



Prosecution's Opening Statement:

- Esteemed Justices and ladies and gentlemen of the courtroom, I, Senator Joseph McCarthy, am here to prove the guilt of eight spies who have been working with the American Communist Party and the Soviet Union to overthrow our great American government! This crime is classified as **ESPIONAGE** under **the Alien Registration Act of 1940!** The eight spies are: **Elizabeth Bentley, Whittaker Chambers, Klaus Fuchs, Harry Gold, David Greenglass, Alger Hiss, Ethel Rosenberg, Julius Rosenberg.**
- As a result of the actions of these spies, the Soviet Union has acquired the secrets to building their own atomic bombs which now threaten American security! After I prove their guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, these Communist lawbreakers must receive the severest punishment, even death! As administrators of justice, we must preserve American democracy by showing the world that communism can never triumph! Thank you!



Arguments and Evidence: Congressional Laws which support my case against the Communist Spies

I base my war against these Communist spies upon the following laws, which allow me to prosecute these criminals for their treasonous actions:

What does the Smith Act, passed by Congress in 1940, make illegal in the U.S.?

Sec. 2: (a) It shall be unlawful for any person--
(1) to knowingly or willfully advocate, abet, advise, or teach the duty, necessity, desirability, or propriety of overthrowing or destroying any government in the United States by force or violence, or by the assassination of any officer of such government;
(2) with the intent to cause the overthrow or destruction of any government in the United States, to print, publish, edit, issue, circulate, sell, distribute, or publicly display any written or printed matter advocating, advising, or teaching the duty, necessity, desirability, or propriety of overthrowing or destroying any government in the United States by force or violence;
(3) to organize or help to organize any society, group, or assembly of persons who teach, advocate, or encourage the overthrow or destruction of any government in the United States by force or violence; or to be or become a member of, or affiliate with, any such society, group or assembly of persons, knowing the purposes thereof.

The Smith Act, 1940



Evidence: New Congressional Laws which support my cases against the Communist Spies

Part I.

1. There shall be a loyalty investigation of every person entering the civilian employment of any department or agency of the executive branch of the federal government.

Part II.

2. The head of each department and agency shall appoint one or more loyalty boards...for the purpose of hearing loyalty cases....

Part V.

1. The standard for the refusal of employment or the removal from employment in an executive department or agency on grounds relating to loyalty shall be that, on all the evidence, reasonable grounds exist for belief that the person involved is disloyal to the government of the United States.

2. Activities and associations of an applicant or employee which may be considered in connection with the determination of disloyalty may include one or more of the following:
a. Sabotage, espionage, or attempts or preparations therefore, or knowingly associating with spies or saboteurs;

b. Treason or sedition or advocacy thereof;

c. Advocacy of revolution or force or violence to alter the constitutional form of government of the United States;

What does this Executive order by President Truman state? Does this violate any American Civil Rights? If so which ones? (See the amendments above).

to form or government of the United States by unconstitutional means.

Executive Order 9835, 1947

By order of President Truman!



Evidence: New Congressional Laws which support my cases against the Communist Spies

(1) There exists a world Communist movement, which, in its origins, its development, and its present practice, is a world-wide revolutionary movement whose purpose it is, by treachery, deceit, infiltration into other groups (governmental and otherwise), espionage, sabotage, terrorism, and any other means deemed necessary, to establish a Communist totalitarian dictatorship in the countries through the medium of a world-wide Communist organization.

(15) The Communist movement in the United States is an organization numbering thousands of adherents, rigidly and ruthlessly disciplined. Awaiting and seeking to advance a moment when the United States may be so far extended by foreign engagements, so far divided in counsel, or so far in industrial or financial straits, that overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence may seem possible of achievement, it seeks converts far and wide by an extensive system of schooling and indoctrination.

Sec. 8 (a) Any individual who is or becomes a member of any [communist] organization...[shall] register with the Attorney General as a member of such organization.

