.

"THE COURT: The witness says the work he was doing had no relation to the subject matter of the wire taps.

"THE WITNESS: That is right. I may have seen them. They were in court.

"Q. Did you at any time refer to the wire taps when you went over the proofs of claim signed by Messman?

"MR. DAILEY: I renew my objection on the ground that it has already been answered.

"THE COURT: I think the witness has told us all he knows or recalls about this aspect of the preparation of the trial. Is there anything on this subject you haven't fully and completely laid bare. Are you holding

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anything back?

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"THE WITNESS: No, sir. I might add this. I have aided the United States Attorney's office considerably, not only in connection with proofs of claim but in connection with problems of law and in connection with the manner of presenting certain evidence, in any way I could, just as if I were an assistant on the case.

"Q. In view of your last statment is it not practically your best recollection that at some time at least you discussed with Messman some statement that contained or referred to a wire tap?

"MR. DAILEY: I renew my objection.

"THE COURT: I would rather have the witness answer once and for all, because we are not going any further on that. Is your recollection refreshed by the question?

"THE WITNESS: I can say I may have. I cannot do better than that.

"THE COURT: You are not chaning your testimony?

"THE WITNESS: No, sir.

\*(Recess until 2:00 P. M.)-

# "AFTERNOON SESSION

"MR. DAILEY: I am handing to Mr. Stryker twenty-four verbatim transcripts of telephone conversations. These are either Kipnis or Friedman.

"THE COURT: Those are the ones you said you didn't deem important?

"MR. DAILEY: Yes, sir.

"MR. STRYKER: I wonder if I could have these marked as one exhibit for identification. My suggestion would be that these be clipped together and that these twenty-four be marked as one exhibit. If that can be done it is satisfactory to me.

"MR. KIENDL: Are there some that have not been transcribed?

"MR. DAILEY: Yes.

"MR. KIENDL: May they be made available?

"MR. DAILEY: They may have them, but they have never been transcribed. They were so trivial we didn't bother with them.

"THE COURT: Were they read at the former trial?

"MR. DAILEY: No, sir, none of these, except I think here is Exhibit 1.

"THE COURT: This will be Weiss Exhibit L for Identification.

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"(Marked Weiss Exhibit L for identification.)

"THE COURT: These are from October 16, 1936, to February 18, 1937.

"MR. KIENDL: Our application is that the records of conversations made in the office by telephone taps, which have not been transcribed, be made available to the attorneys for the defense on the ground that we should not be precluded by the opinion of the United States Attorney that they have no bearing on the case.

"THE COURT: Was any use made of those telephone conversations?

"MR. DAILEY: I intend to take the stand myself, if necessary, after the termination of Mr. Stryker's examination and testify, and at that time I will testify that no use was made of those recorded conversations.

"THE COURT: The application is denied.

"MR. KIENDL: I respectfully except.

"MR. STRYKER: Will the Government agree that an exception taken by one counsel shall inure to the benefit of all?

> "THE COURT: I should think that would be proper. "MR. STRYKER: Then there will be such a rule. "THE COURT: Yes."

MR. KIENDL: I respectfully except.

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MR. NATHAN: Same exception.

THE COURT: Same ruling.

(The reading of the testimony was resumed as follows):

"NAHUM A. BERNSTEIN, resumes the stand: "BY MR. KIENDL:

"MR. DAILEY: In respect to the application made for the untranscribed records, I have no objection to the attorneys taking them if they will provide their own phonograph machine.

"THE COURT: All right.

"Q. Mr. Bernstein, I understand we now have the transcripts of twenty-four telephone conversations between August 25, 1936, and February 13, 1937, in addition to the ten that had been previously marked, thirty-four in all.

"THE COURT: Those are not the dates. October 6, 1936 and February 18, 1937.

"MR. KIENDL: The last twenty-four?

"THE COURT: Yes.

"Q. The entire thirty-four, the first is August, 1936, and they continue down to February, 1937. Now, Mr. Bernstein, those thirty-four transcripts --

"THE COURT: Your statement is not in accordance with my notes.

Industry, efficienty, education and
general adaptability very good.
Chicago 7-23-20
Education - High school, business course - stamography
and bookkeeping, 3 mo. mechanical drawing,
3 vrs law school. Practiced law.
App <b>ointed</b> -
Increa se-
Rather youthful appearance. Industry, efficiency and
general adaptability, Excellent. Agent is a man of
about 5ft. 5 in. and while is one of the best all
around investigators in bureau his small stature gives
the impression rather of youthfulness and for this
reason alone that he was not allowed to argue the case
for the government U.S.vs Haywood etal before the
U.S. Circuit Court of appearls
(Brennan 10-2-20)

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"MR. KIENDL: I have not seen the dates.

"THE COURT: Just eliminate the dates from your question.

<sup>R</sup>Q. Those transcripts you know, Mr. Bernstein, were taken between August of 1936 and some time in the early part of 1937? A. Yes. I think so.

"Q. Was it the fact, Mr. Bernstein, that as the conversation was obtained and a transcript made on a certain date, it was submitted to you, or your office representing the insurance companies, complainants? A. Some time thereafter.

"Q. And it was done almost simultaneously with the transcript? A. Within a week.

"Q. And that continued from week to week for this period of months? A. Pardon. A lot of them were not transcribed. Only the ones we considered of value.

"Q. I am talking of the thirty-four. They were given to you when transcribed, or shortly thereafter? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. And that continued from week to week for this period? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. And as they were furnished to you you read them or your associates read them? A. That is right.

"Q. And as you read the first batch would you take it up with either Kipnis or Friedman and discuss the contents with them or either of them? A. No.

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"TFE COURT: Please do not repeat questions. "MR. KIENDL: Question withdrawn.

"Q. As those were furnished to you you did nothing except hand them to the United States Attorney's office or the Post Office Inspector? A. That is right.

<sup>4</sup>Q. When did you hand over the first batch to the Post Office Inspector, November, 1936? A. Yes, sir.

<sup>1</sup>Q. And those following November, 1936, did you turn them over to Mr. Shea from time to time? A. That is right.

"Q. And you told us of these telephone conversations all they did were to corroborate what you already knew? A. Well, they also contained other facts that came out in the course of the conversations that we didn't know, but we did nothing about them.

"Q. What Mr. Shea did with them and what the Government did with them you don't know further than you have testified? A. That is right.

"BY MR. FRIEDMAN:

"Q. Did you keep any stenographic record of your conversations with Berger, Spitz, Messman or Nelson? A. No, sir.

"Q. Was a stenographer present when you interviewed them? A. No, not as a rule; sometimes if the District Attorney was taking testimony from them and I was there a stenographer was present. dy: 59

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you? A. No, sir.

