

# NAMES 5 NEW AGENTS RECRUITED BY PAIR

## Gouzenko Claims Moscow Order "Could Lead Only to War"—Packed Montreal Courtroom Spellbound by Evidence

Special to The Star

Montreal, March 22—Fred Rose and Sam Carr were contacted by Soviet recruiting agents who were seeking Canadian agents for their intelligence ring, Igor Gouzenko testified in court here this afternoon.

Carr and Rose got all the Canadian recruits, he swore.

Gouzenko, named five new agents who he said were recruited by Rose and Carr: They are: Eric Adams, Durnford Smith, Arthur Steinberg, Isidor Israel Halperin and James Scotland Benning.

Down a long list of 24 agents Gouzenko read his way, saying which had been recruited by Rose, which by Sam Carr and which by Gordon Lunan, who was also a recruiting agent.

In the list was the name of Dr. Allan Nunn May, the British scientist, who was recently arrested in London after his return from Canada.

"Who recruited him?" asked Special Prosecutor Phillippe Brais.

"He was an agent before he ever came to Canada," replied Gouzenko.

Prof. Isidore Halperin, of Queen's University, was brought into the espionage ring by Fred Rose, Gouzenko testified.

Capt. Gordon Lunan was also brought into the ring by Rose, he said. Lunan in turn brought in Edward Mazerall, Gouzenko added.

He said Carr had "two cover names, Sam and Frank," and that Rose's cover names were "Fred" and "Debouz."

Another agent procured by Rose "was known by the cover name of "Professor." He is Prof. Boyer." (Prog. Raymond Boyer faces charges of violating the Official Secrets Act.)

"You told us the reasons you decided to leave the embassy or the office of the military attache," said Mr. Brais. "Did you do anything in the pursuance of that thought?"

### DOESN'T GRASP QUESTION

Gouzenko did not seem to grasp the question, and he then was asked, "When did you reach the decision?"

"I think it was about half a year

from when the decision was taken to the time I made this step."

"When did you make this step?" "Sept. 5, 1945."

"Did you do anything preparatory to making this step?"

"I secured legal documents which would prove what I was to say to the Canadian government. On Sept. 5 I took the documents and on Sept. 7 I was able to give the documents to the Canadian authorities."

It was the first time Rose's name was linked by Gouzenko with Soviet operations.

Gouzenko described the Soviet organization as a body "established in Canada in 1942 by the first secretary of the Soviet embassy, who was an agent under the cover name of Leon."

F. Philippe Brais, K.C., special

prosecutor for the justice department, asked: "What distinction do you make between recruiting agents and other agents?"

"Recruiting agents could give information and also give names of people who could give information," replied Gouzenko.

"What kind of information?"

"Secret information."

"What kind of secret information?"

"Oh, about the army, navy, industry, the political situation and so on."

He swore that Rose, Labor-Progressive M.P., now on trial on charges of giving secret information to Soviet agents, and Carr had become recruiting agents themselves. Carr is national organizer of the Labor-Progressive party in Canada, with headquarters in Toronto.

Col. Zabotin, Soviet military attache in Ottawa, showed him the documents which named Rose and Carr as Soviet recruiting agents, Gouzenko testified.

As the morning session concluded, Gouzenko said, "I can prove conclusively that the gestures of friendship shown by Russia to Canada were only a screen or a cover. The last telegram I received as cipher clerk told us to prepare a ground for conspiracies, which could lead only to war."

Joseph Cohen, counsel for Rose, immediately objected. "So far," he said, "we have gone a long way from the case of the accused and I have said nothing. But now it is time for me to insist that the documents being mentioned in the



SAM CARR

evidence, such as the telegram, be checked. The crown should introduce these documents before we go any further."

F. Philippe Brais, special crown prosecutor, said: "I have no intention of producing the documents."

Mr. Cohen: "It is the law that no evidence can be introduced into this or any other court if the documents described in it are not submitted."

Mr. Brais: "Then we will have the reference to these documents stricken from the record."

Gouzenko testified that "some members of the N.K.V.D. Soviet security police are operating in in Canada and everywhere."

Asked by Special Prosecutor Brais if some were in the Russian embassy at Ottawa, he replied: "I understand yes."