The McCarran Act

Sec. 2 The Congress hereby finds and declares that the Communist Party of the United States, although purportedly a political party, is in fact an instrumentality of a conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the United States. It constitutes an authoritarian dictatorship within a republic, demanding for itself the rights and privileges accorded to political parties, but denying to all others the liberties guaranteed by the Constitution. Unlike political parties, which evolve their policies and programs through public means, by the reconciliation of a wide variety of individual views, and submit those policies and programs to the electorate at large for approval or disapproval, the policies and programs of the Communist Party are secretly prescribed for it by the foreign leaders of the world Communist movement....Therefore the Communist Party should be outlawed.

Communist Control Act of 1954



Prosecution's Case Against Elizabeth Bentley:

- **Exhibit A:** Bentley joined the **American Communist Party** while a student at Columbia University.
- **Exhibit B:** In 1938 she obtained a secretarial job in the Italian Library of Information in New York. While there, she discovered that it was also a front for the Fascist Italian government's Propaganda Ministry. Bentley used her position to gather information on Mussolini's government and then passed it on to the Italian Communist Party. **Q. Why did you pass on information about Mussolini's government to the Italian Communist Party? Did you want Italy to become a Communist nation after World War II? Do you want the U.S. to turn Communist?**
- **Exhibit C:** Bentley's work for the Italian Communist Party brought her into contact with **Jacob Golos**, a member of the American Communist Party and the Soviet secret police. The couple became lovers and Bentley became involved in the spy ring that included **Klaus Fuchs, Harry Gold, Whittaker Chambers and David Greenglass**. Golos, a Russian émigré who was also an American citizen, was the Chief of Soviet Espionage Operations in the U.S., working for the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia, a front for Soviet industrial espionage. He was also the handler of Harry Gold one of the atomic bomb spies. In 1939 Bentley became a courier, gathering information to include copies of U.S. government documents from real spies. She transported the information by stuffing documents, microfilm and handwritten notes into her handbag. Golos suffered a heart attack in 1941 and died suddenly in 1943, leaving the head of the spy ring unmanned. Bentley took over as head of his networks, reporting directly to agencies connected to Moscow.
- **Q. Can you honestly say that you do not support the Communist party's spy ring? Your lover is a leader of the ring! When he died, you became the "Spy Queen" in charge!**
 - **SOURCE: From the U.S. CounterIntelligence's Spy and Briefing Center**
- **Exhibit D:** In July 1948 Bentley appeared before the House of Un-American Activities Committee and during her testimony named several people she believed had been Soviet spies while working for the United States government. **Q. If you were not a communist spy, how could you have knowledge of all of these other Communist suspects?**



Prosecution's Case Against Whittaker Chambers:

- **Exhibit A:** Whittaker joined the **American Communist Party** in 1924 and at various times edited the *New Masses* and the *Daily Worker*. Chambers worked as a spy for the Soviet Union before leaving the party in 1938. The following year he joined *Time Magazine*. **Q. As a member of the American Communist Party, what were you doing working for Time Magazine?**
- **Exhibit B:** In August 1948 Chambers appeared before the House of Un-American Activities Committee and during his testimony claimed that **Alger Hiss**, a senior U.S. State Department official, was a spy. After a federal grand jury investigation of the cases, Hiss was charged with perjury. **Q. Do you deny your connection with Alger Hiss? What do you think Mr. Hiss was doing in the U.S. State Department? How can you deny helping him spy on our American government?**
- **Exhibit C: Whittaker Chambers, testimony before the House of Un-American Activities Committee (3rd August, 1948)**
 - “I joined the Communist Party in 1924 and left in 1937. For a number of years I had served in the underground, chiefly in Washington. I knew it at its top level, a group of seven or so men, from among whom in later years certain members of **Miss Bentley's organization** were apparently recruited. Lee Pressman was also a member of this group, as was **Alger Hiss**, who, as a member of the State Department, later organized the conferences at Dumbarton Oaks, San Francisco, and the United States side of the Yalta Conference.
 - The purpose of this group at that time was not primarily espionage. **Its original purpose was the Communist infiltration of the American Government. But espionage was certainly one of its eventual objectives.** Let no one be surprised at this statement. Disloyalty is a matter of principle with every member of the Communist Party.”
- **Q. Do you now deny working for the same organization as Mrs. Bentley and Mr. Hiss? What reason would you have to change your story?**



Prosecution's Case Against Klaus Fuchs:

- **Exhibit A:** A member of the **Germany Communist Party**, Fuchs was forced to flee the country after the Nazis gained power in 1933.
- **Exhibit B:** In 1943 Fuchs was sent to the United States where he worked at Los Alamos on developing the **atom bomb**. **Q. As a member of the Communist Party, why would you want to work on the atomic bomb?**
- **Exhibit C:** However, after repeated interviews with Jim Skardon, investigator of a Special Branch of the British Secret Service, Fuchs eventually confessed on 23rd January 1950 to passing information to the Soviet Union. **Q. Do you deny or take back your confession of having passed atomic bomb secrets to the Soviet Union?**
- **Exhibit D:** In 1950 the FBI arrested **Harry Gold**, who confessed to helping Fuchs in his espionage activities in the United States. As a result of Gold's testimony, other spies, including **David Greenglass, Ethel Rosenberg** and **Julius Rosenberg** were arrested and convicted.
- **Exhibit E: Klaus Fuchs, confession released to the public after his trial in 1950.**
 - “When I learnt of the purpose of the work, I decided to inform Russia, and I established contact with another member of the Communist Party. Since that time I have had continuous contact with persons who were completely unknown to me, except that I knew they would give whatever information they had to the Soviet authorities. At this time I had complete confidence in Russian policy and believed that the Western Allies deliberately allowed Germany and Russia to fight each other to death.”
- **Q. In passing secrets to the Russians to help them beat the Germans at the end of WWII, you knowingly passed all information you had which must have included your work on the atom bomb. How do you respond?**



Need
more
proof?

Prosecution's Case Against Harry Gold:

- **Exhibit A:** On 5th September 1945, **Igor Gouzenko**, a KGB intelligence officer based in Canada, defected to the West claiming he had evidence of an Soviet spy ring based in Britain. Gouzenko provided evidence that led to the arrest of 22 local agents and 15 Soviet spies in Canada. Some of this information from Gouzenko resulted in **Klaus Fuchs** being interviewed by MI5.
- **Exhibit B:** In 1950, Klaus Fuchs eventually confessed that he had been passing information to the Soviet Union since working on the Manhattan Project during the Second World War. Fuchs identified Gold as the messenger, who passed on the secrets.
- **Exhibit C:** This contact was subsequently identified through FBI investigation as Harry Gold, a Philadelphia chemist. On May 22, 1950, after being arrested, Gold confessed his espionage activity to the FBI that he had acted as Fuchs's courier. He admitted that he had involved in espionage since 1934 and had helped Fuchs pass information about the Manhattan Project to the Soviet Union. **Source: www.fbi.gov**
- **Q. Do you, Mr. Gold, now deny helping Mr. Fuchs and other spies you identified pass secrets of the Manhattan Project to the Soviet Union? What reason would you have to change your story now?**
- **Exhibit D:** June 15, 1950, Gold recognizes David Greenglass in FBI photos. He writes on the back of one, "This is the man I contacted in Albuquerque, New Mexico in June 1945." Gold's confession led to the arrest of **David Greenglass**. His testimony also has resulted in the arrest, impending trial and execution of **Ethel Rosenberg** and **Julius Rosenberg**.
- **Q. If you are able to identify known members of the Communist spy ring, you must be a member yourself, right? How else would you have access to this top secret information?**



Need more proof?

Prosecution's Case Against David Greenglass:

- **Exhibit A:** Greenglass joined the **Young Communist League (YCL)**. Greenglass married **Ruth Printz**, a fellow member of the YCL, in 1942. **Source: www.fbi.gov**
- **Exhibit B:** During the Second World War Greenglass joined the **United States Army**. Promoted to the rank of sergeant, he was transferred to **Los Alamos**, where attempts were being made to develop the **atom bomb**. **Q. Why did you, a member of the YCL, work on the atom bomb at Los Alamos? What were your intentions?**
- **Exhibit C:** In 1945 Greenglass left the army and opened a small machine shop in Manhattan with his brother-in-law, **Julius Rosenberg**. However, the business did badly and Greenglass left the partnership. **Q. So, you worked with the accused spy Julius Rosenberg and established a close relationship with him?**
- **Exhibit D:** In June 1950 the FBI arrested **Harry Gold**, who confessed to helping **Klaus Fuchs** in his espionage activities in the United States. He named David Greenglass as being a member of the spy ring. In July Greenglass was arrested by the FBI and accused of spying for the Soviet Union. Under questioning, he admitted acting as a spy and named Julius Rosenberg as one of his contacts. At first, he denied that his sister, **Ethel Rosenberg**, had been involved but confessed that his wife, **Ruth Greenglass**, had been used as a courier. **Q. Do you deny being part of this spy ring, even though Harry Gold has named you? Even your wife helped pass atomic bomb secrets to the Soviet Union! Can you deny your guilt?!**
- **Exhibit E:** However, in a later interview, Greenglass claimed that the handover of atomic secrets had taken place in the living room of the Rosenberg's New York flat. **Q. Did you not do this?**
- **Exhibit F:** In her FBI interview Ruth Greenglass argued that "Julius then took the info into the bathroom and read it, and when he came out he told (Ethel) she had to type this info immediately. Ethel then sat down at the typewriter... and proceeded to type info which David had given to Julius". **Source: www.fbi.gov**
- **Exhibit G:** The trial of Ethel Rosenberg and Julius Rosenberg began on 6th March 1951. David Greenglass was questioned by the chief prosecutor assistant, **Roy Cohn**. After Greenglass testified to his passing sketches of a high explosive lens mold he provided incriminating detail of the Rosenberg's espionage activity. **Q. Did you not testify to passing sketches on the bomb to Russia?**
- **Exhibit H:** Ruth Greenglass testified as to how she was asked by Julius Rosenberg to inquire of her husband, recently stationed in **Los Alamos**, whether he would be willing to provide information on the progress of the **Manhattan Project**. She also testified that Ethel Rosenberg spent a January evening in 1945 typing her husband's handwritten notes from Los Alamos.



Need
more
proof?

Prosecution's Case Against Alger

Hiss:

- **Introduction:** Educated at John Hopkins University and Harvard Law School (1926-29) **Mr. Hiss** worked for the Supreme Court Justice, Oliver Wendell Holmes, before serving in the departments of Agriculture, Justice and State, in the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Hiss also served as Roosevelt's adviser at the Yalta Conference in 1945. After working briefly as secretary-general of the United Nations, in 1949 Hiss became president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.
- **Exhibit A:** In August 1948 **Whittaker Chambers** appeared before the **House of Un-American Activities Committee** and during his testimony claimed that Hiss had been spying for the Soviet Union. In a federal grand jury investigation of the case, Hiss denied Chambers's accusations. However, as a result of this investigation, Hiss was charged with perjury.
- **Q. Do you admit to lying (perjury) under our investigation? Aren't you really a Communist spy, since Mr. Chambers named you as one?**
- **Exhibit B:** Hiss was accused of perjury, or lying about being a communist spy, because Chambers had produced several strips of 35mm film and three undeveloped rolls. The existence of this additional evidence ultimately reached the Un-American Activities Committee, which prompted then U.S. Representative Richard Nixon to issue a subpoena for the materials. Under subpoena, Chambers guided congressional investigators to a pumpkin patch on his farm in Maryland. Hidden in a hollowed-out pumpkin was what later became known as the "pumpkin papers"—several prints of State Department documents from the 1930s. The pumpkin papers were introduced against Hiss in a perjury trial, at which he was accused of lying about having passed State Department papers to Chambers. **Source:** http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/venona/dece_hiss.html
- **Q. We have the proof of your lies on film! If you are not a Communist spy, how come the "Pumpkin Papers" reveal that you are?**



Need more proof?

Prosecution's Case Against Ethel Rosenberg (Greenglass):