Q.- Did you make notes of your interviews with these various witnesses? A. No, sir.

<sup>9</sup>Q. On how many occasions did you interview each of them approximately?

"THE COURT: Which witness are you speaking of? "Q. Messman, Nelson, Berger and Spitz. A. It is very hard to approximate. During the period of actual preparation for trial, I saw them whenever they came in from time to time. I would see them there, and sometimes I would participate in discussions and sometimes not. If they came to the United States Attorney's office three or four times a week, I might be there on several of those occasions.

"Q. You saw each one a half dozen times, at any rate? A. No, I saw some much more than others. Berger and Spitz, I didn't see many times.

"Q. On each occasion when you interviewed them you had a number of documents present? A. As a rule.

"Q. Did you question them as to the documents and matters relating to the execution of various forms? A. Yes.

"Q. And you made no record whatever of their answers to those questions? A. No, because as I say as a rule I was doing this with an Assistant United States A+torney.

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Statements were being taken and I was there with files, all sorts of papers and exhibits, and as the Assistant would elicit information, I would contribute whatever I thought was of aid.

"Q. And as a rule would a stenographer write down the answers? A. Yes.

"Q. And at those interviews were the transcripts of the telephone taps on hand? A. Sometimes.

"Q. And occasionally reference would be made to them, would they not? A. That is right.

"Q. No doubt about that at all? A. No, I have no specific recollection of any of them, but I know we would on occasions when a telephone call that was relevant came up, the Assistant would talk about that in connection with the testimony.

"Q. They were being used at these interviews to refresh the recollection of the various witnesses?

"THE COURT: I have asked you not to cover matters covered by other counsel.

"MR. FRIEDMAN: I did not believe that was covered.

"THE COURT: It has been asked a dozen times, whether these transcripts were used in interviewing these witnesses.

"MR. FRIEDMAN: May I have an answer to the

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question?

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"THE COURT: No, sir. That is excluded. Go on to the next question.

"MR. FRIEDMAN: That is all. "RECROSS EXAMINATION BY MR. DAILEY:

"Q. Mr. Bernstein, you told us how Mr. Kipnis came into your office and made a confession? A. That is right.

"Q. Then you had some arrangement with him about continuing the investigation? A. That is right.

"Q. Had he given you his complete confession of everything that had transpired to that time about all the people involved, everybody he knew? A. Yes.

"THE COURT: Don't characterize as being 'complete." "Q. He told you a story at that time when he gave the confession involving a number, if not all, of the defendants in the indictment here?

"MR. STRYKER: That is objected to as a conclusion. If it is important we should have the fact rather than his opinion.

"THE COURT: I don't think he could know about it.

"Q. What was your purpose in installing this dictaphone and this interception on the telephone? A. Well now, the way this whole investigation was conducted was not in the way of going out to obtain further information. A witness would tell us certain conversations he had and he would say

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that he could prove it to us by speaking to this fellow and he would say, 'You can record the conversation.'

"Q. Will you look at this report headed September 14, 1936, Harry Kipnis, which is one of the papers your Honor entrusted to my care and tell me what that is and perhaps you can illustrate just what your testimony was this morning? A. This illustrates --

"MR. STRYKER: What is it first and may we have it marked for identification.

"(Marked Exhibit 1 for identification.)"

THE COURT: There is some relation between that and Weiss Exhibit A, which is not quite clear to me, but they may be the same thing, or it may be --

MR. DAILEY: No, one is the report and the other is the telephone call, and Mr. Bernstein started to show how that corroborated the information he had from the report.

THE COURT: I see.

(The reading of the testimony was resumed as follows):

"THE WITNESS: On September 14, 1936, Kipnis came to me and told me and also gave me a written report which I now have in my hand of a conversation he had that day with Joseph J. Weiss in which Mr. Weiss told him that things were getting hot; there was an investigation - he had a tip there might be an investigation under foot, and Kipnis -

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and he said he would discuss with Kipnis what Kipnis would do about it and also the question of getting out new insurance under a false name for Kipnis despite the fact that Kipnis was already called for permanent and total disability. Kipnis gave us this report and said we could corroborate that by calling Joseph Weiss and referring to that conversation. We told him to go ahead and do it, and he made the phone call.

"Q. And that was recorded over this telephone extension? A. That was recorded over the telephone extension.

"Q. And is Weiss Exhibit H for identification the recorded transcript of that conversation? A. It is.

"Q. Tell us what there is in there that corroborates the conversation which Mr. Kipnis said he had had with Mr. Weiss?

"MR. STRYKER: I object to that.

"THE COURT: You have no right to put in the contents of an exhibit not in evidence.

"MR. DAILEY: I will ask that it be marked in evidence.

"MR. STRYKER: It is objected to as an intercepted telephonic communication and immaterial. I am probing the source of the knowledge of this witness and what was done with this evidence.

"THE COURT: Let us have one agreement as we

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start in and that is that arguments will not be volunteered. If the Court wishes argument the Court will ask for it. The objection is made to the introduction of this paper marked Exhibit H for identification. I am bound to sustain the objection.

"MR. DAILEY: May I inquire the grounds?

"THE COURT: It is a transcription of a telephone conversation, and the Supreme Court says that may not be received for any purpose.

"MR. DAILEY: This is a preliminary hearing, your Honor.

"THE COURT: The object of your question is to prove that Kipnis was in fact corroborated as he professed that he would be. Isn't that so?

"MR. DAILEY: It is for the purpose of illustrating the system.

"THE COURT: I don't think we need do that. The witness has told us why he went into this system. I would permit him to say whether it accomplished its purpose.

"THE WITNESS: It did accomplish its purpose.

"THE COURT: The objection is overruled and an exception will be noted."

MR. LOEB: May we have an exception?

THE COURT: It was Nr. Dailey who took the exception.

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### "Bernstein-recross

MR. DAILEY: May I have my exception again, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

(The reading of the testimony was resumed as follows):

"Q. Now, without telling the Court what information you had, can you tell us what information you had - what defendants named in this indictment or co-conspirators named in the indictment you had information about? A. Prior to the arrest of May 18, 1937, we had information concerning all of the defendants from sources having nothing to do with any telephone conversations.

"MR. STRYKER: I could not object to that because I could not formsee the answer, but I move to strike it out as incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial and a characterization.

"THE COURT: The objection is overruled. The motion is denied.

"MR. STRYKER: May I have an exception." MR. NATHAN: Same exception.

THE COURT: Yes. Same ruling.

(The reading of the testimony was resumed as follows):

"Q. What about the people mentioned in the indictment as co-conspirators? A. You mean who subsequently became

## dp 66 "Bernstein-recross government witnesses?

"Q. Yes, and are not named as defendants. A. I had information as to all the Government witnesses who were named as co-conspirators.

