

1. Petitioners Richmond, Connally, Kusnitz, Steinberg, and Spector are not priests. Richmond was managing editor of the Daily People's World, the official organ of the Party, having been selected for this post by the Central (National) Committee of the Party, for many years to have been the executive editor, editor-in-chief and top editor of the Daily People's World, the official organ of the Party, on the West Coast. Director of the paper. He joined the Party in 1931, indoctrinated in communist techniques at the Daily Worker, official Party paper on the East Coast. In 1937 he was selected by the Party's Central Committee to be managing editor of the Daily People's World and was transferred to California where he has since carried on that work. For over two years (1946-1948) he attended regularly the secret meetings of the State and County Boards of the Party, (held at night at Party headquarters) Admission to the meetings permitted to those whose names appeared on a list given the elevator operator by the Party's security chief. ^{Richmond} A was the only name listed. He was present at some two dozen "very secret meetings" at which the core of the Party's machinery, including at least seven of the National Board, attended by the ^{at which meetings} attended ^{was} mapped out strategy. He was on a special committee with petitioner Gates and represented the State Board at the 1950 Convention. with reference to convention planning. He addressed many secret meetings and continually preached "the vanguard role" of the People's World in the Communist picture. Many issues of the People's World were placed in evidence ^{in which} wherein he had printed articles urging the "Leninist and Marxist approach."

Connally was the Los Angeles Editor of the People's World. He had been a Party member since 1938. During ^{the} mobilization effort immediately before our entry into World War II he devoted his efforts to "building up sentiment against the war effort" among steel, aircraft, and shipyard workers. He attended all of the secret meetings of the top hierarchy mentioned above ^{with difference} to petitioner Richmond.

Both petitioners Richmond and Connally were definitely proven to be members of the conspiracy. In fact their papers were the conduit through which the decisions of the District and State Committees announced their decisions. In addition the People's World has been used to indoctrinate members and teach Party discipline so necessary to communist operation. The paper also was used for fund raising, recruiting, and performing the function

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in 1931 and received his indoctrination in
communist technique ^{was} at the offices of the Daily Worker,
the official party paper on the East Coast. In 1937
he was chosen by the Party's Central Committee to be
managing editor of the Daily Peoples World and
was transferred to California. From 1946 through
1948 he regularly attended ^{some two dozen} secret meetings of the
State and County Boards of the Party, admission to
which was possible only by virtue of the fact

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that his name appeared on a ^{special} list prepared by the Party's security chief. ~~and given to the~~ Party strategy was mapped out at these "very secret meetings" attended by the core of the Party machinery including at least seven of the petitioners here.

Richmond served on a special committee

to

with petitioners Yates, ^{with reference to convention planning}

he ~~attended~~ represented the State Board at the 1950

convention; he addressed many ^{Party} meetings preaching

the "vanguard role" of the People's World in the

Communist movement; and his articles in the

paper urged the "Leninist and Marxist approach."

Connelly, a party member since 1938, was the Los Angeles editor of the People's World. During & the

mobilization effort prior to World War II he devoted his efforts to "building up sentiment against ... the war effort" among steel, aircraft, and shipyard workers. He attended the same secret meetings attended by Richmond.

There can be no question that the proof sustained the ~~part~~ ^{charges against} played by Richmond and Connelly in the conspiracy. Their newspapers were the conduit through which the ~~Communist~~ Party ~~communicated~~ its policies, announced ~~their~~ aims and decisions, sought its funds, and recruited its members. [Petitions Potts and Schneiderman with reference to the papers said they served as the means of disseminating information to the members about the revolutionary

movement in which the Party was engaged.) It
is the ^{height} of naivete' to answer that the
People's World does not publish ~~and~~ appeals to
its readers ^{to follow Party doctrine in seeking the} to overthrow of the Government by force, but
it is stark reality to conclude that such a
publication provides an incomparable means
of promoting the Party's aim of forcible seizure
when the time is ripe.

Petitioner Kusintz, following an organizational
indoctrination period in New York City, became
a party leader in California in 1946, and was
"Organizational Secretary" in Los Angeles when
indicted. Her position was directly below that of
the Chairman in Party hierarchy. ~~that~~

of "disseminating information and instructions" to the "members of the revolutionary movement," according to petitioner Dobbs. Likewise petitioner Schneidman in speaking of the paper "Western Worker," predecessor of the People's World, said "the reason for the publication" is "to bring about a revolution in the United States and seizure of power by the Communist Party." It is the height of naivete to say ~~any~~ answer that the People's World does not publish overt appeals to its readers to overthrow the government by force but it is stark reality, to conclude that there is nothing like a ~~paper~~ such a publication to ~~facilitate~~ promote the Party's ~~top~~ program of forcible seizure when the time is ripe. X

Petitioner Kusnitz has been a Party leader in California since 1946. She came from an ^{organizational} ~~induction~~ ^{position} in New York City, and at the time of the indictment was Organizational Secretary in Los Angeles. In a Communist hierarchy, this position is immediately below ~~that~~ ^{the} chairman. She attended many secret meetings and was present ^{at a Party meeting} with petitioner Gates when the latter advocated the necessity of "Soviet support" and "Marxist-Leninist training" as means ^{for} bringing about ^{of} the "Soviet... type of government all over the world." She contributed articles to communist publications and was very active ^{in the} "regrouping of clubs into smaller units; conducting a six session leadership seminar; ^{training} ~~in order to solve~~) the leadership problem for smaller clubs;" carrying on campaigns for subscriptions to the People's World; and leading in the "Party Building drive" for the recruitment of members.

Petitioner Henry Steinberg, active in the Young Communist League, and associated with the Party since 1936, was the "educational" director.

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g. the program for the Party's training schools in Los Angeles County.

Problems incident to selection of teachers for the schools as well as that
considered
members of the Party should attend "the basic training schools" were decided
at these meetings. He attended many secret meetings with other petitioners
~~including~~ ^{several} ~~and~~ ~~including~~ ~~himself~~. His "Education Department" sponsored meetings, one honoring
the 20th anniversary of the death of Lenin; ^{be} Steinberg worked closely with
petitioner Schneiderman, the ~~Chairman~~ ^{Chairman} of the California Party, and
~~attended~~ ^{with} meetings with him as well as petitioner Healy. He was
active in circulation drives for the People's World, ^{and} he was the
principal speaker at many ~~open~~ ^{as well as secret} meetings.

Petitioner Spector has been active in the California Party since
the early 1930's. He taught "Marxism-Leninism" in Party schools
and was Division Organizer in Los Angeles County. He attended
"under ground meetings" with ~~five~~ ^{other} petitioners, including
Lansky, Doffo, Healy, Carlson, and Schneiderman. He witness
Rosen testified that these meetings were "so big that you couldn't
get to them unless you were invited and taken there." In 1946 he
"conducted classes" for Party members in Hollywood, ^{and} as a member of
a committee of three Party officials, he ~~conducted~~ ^{examined} the
witness Russell in 1947 ~~for~~ on charges of being a Party "police
spy."