FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NATHAN G. SILVERMASTER

(SUMMARY)

PART 1 OF 7

BUFFILE: 65-56402
Pursuant to your instructions, a memorandum has been prepared setting forth the allegations concerning and the activities of the subjects in this case who are connected with or who have been connected with the U. S. Government. This memorandum brings their activities up to date as of the second week of February, 1946.

The original of this memorandum has been prepared for transmittal to Admiral Leahy for delivery to the President. Copies have been prepared for Honorable James Byrnes, Secretary of State, and Honorable Tom Clark, the Attorney General. The letters of transmittal and copies of the memorandum are attached hereto for your approval.
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then National Chairman of the Communist Party. Browder, in no instance kept this information for delivery to a third person since he did not wish to become compromised in the collection of material of this type. It is significant to note, however, that Gregory is definite in stating that Browder was cognizant of the activities of Sales and his use of Gregory as a source. It is Gregory's opinion that Sales dictated his instructions in making information available to Browder. This presumably was done on a personal friendship basis. Information submitted by Gregory, "Charlie" who Gregory never personally observed has been tentatively identified as Dr. Abraham Benedict Neistin, a practicing dentist residing at 1026 3rd Street, New York City. During the course of instant inquiries, Dr. Neistin has been a contact with several of the individuals prominent in this case and dealt with in full detail hereinafter in addition to individuals known to be Soviet Agents.

It is significant to observe that while working with Sales and his successor, Gregory had specific instructions to have no associations whatsoever with the Communist Party or any of its fringe groups. Gregory's true name has never figured prominently in any of the activities of the party or its fringe groups until the advent of the current inquiries. It was through Sales that Gregory became associated with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, New York City mentioned hereinbefore, and he assisted Gregory from time to time with grants of money plus all traveling and incidental expenses.

As will be seen hereinafter, through the groups previously mentioned as headed by Silvermaster and Browder, as well as various miscellaneous individuals, it is apparent that the Soviet Intelligence Service was successful in securing material from the Department of State, Office of Strategic Service, the Treasury Department, the War Department, the Department of Justice, the Foreign Economic Administration and numerous other agencies of the Federal Government. In numerous instances these documents themselves were made available from these agencies for copying variously or for photographing in the basement of the Silvermaster home where investigation has determined a fully equipped photographic laboratory exists today.

As pointed out hereinbefore investigation in this case has only extended over the period November 8, 1945, to the present time. Consequently it has not been possible to show that each and every one of the individuals mentioned by Gregory is interrelated in their activity. The normal practice of espionage would not permit contacts between each and every individual during that period. However, it will be observed numerous contacts between the subjects of instant inquiries have transpired and in some instances under very suspicious circumstances. A studied attempt has been made to establish the basic truths of calacity of Gregory's information and certain observations are premature at this time. Gregory has mentioned over 150 names and in no instance has investigation indicated that a non-existent person was mentioned.
Only in those instances where a first name was given and no identifying data was available, has it been possible to identify the person to whom Gregory was referring. In addition, the methods by which the passage of information was affected are those which by experience have been tried, tested and used by all intelligence services whether Russian, French, British or American. It is also significant that Gregory, by actual observation, has identified Olga Boytsov as Pravda as "Margarit" and Anatole Borisovich Crowev of the Soviet Embassy as "AI." Gregory has reported with a high degree of accuracy situations of the United States Government policy which were only known within the Government itself as examples of material which was passed through Gregory to Selis and his successors for use of the Soviet Government. Also reported by Gregory was the existence of a photographic laboratory in the basement of the Silvermaster house during the time Gregory was acting as a courier. This laboratory was used for the reproduction of documents brought to the Silvermaster house by various component parts of that particular espionage group. Investigation determined that such a photographic laboratory does not exist sufficiently well equipped for the copying of documents. In no instance has Gregory reported information which could not either directly or circumstantially be verified. A high degree of accuracy has prevailed throughout the revelations made by Gregory.

Hereafter a summary of information submitted by Gregory, gathered from other sources and established by investigation is set forth concerning the Russians identified to date in this espionage group, the Soviet system of espionage, the component parts of the Silvermaster and Perlo groups and miscellaneous personalities serving the Soviet espionage system independent of association with any group.
As a result of the revelations made by Gregory, considerable information concerning the actual operation of the present Soviet underground espionage organisation was obtained. Although these methods are related in some respects to espionage activities of the USSR, it should be noted that they differ little from the method used by any country engaged in秘密 intelligence. In some cases, their clandestine activities are similar to those of other countries, such as France or Italy, and the United States. The only technical device used in this particular group of espionage was the use of the copying camera.}

Soviet espionage has one clear-cut advantage over that practiced by any other country within the borders of the United States. This advantage centers in the existence of an open and active Communist Party whose members are available for recruitment for any phase of activity desired. As will be seen hereafter, recruitment is taken in every instance from individuals closely associated with the Communist Party, who in the main are native-born Americans or individuals not native but sufficiently familiar with the American way of life to avoid detection. Even the Germans with the large German minority in the United States were not so advantageously placed nor does the Germanism of the most ardent National Socialist exceed that of the militant members of the Communist Party selected for cooperation directly with the USSR.