"THE COURT: Completely divorced from telephone taps?

"THE WITNESS: Completely divorced from telephone taps.

"Q. When you say all of them you mean who, mention the names please?

"MR. STRYKER: May I have a general ruling. I move to strike out that answer as a mere characterization and expression of opinion as to a matter not competent for opinion evidence.

"THE COURT: I don't think it is a matter of opinion that he had information concerning a certain person at a certain time.

"MR. STRYKER: I should think it would be a question of what the facts were. This a conclusion.

"THE COURT: For the purpose of this inquiry, I will take the witness' answer.

"MR. STRYKER: An exception."

MR. NATHAN: Same exception.

(The reading of the testimony was resumed as follows):

Who is Pantaleoni.

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"Q. Will you name those other people you have just "referred to? A. Yes. Joseph J. Weiss, Alfred L. Weiss, Martin Gross, Benjamin Nelson, Dr. Messman, Herman Berger, Morris Spitz and Dr. Maximilian Goldstein.

"Q. How about Dr. Krupp? A. We knew of Dr. Krupp's participation in the case but not very much about it.

"Q. This morning Mr. Stryker asked you whether or not you were present at any discussions with the United States Attorney or Post Office Inspectors regarding the desirability of placing telephone taps on the telephone of J. J. and A. L. Weiss, and Dr. Messman, and I believe you said you were? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. Do you recall whether you expressed your opinion of what should be done in that respect at that time? A. Yes, sir. I was there with <u>Mr. Pantaleoni</u> and <u>Mr. Silver</u>, and <u>Mr. Pantaleoni</u> and <u>Mr. Silver</u> both expressed the views that they thought that tapping telephones was unnecessary in view of the fact that there was a complete case here which would result, should result in the conviction of the defendants without the need of further corroboration. That there was ample corroboration both documentary and the recorded room conversation. I didn't have a view one way or the other. Inspector Shea conferred with Fantaleoni and Mr. Silver. Other men in the United States Aftorney's office thought it would be a good thing if additional cor-

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roboration was obtained.

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"REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. STRYKER:

"Q. Do you know George J. Mintzer? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. Did he do any work for you in connection with this Friedman and Kipnis office? A. No, sir.

"Q. Did he do any work for your or anyone working for you during that time?

"THE COURT: Is this relating to telephone taps?

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"MR. STRYKER: Yes, it is. It is certainly part of cross examination as to a matter that Mr. Dailey brought out. I think it is proper in view of the question of Mr. Dailey.

"THE COURT: There must be a limit, Mr. Stryker, to this.

"MR. STRYKER: I appreciate that and I am doing the best I know how.

"THE COURT: This witness has said once and for all that he had no part in the hiring of Lefkowitz. You stated you had nothing to do with Lefkowitz going to Weiss?

"THE WITNESS: That is right.

"THE COURT: I am considering that closed.

"MR. STRYKER: So that I may merely have your Honor's ruling, and I will obey it, does your Honor rule that this witness having said that, I am not to cross examine him?

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"THE COURT: Not unless you can indicate to me how far the inquiry would be related to the subject matter of this inquiry.

"MR. STRYKER: The United States A<sub>+</sub>torney has brought out certain matters on cross examination and left them with the conclusion of the witness. That being so, I submit I would have the right to probe this.

"THE COURT: Which one are you talking about?

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"MR. STRYKER: As to his having a complete case and as to what Kipnis told him, and as to having a complete case regarding these various persons.

"THE COURT: We went over that this morning and I don't care to go over it any further.

"MR. STRYKER: Has your Honor in mind the objections I made a few moments ago?

"THE COURT: Yes.

"MR. STRYKER: And you rule that I am not to pursue that?

"THE COURT: Yes.

"MR. STRYKER: An exception."

MR. NATHAN: The same exception. I assume that your Honor in this case adheres to the same ruling?

THE COURT: Yes.

(The reading of the testimony was resumed as follows):

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"Q. In your cross examination, did you refer to the Yardley Fabrics? A. Yes, I did.

"Q. Will you tell me what that was?

"MR. DAILEY: I think Mr. Stryker is going into the subject your Honor just ruled out.

"THE COURT: ...hat is that expression Yardley Fabrics?

"THE WITNESS: This place at 280 Broadway where the microphone was installed was called Yardley Fabrics on the trial to give the appearance that Kipnis was in the textile business.

"THE COURT: What is the question?

"MR. STRYKER: I think he has answered my question except perhaps one thing.

"Q. Did you have a brother associated with that business? A. There was a genuine business known as Yardley Fabrics which was run by my brother, and we called this place Yardley Fabrics so if they checked in the phone book they could find such a place.

"Q. Mr. Bernstein, your recent cross examination just now by Mr. Dailey you remember you referred to Mr. Kipnis and a confession, I think you called it, that he made to you. Do you remember that?

"THE COURT: You referred to that at length this morning. Mr. Lailey unnecessarily went over the same

ground. I don't intend to have it gone over a third time.

"MR. STRYKER: I did not intend to do that. "Q. Did you state that Kipnis had told you or given you a tip-off that W iss was in some wise planning some further proceeding against insurance companies or presenting some false claims?

"MR. DAILEY: That is objected to your Honor, as having been excluded as not a subject of inquiry.

"THE COURT: I think we have come to the end of that.

"MR. STRYKER: Will your Honor permit my associate counsel to ask a question?

"THE COURT: Provided it has not already been asked.

"BY MR. SHAPIRO:

"Q. Didn't you tell Mr. Dailey a few moments ago that in September, 1936, Mr. Kipnis had advised you that in a telephone conversation he had with Weiss, Weiss had said that Weiss had received a tip-off there was an insurance company investigation? A. No, sir, that is not right.

"THE COURT: That is your only question, sir? All right, step down, Nr. Bernstein. Do you want to finish with Berger?

"MR. STRYKER: No, I would like to finish in the proper order. He was called out of order yesterday.

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"THE COURT: Very well."

MR. DAILEY: We have got ten pages here of the testimony of Sylvia Schwartz.

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(The testimony of the witness Sylvia Schwartz was read as follows):

"SYLVIA SCHWARTZ, recalled as a witness on behalf of the defendants, being previously duly

sworn, testified further as follows: DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. STRYKER:

"Q. Miss Schwartz, you have been sworn? A. Yes, I have.

"Q. I won't go over the figures we have, but how many girls do you remember having on the recording machines? A. At which place?

"Q. Well, the ones that recorded the Weiss and Messman wires. A. Well, there was one girl operating each recording machine, actually operating the machine.

"Q. Let me start over again: Somewhere there was a place where the girls were on the recording machines to take the Messman talks? A. That is right.