### COURTROOM SPELLBOUND

For an hour this morning Gouzenko held a packed court spellbound as he told exactly what led him to rush to an Ottawa newspaper last September with documents which indicated that the Russian embassy had established a spy ring in Canada. He said that he had been at the embassy for almost two years when, in July of 1944, a message arrived which said: "Send Gouzenko to Centre," which meant Moscow. Col. Zabotin, Russian military attache, who has since been recalled to Moscow, wanted to keep him, the cipher clerk witness added, but in July of 1945, another cipher clerk called Kolatov arrived. Witness said he showed the new man his duties.

"And there came a time when you left the embassy with no intention of returning?" asked the crown. "Yes."

"When did you leave?" "On the evening of Sept. 5."

"Why?" "On the first day of my arrival in Canada, I noticed a big difference in the conditions here and the Soviet Union. Other members of the embassy also noticed a difference in the ways of life between Canada and our country. Every day of my life here there came to me a true example of what democracy was in Canada. Everyone in Russia should know the real life we have in Canada, but they cannot know it."

"Why?" "Because there is no free press in Russia."

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about the two-faced policy in Russia.

He referred generally to the friendly gestures which have been exchanged between the two countries during the war and of the material aid that had been sent by the Dominion to Russia.

"But when I saw this two-faced policy, I wondered what kind of co-operation or friendship could there really be between Canada and Russia. I thought that, because I was doing secret work, I had a good chance not only to judge but to prove just what conditions were between us and Russia."

Witness followed this statement with the declaration that he had seen the telegram which "called for a policy of conspiracy which could lead only to war."

"The Communist party here is the base, the agency, or network used to collect information," Gouzenko declared. "I have a right to say this because I have seen these documents."

At this moment Mr. Cohen rose and told the court that as long as Gouzenko was giving his views that Canada was better than Russia, and other opinions, he felt that there was no bearing on the case, and an objection might be misinterpreted. When, however, the witness was mentioning documents and the implications of direct knowledge, he would demand production of such documents.

An argument ensued between himself and the prosecutor. The judge refused to accept the suggestion of defence counsel, but said that he would look over the record of what transpired and rule then. The point was brought out that some of the documents may not be produced because they would be prejudicial to the safety of the state. But the crown said a large number would be available, but in view of other inquiries going on simultaneously in Ottawa, he had not the documents with him.

It was reported Gouzenko was whisked into the building by Royal Canadian Mounted Police through a back door near where the R.C.M.P. have a small office.

Gouzenko was guarded by a squad of nine Montreal Mounted policemen, under Inspector George B. McLellan of Toronto. About five feet seven, he wore a light gray suit and a white shirt. He wore a dark tie.

Asked if he were a cipher clerk in the Soviet embassy in Ottawa, Gouzenko said, "I was."

He spoke in his native Russian language, saying, "That is right," instead of the usual "Yes."

He said he was born in the village of Rogalchava, near Moscow, in 1919; came to Canada in July, 1943, by plane from Moscow via Fairbanks and Edmonton.

Gouzenko said he attended the engineering academy in Moscow for three years and was then transferred to the high school of the Red army which, he explained, is the intelligence academy of the Red army. At the intelligence academy he took a course in ciphering and coding.

"There must be special permission for such work," witness said, explaining that he was waiting for "permission" to do secret code work.

**GOUZENKO, ROSE SIT**

The questioning paused briefly, so that a chair could be brought in for Gouzenko. Rose, too, after standing at the bar for a half-hour, was permitted to sit down.

"You were waiting five months to see if you could be transferred to the secret code?" "Yes, secret work for coding and decoding messages."

"Were you sent to that secret section of the coding school?" "Yes."

"Why did you wait five months?" "To make sure you are a trusted man."

"What were you a member of at the time? What were your affiliations?" Gouzenko answered by describing anyone in the secret section as one who was a member of the Communist party. He had no relatives, he said, and was a member for some years of the young Communist league. He said he was not a member of the party, but was allowed to undertake the secret work because of a shortage of men during the war.

"Is the Young Communist league a party or a group?" "It is a group, a reserve for the party," witness said. "The best of the members are taken from the group for the party."

Witness said he joined the Kom-somol or Group at the age of 17.

"Who does the checking for the members?" "The NKDV."

"Are they always called that?" "No, they were once called the OGPU."

The OGPU, said Gouzenko, are the security police.

"Are there any OGPU in Canada?" "Yes, there are."

"Are there some at the Soviet embassy?" "Yes, there are."

"Is it a secret police?" "There are secret police and they have another branch."

"Where do the secret police work?" "In the schools, factories, army, everywhere."