- **Exhibit A:** In 1939 Ethel Rosenberg (Greenglass) married **Julius Rosenberg**. During the Second World War Julius was employed as a civilian inspector for the Army Signal Corps, but was dismissed in 1945 as a result of allegations that he was a member of the American Communist Party. **Q. Why was your husband dismissed, if he did not engage in Communist wrongdoings? What other explanation is there?**
- **Exhibit B:** In May 1940, the FBI's New York Field Office learned, after Ethel Rosenberg received an appointment as an employee of the Census Bureau in Washington, D.C., that she was a devout communist. Further, Ethel Rosenberg and another woman, alleged to have been communist sympathizers, had distributed communist literature and had signed nominating petitions of the Communist Party. Ethel Rosenberg had also signed a Communist Party nominating petition, dated August 13, 1939, in New York City. **Source: www.fbi.gov**
- **Q. Do you deny distributing Communist literature?**
- **Exhibit C:** In July, 1950, David Greenglass and his wife Ruth Greenglass were arrested by the FBI and accused of spying for the Soviet Union. Under questioning, David Greenglass admitted acting as a spy and named Julius Rosenberg. Greenglass claimed that the handover of secret info. had taken place in the living room of the Rosenberg's New York flat. **Q. Do you deny that this meeting took place? What was the accused Communist spy Greenglass doing at your apartment?**
- **Exhibit D:** In her FBI interview Ruth Greenglass argued that "Julius then took the info into the bathroom and read it, and when he came out he told (Ethel) she had to type this info immediately. Ethel then sat down at the typewriter... and proceeded to type info which David had given to Julius". **Q. What did you, Mrs. Rosenberg, type that night? What information did David Greenglass' note contain?**
- **Exhibit E:** Ruth Greenglass also testified that Ethel Rosenberg spent a January evening in 1945 typing her husband's handwritten notes from Los Alamos, the location of the development and testing of atomic bombs. **Q. Why were you typing your husband's notes from Los Alamos? Isn't this top secret information, and yet, the Greenglasses got a hold of this information?**



Prosecution's Case Against Julius Rosenberg:

- **Exhibit A:** FBI investigation reflected that Julius Rosenberg claimed to have joined the Young Communist League when he was 14 years of age. Also, he was secretary of the Young Communist League while in college. During the Second World War Rosenberg was employed as a civilian inspector for the Army Signal Corps, but was dismissed in 1945 as a result of allegations that he was a member of the American Communist Party. Rosenberg now opened a small machine shop in Manhattan with his brother-in-law, **David Greenglass**. However, the business did badly and Greenglass left the partnership. **Source:** www.fbi.gov.
- **Q. Do you deny joining the Communist Party? Did you work with David Greenglass because was a fellow Communist, like yourself?**
- **Exhibit B:** Information obtained in March 1944 reflected that Julius Rosenberg was a member of the Communist Party. This information was furnished to the Security and Intelligence Division, Second Service Command, Governors Island, New York, in view of Rosenberg's employment by the War Department at that time. This investigation also established that his wife, Ethel, had signed a Communist Party petition. Rosenberg's position with the United States government was terminated in December 1945. A search of the Rosenberg apartment at the time of the arrest of Julius Rosenberg disclosed that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were members of the International Workers Order. **Source:** www.fbi.gov.
- **Q. If you are not a communist spy, why did the War Department terminate your employment?**
- **Exhibit C:** In July, 1950, Greenglass was arrested by the FBI and accused of spying for the Soviet Union. Under questioning, he admitted acting as a spy and named Julius Rosenberg as one of his contacts. **Q. Accused Communist spy Greenglass states that you were one of his contacts. What did you provide to your contact, Mr. Greenglass?**
- **Exhibit D:** Greenglass claimed that the handover of atomic secrets had taken place in the living room of the Rosenberg's New York flat. In her FBI interview **Ruth Greenglass**, wife of David Greenglass, argued that "Julius then took the info into the bathroom and read it, and when he came out he told (Ethel) she had to type this info immediately. Ethel then sat down at the typewriter... and proceeded to type info which David had given to Julius". **Q. Why would you trade atomic bomb secrets with the Greenglasses?**
- **Exhibit E:** On 6th March 1951, David Greenglass was questioned by the chief prosecutor assistant, **Roy Cohn**. After Greenglass testified to his passing sketches of a high explosive lens mold he provided incriminating detail of the Rosenberg's espionage activity.
- **Exhibit F:** Ruth Greenglass testified as to how she was asked by Julius Rosenberg to inquire of her husband, recently stationed in **Los Alamos**, whether he would be willing to provide information on the progress of the **Manhattan Project**. She also testified that **Ethel Rosenberg** spent a January evening in 1945 typing her husband's handwritten notes from Los Alamos. **Q. Why would you ask your own wife, Ethel Rosenberg, to type your atomic bomb secrets from Los Alamos?**