Briefly, Soviet intelligence is broken into three branches, namely Military-Naval, Political, and General. The first, namely Military-Naval, is handled by the NKVD. The gathering of political and general information is left to the NKVD with which this case deals.

Gregory has described what is referred to as the "pole" method of establishing a ring of individuals for the gathering of information. The term "pole" in reality is the designation of the individual at the apex of the organisation which is a self-contained unit. For example, six individuals would each participate in the obtaining of information for the Russians. No one of these six individuals would know the identity of the other five. Each individual would have a courier whose identity he did not know and/or a mail drop by which he would dispose of the material which he gathered. None of the six individuals in this self-contained unit would know the identity of the other five. Each would pass as a blank piece of intelligence.
their courier or the identity of the person collecting the material from the mail drop. The next step up the ladder would be an individual responsible for receiving the information from three couriers and/or mail drops. He would correlate this material and in turn would have a courier and/or mail drop to which he delivered the edited information. The other three in the unit would operate similarly. The edited material from the two individuals each handling three sources of information, in turn would not know the identity of their courier or the person collecting their edited material from a mail drop if this was used. In this manner a single individual unknown to anyone else in the group eventually came in the possession of all the information obtained by the original six sources. This individual, or "pale" at the apex of the triangle would know all the original sources of information, couriers, mail drops and editors in the unit. According to Gregory, the individual designated the "pale" would normally be a Russian who in turn would pass the information on to the proper authorities for transmission to Moscow by diplomatic cover cable or diplomatic pouch. As will be seen, this system has as its purpose the security of the espionage organization. Any one member of the group with the exception of the "pale" who becomes compromised will not be able to directly compromise any other individual in the unit. This intelligence paralysis is generally known as the double entente system. It is possible to vary it, however, by extension to a triple or quadruple entente system without much difficulty.

As will be seen hereinafter, the NWO was interested in securing all types of information including economic, political, social, industrial, technical and military. Instructions were often given to the couriers to relate to the silver smuggler or Paris group directing them to attempt to acquire information on specific matters. Requests for specific material, however, were comparatively limited, resulting in the conclusion that this particular parallel of Soviet espionage was operating more or less as a sponge accepting any type of material that might become available from any source that could be recruited. To gain the full benefit of this type of operation, it is absolutely necessary that effective correlation be made on a higher level. It is not possible to learn whether this actually occurred. It is quite obvious, however, that Gregory's handlers were well schooled in the operations of a secrets intelligence service. In this regard some of the sentiments expressed to Gregory to avoid detection or compromise are of interest.

Gregory was issued repeated warnings to take every precaution possible to detect a surveillance. This included a tour of New York City in order that a prior knowledge would be available of the location of drug stores with two exits, rest rooms with two exits, movie theaters and other establishments that could be entered and left quickly amid a surveillance.
Gregory never departed from any premises at the same time with any individual with whom contact was made for Soviet intelligence. Further, with respect to surveillances the instructions were issued to observe automobiles and their occupants. Whenever, crossing and re-crossing the street was recommended and walking the opposite direction on one-way streets when an automobile surveillance was suspected. All contacts were made very cautiously and multiple appointees were never the order of the day. For example, a rendezvous would be set forth 1:00, 6:00 and 8:00 o'clock on a certain date and the contact ultimately met at one of these times.

Provisional measures were taken concerning the maintenance of incriminating material on the premises of the courier and other units in the system. Methods were described whereby subsequent detection of the existence of these premises clandestinely by outsiders could be determined. All incriminating material following its use was to be burned or flushed down the toilet. Couriers traveled with no marks of identification in their persons or on their clothing. Meeting places in general were such public establishments as restaurants and theaters. Hotels, private homes and bars were avoided. When bulky material was transported it was left in a locker in a railroad or bus terminal and the key delivered to the individual who was ultimately to receive it. Repeated cautions were given to all participants in this group to avoid discussing anything pertinent over the telephone.