"Q. How many machines there? A. Cne.

"Q. How many girls? A. One girl at the machine and one girl taking the stuff stenographically.

"Q. What time did the girls go on duty? A. At about 9 in the morning I guess.

"Q. When did they go off duty? A. Well, itvaried. We would know from the conversation when, for instance, Dr. Messman would be finished and then we could close up.

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"Q. You sort of made your office hours to conform with Dr. Messman's on that? A. That is right.

THE COURT: What would the latest hour be?

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"THE WITNESS: Well, anywhere between seven and nine in the evening.

<sup>n</sup>Q. I am talking about Messman now. Was there also a machine to take the conversations over the W<sub>e</sub>iss wires, A. Yes, sir.

"Q. Was that in the same place with the Messman machine? A. No, sir.

"Q. That was a different place? A. Yes.

"Q. How many machines were there? A. Two.

"Q. Two different machines? A. Two separate machines.

"Q. Only one as to Messman? A. That is right.

"Q. Would there be two girls, one to operate each of the two machines on the Weiss wires? A. Yes.

"Q. In the place where the two machines to record the Weiss conversations were, was there also a girl to listen in on the conversations? A. Well, there was more than one girl.

"Q. How many? A. I think there were four or five girls.

"Q. Four or five girls? A. Yes.

"Q. And how many on the Messman wires? A. Just one. "Q. I am going to follow the suggestion his Honor

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has made repeatedly and I will do it this way: I wish you would just take your time and as briefly as you can just tell me exactly what was done with regard to the recording of the conversations on the Messman wire, and then when you get through that we will come to Weiss. First, Miss Schwartz, I am calling your attention to the recording machines. Have you my point in mind? A. Yes.

"Q. Will you tell us what the facts are? A. Well, at the Messman office there was one recording machine --

"Q. You do not mean at his office? A. At the set-up there, and when a call came in the ringing on the phone registered on a machine there so we knew there was a call coming in.

"Q. Pardon me for interrupting. Was that bell on this recording machine? Was that the way it worked? A. Well, no. There was just a separate attachment, a sort of a buzzer. It was connected in some way with the machine but it did not work on the machine.

"Q. When that buzzer rang what did the girl do with the recording machine? A. She started the turn-table going and at the same time the stenographer would listen at the ear-phones and the girl listening at the earphones would listen from the beginning of the conversation and then determine whether or not it was to be recorded, and if it was not to be recorded the machine stopped and

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the stenographer continued listening until she determined whether it was completely irrelevant or not.

"Q. Now every time the telephone call came - we are talking about Messman, aren't we, first? A. Yes, sir.

<sup>N</sup>Q. The Messman wire. A buzzer rang on some machine? A. Yes.

"Q. And the girl operating the recording device threw a switch starting the machine working? A. That is right.

"Q. Now then, at the same time the other girl with the earphones would listen and make notes in her stenographer's notebook? A. She would summarize it.

<sup>n</sup>Q. She took stenographic notes? A. That is right. <sup>n</sup>Q. She was a stenographer? A. Yes.

"Q. A person who could take things as people said them? A. That is right.

"Q. Is what you are telling me this: That in some instances after the recording mechanism had been going forward on a call for some time, and then it was stopped is that what you are telling me? A. Well, not for some time. It could usually be decided almost at once, within the first minute of the conversation whether or not it would be completely recorded.

"Q. Now tell me your method of deciding that. A. Well, you see there were several calls that were of a strictly private personal nature on that wire because "Schwartz-direct

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it was also Dr. Messman's home and we were not interested in that.

"Q. I am not asking that at all. If the doctor would call his wife or child or something like that -- A. That is right; not personal calls made by him or any member of his family.

"Q. Now from the start of the conversation by that time I suppose you knew who the family were and what he was talking about? A. Yes.

"Q. And from the start it was a purely personal call such as going to the theatre or going to dinner or not coming home or something of that kind, you could pick up that very soon and not record it? A. Yes, sir, it was very simple to gather that immediately.

"Q. Other than that type of conversation were all other conversations coming over the Messman wire recorded? A. I would say about 99 per cent of them were.

"Q. That I think helps me there. Now was it precisely the same procedure that was followed with respect to the Weiss wires? A. Well, there was one difference.

"Q. Tell me the difference. A. And that was that on the Weiss wires we could not record everything for the reason that there were five trunk lines on that switchboard and we only had two machines and we could not record more than two calls at a time.

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"Q. Of course one machine could only record one call? A. That is right, and we used the same discretion in deciding what would be recorded with respect to any calls, more than two calls which were going on at once. We would use the same judgment as we did on the Messman wires.

"Q. Suppose there were three conversations that seemed to be of a business character and from the start you could not tell whether that conversation might be the interesting one to the Government or not, how would you use your discretion then? A. Well, in that case if two calls that seemed relevant were being recorded and a third one came in --

"Q. And that also seemed relevant? A. And that also seemed relevant, the only thing we could do was take it stenographically.

"Q. And that is what you would do? A. And and that is what we would do.

"Q. And there were how many trunks did you say? A. Five.

"Q. Suppose they were all working at once and all related to business conversations, were there enough stenographers to take the three conversations that could not be recorded on the two instruments? A. Yes, there were enough stenographers.

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Q. And was it done? A. That was done.

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"Q. Other than that was the same procedure followed with respect to the Weiss wire-tapping as was followed with respect to the Messman wire? A. That is right.

"Q. I think that is quite clear. Just one or two other things: Let me have this, are these discs of the type that when the instrument is finished recording the disc is completed or do they have to be subjected to some treatment? A. You mean when the record is finished it can be played instantly?

"Q. You could stick it right on an appropriate type of machine and hear it? A. Yes, sir.

