

Cables Show Information Sent Moscow

By RALPH ALLEN

Montreal, March 25 (Staff).—The preliminary hearing of Fred Rose will be concluded some time tomorrow and the Canadian House of Commons' only Labor-Progressive member will be committed for trial, it appeared likely tonight at the end of another day of hair-raising revelations on the activities of an alleged espionage net directed from the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa.

The prosecution will complete its case at the morning sitting when it plans to call as its final witness Prof. Raymond Boyer, McGill University physicist, at present on bail awaiting his own preliminary hearing. The defense is expected to confine its case to the cross-examination of Igor Gouzenko, former Russian cipher clerk who broke the spy investigation wide open by absconding from the Embassy last Sept. 5 with the documents which thus far have provided the prosecution with its heaviest weapons.

The documentary evidence introduced today covered half the globe and indicated that the Ottawa espionage ring's operations extended to London and Washington. The newest despatches and cables, all of which Gouzenko swore he took from the Embassy's secret files, included half a dozen of the most startling exhibits produced yet:

List of New Exhibits

1. A peremptory order to the Soviet military attache, dated Aug. 22, 1945, and instructing him "to organize the obtaining of documentary material of the atomic bomb, the technological process, drawings, calculations."

2. A demand from Moscow, dated Aug. 11, for details of the movements of practically every unit of the United States Army, and, more surprisingly, for the location of "the Brazilian infantry division."

3. A memorandum from the Embassy to "Debouz"—Rose's alleged cover name—to "tie up with Ber-

ger (alleged cover name of Arthur Steinberg) and have him make "contact in Washington with Debouz's man."

4. A piece of fancy plagiarism from anybody's dime novel in which arrangements were made for an agent known only as Berman to leave Montreal, meet another agent in front of Canada House in London and be greeted with the password: "How's Elsie?"

5. A message from the director of No. 1 Intelligence Headquarters in Moscow acknowledging receipt of technical information supplied by "Gray" (alleged to be H. S. Gerson) and asking for more.

6. A cable from the Soviet military attache to Moscow announcing that "from Gray we received materials on 'Torpex'" and that information on the Canadian Army's use of the 19-pound and 6-pound shell had been sent to Moscow on photofilm.

Police Describe Raid

The proceedings, which have known few dull moments, were further enlivened this morning by a serio-comic report from three Ottawa policemen of the conversations that took place last Sept. 6 when they surprised four members of the Embassy in the act of rifling Gouzenko's apartment and by the appearance in court of a handbill charging: "Fred Rose is the victim of a political frame-up."

Judge Rene Theberge warned that any one found distributing such literature would be held in contempt of court. "I say categorically," he said, "that any commentary on the innocence or otherwise of the accused at this inquiry will be treated with the greatest severity that the law permits." Both Joseph Cohen, Rose's counsel and Prosecutor Philippe Brails, who had read the offending handbill to the court, supported the court's warning.

Inspector of Detectives Duncan MacDonnell and two Ottawa constables, John McCulloch and Thomas Walsh, collaborated to recall how, on the complaint of a neighbor of Gouzenko's, they reached Gouzenko's apartment to find the door had been jimmied and four members of the Embassy staff in the act of searching it.

Resented Police Intrusion

"I asked them what they were doing there," McCulloch reported. "And they wanted to know what business we had there."

In the discussion that followed, a secretary named Pavlov acted as spokesman for the Russians. Constable Walsh recalled. "Pavlov resented us being there very much," Walsh said.

McCulloch was left alone in the apartment with the four Russians for a time, but before Inspector MacDonnell returned, the Russians were gone. The prosecution asked McCulloch why the Russians had not remained. "I wanted them to stay, but they wouldn't," the constable explained tersely. Although the Yale lock had been broken off the door when the Russians broke into the Gouzenko suite, the ordinary lock was intact. "They walked out," McCulloch said, "and on the way one of them produced an ordinary skeleton key and with an air of great bravado locked the door."