Another interesting factor is the manner in which finances were handled. Couriers and persons serving in other capacities requiring reimbursement did not receive a regular salary but did receive payment for traveling expenses and other incidentals. At least until the fall of 1943 the whole service was operated on a very frugal basis. At least during the probationary period reimbursement for traveling and incidental expenses had to be supported in detail by receipts or sales slips. It is estimated by Gregory that Colos received between $2,000 and $3,000 every two months for the operation of his particular parallel. When considering that he only paid traveling expenses and incidentals, it is quite obvious that he was operating other parallels than the one with which Gregory is familiar.

Money in some instances came to Colos through Gregory who received it from unidentified individuals believed to have been officially connected with the Soviet Consulate in New York City. Denominations of money were often in larger amounts than $20 and Gregory's own expenses did not exceed $100 per month. After the death of Colos, finances seemed to be more readily available and requirements concerning receipts and sales slips were somewhat relaxed. Delays in payments were infrequent and one of Colos' successors commented to Gregory that money was no object as long as it was being used for a worthwhile purpose.

It is interesting to note that one of the duties exercised by Gregory was to buy Christmas presents for the individuals supplying information, as well as for the members of their family each year. These presents, for
which Gregory received reimbursement, bore a direct relationship to the usefulness the particular individual had demonstrated to the Russians, and were of a substantial value, totaling approximately $100. With the exception of one instance, Gregory did not pay for any of the information gathered from Solos' contacts. In this instance payment was made on a regular basis to an individual temporarily in financial straits. While Gregory was dealing with other than Solos, substantial sums of money were received personally as remuneration for services rendered. This may be attributable, at least in some instances, to the fact that Gregory was dealing directly with the Russians rather than with an intermediary such as Solos.

As can be seen from the above methods and instructions and handling of finances, the Soviets are not in any sense of the word novices at conducting secret intelligence. The tone, however, is not novel or different from that of any other country where diplomatic relations exist. It is obvious that all of the information gathered eventually filters into the Soviet Embassy or one of its Consulates where it in turn can be forwarded to Moscow by coded cable or diplomatic bag. It is logical to assume that other parallels of Soviet espionage are in operation whereby material can be forwarded to Moscow outside of the above indicated methods of transmission. The present method of transmitting this material through diplomatic establishment is the most efficient during the existence of diplomatic relations and the other systems, although they may be dormant now, will only be used as an alternate means of communication in the event of the breaking of these relations.

The Soviet organization mentioned by Gregory based upon the "pale" principal was stated to have been the type of organization being put into affect by the Soviets at the time Gregory ceased active handling of the groups discussed in detail in this memorandum. During the period that Gregory was active as a courier and intermediary the personnel of the miscellaneous group, the Paris group and the miscellaneous group in Washington, D.C., mentioned by Gregory and discussed hereafter, operated on a fairly informal basis, channelling the material to Gregory through the leaders of the groups and occasionally holding group meetings. The gradual elimination of Gregory from active participation as a courier was indicated to have been a part of the Soviet design to place espionage activities in the departments of the United States Government on a more businesslike basis under direct Soviet control.
THE SILVERMASTER GROUP

HAROLD SILVERMASTER, with spouse
Harold Silvermaster, Helen Gregory Silvermaster
Helen Biddle and George Hooey

Helen Biddle Silvermaster, with spouse
Helen Biddle Silvermaster, Mrs. Nathan
Gregory Silvermaster, Helen Biddle, Helen
tolhoff and Helen Tolhoff

Allegations of Gregory

To insure clarity in dealing with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and
Helen Biddle Silvermaster, his wife, they are both being included in the same
subsection of this memorandum. Living as man and wife it is practically
impossible to separate their activities.

Section A: August 1942, Jack Cole, known Soviet agent, informed
Gregory that he had had several meetings with a representative of a Russian
organization in Washington, D.C. Due to his health he was desirous of leaving Germany
and went to Washington, D.C. and met Mrs. Helen Biddle Silvermaster at her
home. Gregory executed the desire of Coleo after arrangements for this meeting
had been made by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Coleo, while the former was
in New York conferring with Coleo. Silvermaster subsequently told Gregory
that up on Garemy's arrival in Paris he was desirous of leaving active aid
in Russia and for this purpose made a trip to New York City, conferred with
Earl Browder, then National Chairman of the Communist Party - USA, and
requested the latter to place him in contact with someone who might transmit
information he obtained to Russia.