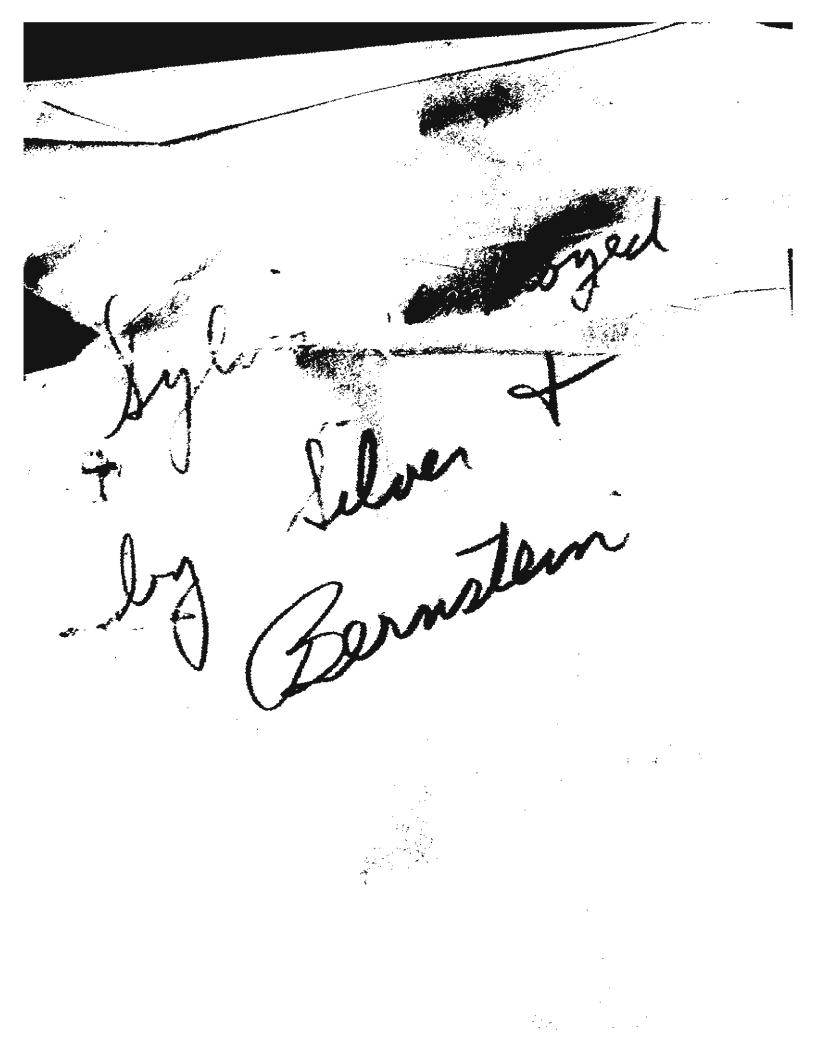
"Q. What did you do with those discs from time to time in both of those instances after they were recorded? To whom were they delivered, if you know? A. Well, we did not deliver them. They were picked up by Inspector Shea.

"Q. Did he personally do it? A. I don't think in every case he personally did it. He might have sent someone.

"Q. Either Inspector Shea or some one of his subordinates, is that right? A. That is right.

"Q. Do you know of your own knowledge what happened to them then? A. No, I do not know what happened to them then.

"Q. That is all you can tell me? A. That is all I knew



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of them.

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"Q. I think that is clear. With respect to those stenographic summaries that were made, of course the first procedure would be to get it on a stenographer's notebook? A. That is right.

"Q. In stenographic characters? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. Then they had to be transcribed on the typewriter? A. That is right.

"Q. Was that done right away? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. When that was done what was done with the typewritten summaries? A. The same thing as was done with the records.

"Q. They were likewise given to either Mr. Shea or one of his subordinates? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. That terminated your knowledge of it and that is as far as you know yourself? A. That is as far as I know.

"Q. Now were carbon copies made of those summaries? A. Yes.

"Q. How many? A. I believe we made an original and three copies.

"Q. What was done with the carbon copies? A. They all went together with the original. They went with the original. They were taken out of the office at the same time.

"Q. Silver & Bernstein were your employers? A. Yes, sir. "Q. Were they not shown to them? A. No, not by me; dp 81 "Schwartz-direct not by any of the girls in our office.

"Q. Where are these stenographic notebooks that the girls used in making those notes? A. They are on the fourteenth floor in this building.

"Q. I am not interested in what floor. Are they in the United States Aftorney's office or in Inspector Shea's office? A. Well, the offices we use upstairs.

"Q. They are in the hands of the Government somewhere? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. So, so far as your knowledge goes they have the discs and the stenographic summaries; they have the transcripts of such discs as were transcribed, indicating the persons that talked and they have all the carbon copies of the summaries? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. Did you prepare an index or indices of any of those groups of things that I have talked about; either the summaries or discs or whatnot? A. Yes, I did.

"Q. Is that in the possession of the United States Attorney? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. And if his Honor were to permit me to see it would that index tell me this: For instance, how many discs of talks of Messman were recorded and where they are filed by some practice so that they could be found? A. Well, I don't quite understand - how many talks?

"Q. I mean would the index, suppose I were allowed

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to look at it, could I turn to the index and find immediately the Messman discs; so that I could, from the index, lay my hands on the Messman discs? A. Yes.

"Q. And similarly as to all the other parties or persons in this case? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. Is that right? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. And would that index also give me, if I were to see it, the dates of the respective conversations? A. Yes, sir, date and time.

<sup>n</sup>Q. And if I had the index I could very promptly determine what talks there were within a few days before or after some particular talk that was used in the last trial? A. Well, yes, I guess you could. They were all there:

"MR. STRYKER: Miss Schwartz, I am very much obliged. I think you have given me all I wanted to find out.

"(Witness excused.)"

MR. DAILEY: I do not know whether counsel have agreed as to Dr. Messman's testimony.

MR. YOUNG: As to Dr. Messman's transcript, sir, I took upon myself the reading of the transcript. It consists of perhaps 110 pages, but there are a number of pages missing, pages 82 to 89. Those I did not read, of

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course.

MR. DAILEY: Just a moment. I have two other small volumes here of testimony. I do not know whether those are the missing pages or not. Those are all I have of Dr. Messman. You realize, it was not all in one volume.

MR. YOUNG: Well, of course I have not read those, so I will have to reserve those for a moment.

Now as to the question of the substance of this testimony dealing with what happened on February 19 or February 20, I find from an examination of the testimony I read that that subject is treated only on pages 13 to 32 inclusive, no more. I carefully checked that. All the rest of the testimony deals with what I think might perhaps be germane in this inquiry, but by conference with counsel we respectfully ask this Court to defer the reading of Dr. Messman's testimony. It may be that we will dispense with it, but we are not quite sure at this moment, and we reserve the right, if the Court please, to be permitted to read it at a later date if we decide we shall want it.

THE COURT: Very good.

MR. -YOUNG: As for the balance of the testimony just handed to me, I shall read that too, and shall report on that as soon as possible. dp 84

THE COURT: Very good. Perhaps you would like to defer what you have to say to see if the missing volumes fit in.

MR. YOUNG: Yes.

MR. DAILEY: Now do you want to call any witnesses?

MR. YOUNG: Yes. We shall call Inspector Shea.

FRANK E. SHEA, called as a witness on behalf of the defendants, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. YOUNG:

Q. Inspector Shea, your testimony that you are about to give is, as it were, a prolongation of the testimony that has been read here given by you in the Weiss case? A. It is, sir.