Gouzenko said that in 1942 he was a qualified cipher clerk and in July of 1943 he was sent by plane from Moscow to Canada.

"Who came with you?" "Col. Zabolin, former military attache, my wife and myself." They were accompanied by a Col. Romanoff.

"Was that Zabolin's first visit to Canada?" "Yes."

"Where was the office of the military attache organized?" "At 14 Range Rd."

He said they came to organize the office of the military attache, the purpose of which "was officially for the Red army."

He added, "unofficially it was an intelligence system which was to get information through agents for transmission to Soviet Russia. Part of the information was very secret. The agents had access to information to which the military attache had no access."

"Most of the information," he testified, "could cause some harm to the state from which it was taken. He added that it was "secret."

"Why couldn't you get the information from the Canadian government?"

"Because," answered Gouzenko, "we wanted secret information."

When a dispatch was to be filed to Russia, he said, Zabolin would come to "secret room," write telegrams in Russian and Gouzenko would put them into code. He testified that Ouspensky, chief of the

**EXTREME PROPAGANDA**

Without further prompting, the witness proceeded, gesticulating freely as he spoke. "The Russian people," he said, "have no way to understand or to know what democracy is, but that is not the fault of the Russian people. It is the result of extreme propaganda."

He said that propaganda in Russia described Canada and the United Kingdom and U.S. as not being true democracies. The press in Russia, he said, is controlled by a small group of people.

"Every day in Canada to us was a powerful blow against our propaganda," Gouzenko said he was particularly impressed with the general elections in Canada.

"There is no way of making a choice in Russia," he said, "absolutely no right and no democracy. Here a man is master of his own life. In Russia, you are no master of your own life. You are under regulation."

With even greater emphasis he declared the most democratic thing in Canada is the right of free speech. "Everybody in Canada can speak and criticize. In Russia, that is impossible. If you make too noticeable criticism, you must live in the fear that you will be shot. You can't even trust a close friend in Russia."

A man, he said, could not go back to Russia and talk about Canada and how good conditions are here because he would know the consequences.

"He would not be allowed to live in any of the big towns such as Moscow."

**"TWO-FACED POLICY"**

The witness lowered his voice as he proceeded to tell other reasons why he preferred Canada to his native land. "I came to the conclusion that democracy could be found only in Canada. Then I became worried

secret code division in Ottawa, would send it to Russia.

The military attache office was not in the Russian embassy, Gouzenko said. The secret room was in the Russian attache building. It was called "secret" because "only a few persons" knew of its existence. It was on the second floor of the building.

"Two double steel doors barred the way to the room. Steel bars and shutters were in the windows," he testified.

There was in the embassy a second secret room to which he did not have access for security reasons. "The fewer who know the secrets the better," he said.

Gouzenko said he did the only coding. "No one at the Russian embassy could code or decode before I came."

**BURNED ALL TELEGRAMS**

When through coding a message he would put the code into a sack and put his seal on it. Then he would turn the sack over to the secret service chief who would put it in the safe. Later, telegrams to Moscow had to "be burned in a special incinerator in the presence of Col. Zabolin," he said.

He explained that there were two incinerators, a big one and a small one.

"What were they used for?" asked the crown. "They would take my satchel and put it in and burn it in the big incinerator without opening it."

"What was the small incinerator for?" "In case there were many documents, they could be burned at the same time."

He and Zabolin made a list of documents destroyed and signed it. The list would be sent to Moscow via "diplomatic courier who delivered the list to Moscow in person."

"Very rarely," did they go by air because air flight was considered "dangerous" lest the plane crash and "the pouch could not be destroyed," and fall into the hands of "unauthorized persons."

Regarding his replacement (last fall) as cipher clerk, Gouzenko said he did not then know why he was to be replaced. The Russian ambassador G. N. Zaroubin, had not asked to have any one replaced, he said.

"Did you ask to have another man sent in your place at the embassy?" "No."

"Did the Soviet ambassador ask that someone be sent to replace you?" "No. The Soviet ambassador had nothing to do with the affairs of the military attache."

"Did you come under the military attache?" "Yes."

"Did Zabolin have anything to do with you being replaced?" "He could have asked to have me replaced, but he didn't."

"The Russian ambassador had nothing to do with the military attache," he testified.

"Who was there in the office of the military attache in Ottawa?" "Col. Zabolin."

"He installed the office?" "Yes."