Two days after V-Day, Moscow was importuning its Ottawa Embassy for what amounted to a blanket parade and location state of United States troops in Europe, according to one cable whose bonafides Gouzenko attested to. The message was addressed to Grant (Col. Nikolai Zabotin, military attache) and was signed, "The Director."

Text of Request

It read: "It is very important for us to receive information on the following matters:

"(a) To confirm the official facts about the transfer of the American troops from Europe to the U.S.A. and to the Pacific, also the army headquarters of the 9th Army, in 5, 7, 13 Armored Corps, 18 Armored Division; 2, 4, 8, 28, 30, 44, 45 104th Infantry Divisions and 13th Tank Division. Find out and establish also the dates of their moves;

dates and direction of their movements?

"(d) Is there organized a staff of American Occupation Troops in Germany, its location, who is appointed in command?

"(e) The location of the First Air Descent Army, the plans for its future use."

The Debouz-Berger memorandum was undated, although apparently it was written some time early in the summer. It read:

"To Debouz:

"Steinberg-Berger 4133.

"Debouz to tie up with Berger and depending on the circumstances make a proposal that he work for us or for the corporation. Contact in Washington with Debouz's man. To work out the method of contact and to telegraph. To give out 600 dollars. If Debouz is unable to go to the United States, then a letter from Debouz to Berger containing a request to assist the man delivering the letter to Berger.

"12.5.45 2200 St. Patrick and Cumberland."

The mysterious Berman, still identified only by his code name, definitely qualified as the Number One glamour man of the case as the result of a message from Zabotin to Moscow which sounded as sinister as a hiss in the dark.

Its text:

Berman Described

"I advise you appearance for Berman in London. The meeting will take place two weeks after Berman's departure from Montreal. The first Sunday after his departure is to be counted as the date of his departure, even if he should have left on Wednesday. The meeting will take place at 15 hours, Sunday, in front of the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, London, SW1 (Canada House, Trafalgar Sq.). If the first Sunday it does not take place, it will be transferred to the next Sunday at the same hours, etc., until contact is established. Berman will be in civilian clothes—brown suit (tweed), a raincoat without a hat, with a newspaper in his right hand. Password: 'How's Elsie?' Berman will reply: 'She's fine.'

"Thereupon our man will give him a letter signed 'Frank.'

"If the meeting at the designated place appears impossible, or inconvenient for you, Berman will send his address to his wife, the latter will give it to Debouz, and the latter to us, and it may be possible to undertake the contact at the address of his living quarters. When you advise us that the contact will be more convenient at the apartment, then we will tell Debouz and he will tell Berman's wife. Berman's wife will write him a letter with the following phrase: 'Ben has not been feeling too well.' After that he will await contact at his apartment.

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THE GLOBE

AND MAIL

"He entered the party in 1933. Worked as an insurance agent. His wife entered the party in 1939. During the illegal period he worked in the central apparatus of the party on organizational work."

Message From Moscow

The "Gray" message from Moscow was addressed to Zabotin under his cover name and read:

"In the mail of 23.8.1944, were received from you Gray's two materials, the monthly reports on the research of separate technological questions in the field of production of war materials. On the basis of short and unrelated data it is impossible to judge the method and work of the Canadian and English production of war materials, powders and chemical materials. It is, therefore, desirable to obtain the following information:

"1. The method and technological processes of the production of VV and the powders.

2. The composition and process of the plastic VV, the production of TN and NS; their purpose of use, their method of use and their peculiar properties.

3. The application of nitrate and nitrate-guanidine. I repeat nitrate-guanidine.

4. The technique of producing the capsules of detonators and igniting capsules. Wire to whom you consider it possible to give the said task.

"If Bacon still keeps on working in the artillery committee, this task should be handed over to him."

"Director."

Says Information Sent

A reply was despatched the same day under Grant's signature:

"1. Your task on VV we have begun to fulfill. From Gray we re-

ceived materials on Torpex. With the mail of August 24 were sent Lamina (photofilm records) from the above mentioned materials. In addition, to this I sent you correspondence on the use of the double shell (17 lb. and 6 lb. for cannon). As the Canadians have told, this shell was very effective in Europe.

"2. All the materials are in laminae."

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