Q. And I will proceed from that point on. Now I think somewhere in your testimony you stated that in December, some time in December, 1936, you concluded that your investigation was completed, and that you handed in a report? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you tell us the first report that you handed in, the date of the first report? A. December 6, 1936.

Q. Is that report in court here today? A. No, sir; that was sent to Washington.

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#### "Herdy-cross

"(Witness ercused.)"

NAHUM A. BERNSTEIN, called as a witness on behalf of the defendants, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. NATHAN:

Q. Mr. Bernstein, the room at 230 Broadway in which this device was installed was paid for by your clients, the insurance companies? A. Yes.

Q. You advanced the money on their behalf? A. Yes, sin
Q. And the stenographers in that room were all either
employees of the insurance companies or of Bernstein &
Silver? A. They were all our employees, Silver & Bernstein's.

Q. Now in addition to Mr. Kipnis who, I understand, was in the employ or service of your firm for a time, that was also true of Friedman, was it not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And when these records were made either on a disc or in the shape of stenographic notes, they were immediately transcribed the stenographer --

THE OCURT: Didn't Liss Schwartz testify on that subject?

I think I should not have asked, but it is preliminary to the next one. I will withdraw it, though, if your Honor

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thinks that it is in the record sufficiently clear.

Q. After the transcripts were lade, were they submitted to either you or your partner, ...r. Silver?
A. Or other members of the joint firms that were associated.

Q. You mean this other firm of attorneys? A. Hodges, Reavis, Pantaleoni & Downey.

Q. They all came to your firm, irrespective of whether they were also submitted to the other firm; isn't that the fact? A. I saw all of them, I should say.

Q. And you read all of them at that time? A. Yes; sir.

4. And you picked out the ones that you deemed important, did you not, and so marked them? A. Yes, sir.

4. Now is it the fact that when you read those transcripts and you saw the name of a person mentioned whose name down to that time you did not know, that you used that name for the purpose of further investigation? A. No, sir.

2. Do you understand my question? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You made no use of that name? A. Other than to know it and keep records of it.

Q. Did you investigate the files of the insurance company's clients in connection with the names that were in the company so far as a claim or claims of that person

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was concerned? A. Not at that time.

Q. You did do that later? A. Yes.

Q. Some time in the course of the investigation? A. Yes. May I explain that a little further?

Q. Yes.

THE COURT: Yes.

A. You see, we were conducting what we considered an undercover investigation, and our information also led to persons in the employ of the Disability Departments of insurance companies as being involved in these frauds, and it was for that reason that at that time we would not request any files for fear of having people in the departments know that an investigation was on foot.

Q. Tell me, please, when it was that that inhibition was removed? A. The inhibition was partially removed to the extent that members of the committee were presenting --

Q. When, is the question. Give me the month. A. From the period, I think, from December, 1933, until the arrests; during that period after we came to the United States Attorney's office. Around that time.

And then it was that you began to investigate the names and the claims of the persons whose identity had been revealed in the transcripts of the taps; is that correct? DAITLY: I object to that. There is no such

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testimony.

THE COURT: I have not heard a word about identity.

A. When you say "taps," there were room conversations and there were the telephone conversations in both of those offices.

Q. Yes? A. I do not think there were any conversations that I could ever recall with enybody whose nemes we did not already know, because the method of conducting this investigation was to hold conversations with people whom we knew about, whom either ar. Kipnis or ar. Friedman knew about, and called them into the room, and then discussed their situation with then; so we really learned no additional facts from which we could summon these company files. What we did do was to subsequently summon the files concerning claims like Kipnis and the cases Kipnis had told us about, which were quite a number.

Q. Are you telling us that there was no name divulged or learned by you from the transcripts of the telephone taps which you did not know of before? A. I do not know whether there were or were not. There may be. If I were to go over all of them, I might be able to find then, but I do say that we did not just go to mork and get files every time we saw a name mentioned.

4. Is the same thing true of the transcripts of the

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so-called room conversations? A. Yes.

Q. Now after you or your partner, or either of you had read the transcripts that were made by your stenographers, and you had picked out the important ones, the ones that you believed most important, did you hold your conferences with the representatives of the United States Attorney's office? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And did you discuss those transcripts the contents of which you deemed most important with the representatives of the United States Attorney's office? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And can you fix the period when those talks between you and the representatives of the United States Attorney's office began? A. Yes, I think in December of 1936.

Q. And continuing from time to time down to when? A. Now Inspector Shea came to our offices at the end of November, or the beginning of December, and I think it was during that month. We pretty well exhausted the subject during that month, I think.

Q. I take it that those representatives of the United States Attorney's office were mr. Krufman and mr. Dailey and Mr. Noonan? A. And Mr. Hardy and Mr. Powelson.

Q. Did you give at that time either a copy of those transcripts which you deemed most important to the United States Attorney's office, or tell them what you had learned, or give to them the substance of those transcripts?

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A. I think Inspector Shea immediately came down to our office and took most everything with him, brought them down to the United States Attorney's office.

Q. I am asking you what you did with the representatives of the United States Attorney's office, and not what Inspector Shea did. A. What I did was to give them to Inspector Shea when he came down to see us. We turned everything over to him.

Q. Did you investigate any clue or any lead which you got from those transcripts of what I will call, for the sake of convenience, wire-tapping evidence? A. I can't think of any investigation that we conducted, because after December it was in the hands of the Government, from that time on.

Q. Did you work in connection with the Government? A. Yes. We conducted no investigations whatever --

Q. When I use the word "investigation" do you understand that I am referring to the getting of information concerning one or more persons who later became defendants in this case? A. As I recall it, the whole period from the time we began to cooperate with the Government, that is, December, until the arrests, was a period of collating under the headings of the various cases that were being prepared for arrest that material which we already had.

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

(Last answer read.)

THE WITNESS: And may I add this. That is best indicated by the fact that the only time I did any work in connection with it was right over here at the United States Attorney's office, going over the material with some of the men and explaining what I knew about the background of this thing --

Q. And that material included the wire-tapping evidence, did it not? A. I do not know of any wire-tapping evidence that existed at that time. You choose to call it that, mr. Nathan.

evidence" as including the so-called room conversations.

THE COURT: Please don't. The room conversations have been ruled upon. Room conversations are not included in the wire-tapping. They do not involve Section 605 of the Federal Communications Act.

ing. MATHAN: May I have the benefit of an exception to that?

THE COURT: Yes.

has ruled that quite as squarely at any preceding time in the course of the hearings.

THE COURT: I had intended to, and I certainly did in the Weiss case.

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LR. DAILEY: I assumed from counsel's questioning that the wire taps referred to communications over the telephone.

THE COURT: Yes, over the telephone, and not the room conversations at all.

MR. DAILEY: Was that the witness's understanding of what Mr. Nathan was talking about?