"What was the purpose of that office?" "He was the official of the Red Army."

Gouzenko said the office of the Soviet military attache was the centre of the Soviet intelligence system in Canada.

"Which was headed by Zabolin?" "Yes."

**SOUGHT SECRET INFORMATION**

"The system was for getting information for the Soviet government through agents," Gouzenko stated.

"What was the necessity of obtaining information through agents?" "That information is often secret."

"How do agents proceed to obtain secret information?" Gouzenko said that if anyone has secret information to give the Soviet government the agents are there to take it. Asked to define secret information, Gouzenko said: "It is the kind of information which can do harm to the state from which it is taken"

He came to Canada to code telegrams sent by Col. Zabolin to Moscow. Mr. Brais asked what Zabolin would do if he wanted to send a telegram to Moscow.

"He would come to the secret room in the embassy where I worked. He would write a telegram in Russian and I would code the telegram and give it to the chief of the secret code division."

"What would he do with it?" "He would give it to a telegraph company."

The embassy, Gouzenko said, was on Charlotte St. in Ottawa, and Mr. Brais asked him about the "secret" room to which he had referred. Gouzenko said it was on the second floor of the building and he said: "Only a few persons knew of the existence of this room."

"Who knew?" "Myself and Col. Zabolin and the chief of U.S.P. E.T.S., the secret coding division."

"This secret room is where?" "It is separated from the other room by two steel doors. It has steel shutters."

"Did anybody else do the coding or decoding while you were there?" "No, nobody else knew how."

When he finishing coding a message, witness explained, he put the code in a sack and turned it over to the chief of the secret division. It never left the secret room. This bag, he added, would also contain the original messages.

"How long would the originals stay there?" "They were burned in a special incinerator in the presence of Col. Zabolin."

"Were they always checked to see if anything was missing?" "Yes, we signed a list of those documents that were destroyed and the list was sent by mail to Moscow."

**SEALED FIVE TIMES**

Information from agents was sent in sealed parcels by mail. Each package, he said, was wrapped three times and sealed five times.

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"Who would go to the post-office to mail it?" "It was not mailed at the post-office; it was placed in a diplomatic pouch. There are two diplomatic couriers to deliver it to Moscow personally."

"How often did they go to Moscow?" "Once or twice a month."

Witness said they never went by air because there was always the danger of a plane crash.

"They would not be able to destroy the parcels and they would fall into somebody else's hands."

**CAN SPEAK ENGLISH**

Gouzenko said he was living on Somerset, in Ottawa. He said "yes" when he was asked by Mr. Brais if he read and wrote the English language. He was told he could speak in Russian whenever he saw fit.

"Before coming to Canada where did you live?" "In Moscow."

"Where were you educated?" the crown asked. "In Moscow Gouzenko stated."

Gouzenko said he was called into the Red army from architectural school at the age of 22. The army sent him to engineering school and also to intelligence academy for nine months where he studied "cipher work."

He nervously clasped a Bible in his hand as he took the stand beside an interpreter, but he quickly regained his composure.

Only court officials, lawyers concerned and accredited newsmen were admitted during the time Gouzenko testified.

The public were not even admitted to the hall, and none but those in the court stood a chance of seeing Gouzenko.

As the hearing began, the judge requested that no one leave the courtroom during proceedings.

Gouzenko was brought from Ottawa by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to testify in the preliminary hearings against the two opening today.

With Court No. 4 packed so tightly with reporters from all over Canada and U.S., there is little room for spectators as the preliminary hearing opened. The credentials of every one of at least 60 correspondents were checked and they had to run the gauntlet of at least three groups of police guards. Rose, who is Labor Progressive member for Montreal

Cartier, appeared a few minutes in the corridor outside the court, laughing and joking and smoking a cigarette.

Inspector C. W. Harvison, intelligence officer from Winnipeg and an ace espionage investigator, joined the battery of court officials as Judge Rene Theberge mounted the bench at 10.20 a.m.

The preliminary hearing was expected to continue through today, tomorrow and possibly Monday, followed by preliminary hearing of similar charges against Dr. Raymond Boyer, McGill University professor and National Research Council employee.

Rose was dressed all in brown and his wife, who remained for the hearing wore a brown, fur-collared coat and brown hat.

Rose was arrested last week in his Ottawa apartment shortly after attending the opening of parliament. He was brought here for arraignment, was released on \$10,000 bail, then returned to Ottawa for further Commons sittings.