THE WITNESS: No. Mr. Nathan asked me to assume when he used the form "wire-tapping" he meant both, and I have been making that assumption, although I do not agree with it.

MR. NATHAN: May I proceed, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

BY MR. NATHAII:

Q. May I ask you if the names of all the present defendants in this case had been revealed to you at the time that you arranged with Mr. Hardy for the installation of the wire-tapping? A. No, sir.

Q. Were those names ascertained by you during the course that the wire-tapping devices were in operation?

answering if he can speak of his own knowledge.

A. I just want to be clear. Now when you use "wiretapping" you mean the wire-tapping that the Government --

Q. His Honor has stated very clearly what "wire-toosing"

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meens, actual wire-tapping.

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MR. DAILEY: Mell, he stated it very clearly, but I do not think you and the witness understand each other or, at least, I do not think that the witness understands exactly what you are talking about.

MR. NATHAN: I am sorry if he does not.

IR. DAILEY: I would like to have it understood, Mr. Nathan, whether you are talking about wire-tapping with relation to 280 Broadway, or wire-tapping done by the Government, and I think that is what the witness is asking you. If you object to answering, all right.

MR. NATHAN: I do not think the witness asked enything.

MR. DAILEY: I think he meant to say it, but you interrupted him.

AR. MATHAN: I did not interrupt him.

THE (ITNESS: I think we can understand it this way: There were three types of recordings: One, room recordings; second, recordings on the telephone at 280 B roadway and at 28th S treet, third, there were the recordings of intercepted telephone calls by the Government. Those are the three categories as I understand it. The first two were made by our firm in the course of our own investigation.

Q. Now in the course of either of those first two

classes that you have described, did you learn the names of any of the present defendants in this case here on trial? A. I learned of four of the present defendants but not from those recordings. I knew of four of them prior to making the recordings.

Q. Who are the four? A. The four were Dr. \_aximilian Goldstein, Herman Rubin, Dr. Schwartz and Irving Elentuch.

Q. When did you first learn of the names of the other defendants? A. Just let me see who they are. BY THE COURT:

Q. How about Hessenberg? A. Hessenberg? I learned about Mr. Hessenberg from some of the assistant district attorneys after Dr. Messman had confessed about his case.

Q. That would be then after May 19, 1937, is that it? A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. NATHAN:

Q. Can you fix the date more definitely? A. If you can tell me the date when Dr. messman made his confession about Hessenberg, I suppose I learned it shortly thereafter.

Q. I can't help you.

THE COURT: No, he can't.

Q. I can tell you this, that Hessenberg was first indicted July 31, 1939. (ill that help you? A. I can't possibly tell how long after Dr. Lessman's confession

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Hessenberg was indicted, but it was during the period somewhere after Dr. Messman's arrest, and he proceeded to confess about a great number of cases, and whenever he confessed about the Hessenberg case --

Q. Pardon me. Have you finished?

THE COURT: No, he has not.

A. (Continued) And whenever during the progress of those statements when he confessed about Hessenberg, I probably heard it within a few days.

Q. Was it prior to the Weiss trial? A. I could not remember any more.

THE COURT: Now the next defendant, if you will let me finish this, please, is Schoenberg. When did you hear about him?

THE MITHESS: In exactly the same menner I heard about Hessenberg; only from Government officials after Dr. Messman had confessed.

4. And at the some time that you heard about Hessenberg, or a different time? A. Probably at a different time, whenever he confessed about Schoenberg.

BY THE COURT:

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Q. Now the defendant Cooper. A. The defendant Cooper I learned of wholly independently of this whole investigation by the Government. I learned that in this manner --

W. Con you give us the tise, approximately? A. Shortly

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after May 18, 1937. On May 18, 1937 the Government sent out a series of subpoenas to innumerable insurance companies asking for all cases, for the files of all cases in which either the firm of J. J. and (L) L. Seiss, or the firm of Garrow & Garrow, or Dr. Goldstein or certain other doctors were involved; and then I examined a great many of those files that my clients were preparing for submission to the United AStates Attorney's office, and in the course of my examination I ran across the Cooper file, and reading the file, it appeared to me to be fraudulent --

Q. All right. That is the way you found out about it? A. That is the way I found out about it, that is the first I heard about it.

MR. NATHAN: Has your Honor finished?

THE COURT: Yes.

BY MR. NATHAN:

Q. Now you saw the transcripts of the wire-tapping that the Government conducted, did you not? A. I did not. I may occasionally have seen one or two, but I did not as a regular thing.

Q. Mere you ever refused access to those transcripts? A. I never asked for access.

WR. DAILEY: I think this line of inquiry has been fully covered.

THE COURT: It seems to we it is fairly repetitious just now.

AR. NATHAN: I am sorry, your Honor ---

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THE COURT: that is it you want to develop from him that pertains to the Garrow case?

MR. NATHAN: I wanted to ascertain the answers to the questions I am asking him, all of which I think are very material to me and bear very pertinently upon the wire-tapping so far as the Garrow case is concerned.

THE COURT: Perhaps it is due to my stupidity. Now will you tell me what --

.R. NA "HAN: No, it may be my stupidity, your Honor.

THE COURT: fill you tell me, please, what facts you are trying to bring to light?

MR. MATHAN: I am trying to bring out from the mouth of this witness the use, direct and indirect, that he made of wire-tapping evidence. I am also trying to prove the use, both direct and indirect, that he made of the so-called room evidence.

THE COURT: I have no objection to your asking him that, if you will joint his attention to the derrow case. I think the witness has been sufficiently examined with reference to all deiss matters, and that is the ruling, and now from this time forth please direct your

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attention to Garrow matters.

MR. NATHAN: May I note an exception?

THE COURT: Yes.

BY MR. NATHAN:

Q. Now so far as the defendant Hessenberg was concerned, did you see the transcripts of the taps to which he was a party? A. I am not quite sure whether there are any taps on Hessenberg. I do not recall giver seeing any.

Q. It has been stated here on this hearing by .r. Dailey that there were nine such wire taps and transcripts with the defendant Hessenberg. A. Well, if that is so, I never saw them.

Q. In connection with the preparation of this Garrow Case for trial, has your firm maintained at its expense representatives in the offices of the United States Attorney?

MR. DAILEY: Is that material to this inquiry, your Honor? I object to it.

THE COURT: The question is directed to the Garrow case. I will allow it.

A. Yes, two girls and mr. Ball.

Q. Their time was spent exclusively furing their working hours in the office of the United States Attorney for the use of the United S tates Attorney in connecting with the Garrow case? A. During the times when things wer

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active, yes.

Q. And this Mr. Ball whose name you give is the gentleman who sits at the counsel table alongside of Mr. Dailey now? A. Yes.

THE COURT: Removed three paces from him. Q. In connection with the preparation of this Garrow case for trial, have you at any time since that work began looked over the transcripts of the wire taps?

THE COURT: What wire taps?

Garrow case, the preparation of the Garrow case --

THE COURT: Well, I mean, have you reference to wire taps of conversations of any named persons? That is what I mean.

Any of the wire taps, is my question, without any limit as to names.

A. I don't think so.

Are you sure? A. Let we explain it this way: We decided it long before we began too do any preparation on the Garrow case not to use any wire taps. The reason why I am not completely sure is that there any have been one unusual wire tap or something of unusual interest that may have been shown to we durin this whole period, not in the course of proparation of the case repording any of the

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persons mentioned in the indictment. I mean, I can think of one that I may have seen.

Q. What one is that? A. There was one mire tap with a man by the name of Silverman in which there was some discussion as to whether the doctor would coach him or the lawyer would coach him as to his symptoms, and as a matter of interest somebody ran across that and showed it to me. I don't know just who showed it to me.

Q. Who showed it to you? A. One of the assistants. I saw it. That is why I am not certain. In other words, as a regular thing we did not use the wire taps at all in the preparation of the case, but I recall that one.

Q. When were you told so far as the Garrow case is concerned that the wire taps were not to be used in connection with the preparation of the case for trial? A. I think we decided that about during or after the Weiss case; ground that time.

Q. After the Weiss case was tried? A. Yes, or during the time the Weiss case was tried; around that time.

Q. Are you sure it was not until after the Jeiss case was heard and determined by the Supreme Court? A. No, I know it was before that, for the reason that aside from the decision of the Courts, we had long decided that it was completely unnecessary in the Garrow case.

Q. You have used the word "we." Now to whom do you

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refer by the word "we"? A. Of course, I had no authority to determine. When I say "we determined, " I mean we discussed it.

"Q. Who is the "we "? A. Mr. Hardy, I suppose; Mr. Dailey, Mr. Kaufman and Mr. McKnight. We would all gather around and discuss these problems both of law and of fact. When I say "we determined," I mean we all reached a similar conclusion.

THE COURT: Do you mean to say that any group of lawyers as large as that ever agreed on anything?

THE WITNESS: That is one of the few things we agreed on; your Honor.

Q. Did you in connection with the preparation of the Garrow case for trial or prior to the time when that preparation began, confer with any of the persons who are going to be witnesses in this trial?

MR. DAILEY: I do not think that question is susceptible of an answer. I do not think anybody knows who are going to be witnesses on this trial.

TR. NATHAN: You have stated the persons. Possibly I can use your list.

THE COURT: I think your question must be confined to any person connected with the teleph ne top --

MR. MATHAN: That was yoing to be my next question.

Bernstein-direct

THE COURT: Let us have it and save time. What is that gentleman's name? THE WITNESS: Silverman?

THE COURT: Now have you discussed, if you know, with any witness anything concerning Silverman's claim or its handling?

THE WITNESS: No, sir.

THE COURT: Now is it your testimony that it is your best recollection that you have not examined or listened to any transcripts or reproductions of teleph me taps in connection with the preparation of the Garrow case for triel?

THE WITNESS: That is right.

THE COURT: Very good.

Now I think your examination of this witness is nearly at an end?

MR. NATHAN: Not only is it nearly at an end, it is at an end, your Honor.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

THE COURT: Do any other counsel wish to incuire? (No response.)

- THE COURT: Next vitness.

{Witness excused.)

MR. DAILEY: Unless counsel have schebody else

they expect to call, shal. we go on with the reading?

THE COURT: Is there any of Messman's testimony that can be omitted as far as you gentlemen know?

MR. YOUNG: As far as I am concerned, sir, I am perfectly willing to waive it, because I have read it; and in this connection may I venture to suggest, your Honor, do not imagine that we are  $en_{ii}$  aged in any sort of dilatory tactics at all. For my part I am perfectly willing to waive it. The others say they have not read it, they have not heard it; they are in a different position.

THE COURT: I wonder if we could save some time by having them look it over, and they could reach a conclusion as to whether they wish to read it all. You can skip through it very quickly, you know, if you choose to.

LR.NATHAN: I may make this suggestion, which

may be helpful. It may not. If we are given the opportunity of the rest of the afternoon to go over it, in all probability all of the defendants whose counsel are here will be able to then state to your Honor in the morning that they know what it is, and they are satisfied to have it transcribed into this record by the stenographer at his convenience, instead of being personally read.

Now ther is but on- reservition that I personally have to make, and that is that I have not yet read it.

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It may be that there are one or two questions similar in quantity or number to those that I asked Mr. Bernstein on matters that may not have been brought out. As I recall your Honor's ruling at the beginning of this hearing, we were to have that opportunity if there were any questions.

THE COURT: Oh yes, of course. I do not wish to curtail you in making a satisfactory here, but it occurs to me at least to the extent to which testimony slready given needs to be supplemented for the purpose of this hearing, is pretty limited.

MR. NATHAN: I do not know that there will be any. I think if your Honor will adjourn now, and let us stay here and go through that transcript together, that we will be able to save the actual reading of it, taking up your Honor's time and our own.

THE COURT: That is entirely satisfactory.

Now is there any other witness whose testimony you desire to know anything about?

MR. NATHAN: So for as I am concerned, other than the possible calling of Dr. Messman for a few questions, if there are any that I have to ask of him, I know of no other witness. I cannot speak, nor do I speak for any other counsel.

MR. YOUNG: I do not intend to call any other

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MR. LOEB: Nor I.

THE COURT: Now I think that so far as Rosenbaum is concerned, on Mr. Deiley's statement this morning, that it is unnecessary for you to examine him now. If at the trial you think there is anything in his testimony that you think disqualifies him as a witness, you will have ample opportunity then.

MR. NATHAN: That applies to any other Government witness?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. FORST: That is catisfactopy.

THE COURT: I could not possibly in this hearing foreclose the proper consideration of objections to be made on the trial. In the light of the Supreme Court decision, I should think that would be perfectly obvious.

Then we will adjourn until tomorrow morning at 10:30, gentlemen, in the hope that we can dispose of the matter before the noon recess.

MR. YOUNG: May I suggest, your Henor, in the event we decide we do not need to have the testimony read, that perhaps we do not have to come back tomorrow marning? Can we not give you the information today at the end of the day?

THE COURT: I am at your service in any wry, but

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perhaps it would be more orderly if we had the matter called in the morning, and have some one of you representing all the defendants make a statement as to the disposition of the matter.

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(Adjourned to May 39, 1940, at 10:30 A. M.)

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