On Gregory's first visit to the Silvermaster home, Mrs. Silvermaster
was very circumstantial and exhibited that appeared to be a certain distrust of
her visitor. The conversation was almost entirely of a personal and social
nature and included no remarks by her of contemplated activities on behalf
of Russia. However, she did mention to Gregory that she and her husband had
known Earl Browder for some time. No definite arrangements were made for
subsequent meetings, and it is the recollection of Gregory that such subsequent
contacts were to be arranged between Silvermaster and Coleo. After the
meeting with Mrs. Silvermaster, Gregory returned to New York City and
conferred with Coleo. After approximately two weeks Gregory made another trip
to Washington for the purpose of visiting the Silvermasters. Coleo indicated
Gregory that certain material was to be received from the Silvermasters
and brought to Coleo in New York. Gregory recollects that Silvermaster was

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employed at that time in the Farm Security Administration, United States Department of Agriculture. His wife was unemployed and William Ludwig Ullman, another prominent subject in this investigation was then and is now employed in the United States Treasury Department. Ullman was residing with the Silvermaster's and it was through them that contact was had with him. Gregory did not have the exact nature of the material being received from the Silvermasters other than it came from United States Government sources.

With reference to background information which Gregory obtained as a result of contacts in the Silvermaster home, it was recalled that Ullman originally came from the State of Missouri, later worked in New York City and finally secured a clerical position in a Government agency in Washington, D.C. During the latter period he made the acquaintance of the Silvermaster family who recognized his potentialities and facilitated his obtaining a position in the United States Treasury Department.

Balthas Gregory Silvermaster, according to Gregory, is of Russian-Jewish extraction, born in the Ukraine. At an early age his family migrated from China where he remained until he was about twenty years of age. He then came to the United States and settled in California, obtaining one of the larger universities receiving a Ph.D. Degree. After graduation he taught for a period of about ten years for Catholic College in California, and was employed with the State of California in connection with their Division of Labor on the California State Labor Relations Board. Further, Gregory advised during Silvermaster's early years in China he received education at British schools and now speaks English perfectly with a British accent. As a young boy he became involved with certain Russian revolutionaries then in China and his services were utilized in smuggling literature in their behalf. During the longshoremen strike on the West Coast in 1934 when Earl Browder was being sought by the Vigilantes, he was given home in the Silvermaster's home. Gregory does not know whether the Silvermasters were previously acquainted with Browder but after this they became close friends.

In 1936 Silvermaster and his wife moved from California to Washington, D.C. where he took the position in the Farm Security Administration and remained according to Gregory until 1942 when he transferred to the Board of Economic Warfare. Silvermaster was only with the Board of Economic Warfare for a few months when he returned to the Department of Agriculture and then shifted in the summer of 1945 to the Surplus Property Division of the United States Treasury Department. The last named position, according to Gregory was secured for Silvermaster by Harry Dexter White, present Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and a prominent subject of inquiry in this investigation. It is the impression of Gregory that Lucillia Carris, who also appears elsewhere in this narrative, probably had something to do with Silvermaster's securing his position with the Board of Economic Warfare.

Gregory advised Helen Silvermaster was born in White Russia, the daughter of a Baltic Nurse. Shortly after the Russian revolution she went to China where she married a White Russian. Anatole Felder, who also figures
in the present inquiries, was the son of this union. Helen Silvermaster came to the United States with her previous husband and established residence in California, where shortly thereafter she became separated. She then became acquainted with Silvermaster with whom she subsequently lived as man and wife. He was desirous of marrying her and after he secured a divorce, a matter of three or four years, this marriage was consummated.

In connection with the disposition of material Gregory received from the Silversmasters and delivered to Colas, the latter indicated it was delivered to a Russian contact. Previously to Gregory's association with the Silversmaster group, Colas, according to his own statement, had been working a Russian. He informed Gregory that he had observed an individual's photograph in a newspaper and recalled that the name noted in “Ian.” Gregory added the photograph of this individual had appeared in the press in connection with a story of his apprehension on a charge of building a standard oil company official. Colas informed Gregory this was the individual he had been meeting, but whose identity he had not known until observing the newspaper photograph. The individual referred to by Colas as his Russian Russian contact in “Ian” Ovkinian, who was arrested on May 5, 1941 and charged with being an unregistered agent of a foreign government. Following the German invasion of Russia and by agreement of the Department of State, these charges were dismissed and Ovkinian was permitted to return to his native land, the USSR, on an exchange agreement for six individuals, all of whom were alleged by the Soviet Government to be citizens of the United States. In this regard, only one American citizen arrived in the United States under the terms of this exchange. During the investigation of Ovkinian, later leading to his arrest, he was observed meeting Colas on numerous occasions in public places and exchanging correspondence with him in a secretive manner. Obviously the material collected by Gregory and delivered to Colas did not pass into the hands of Ovkinian since he had already departed from the United States prior to Gregory's first contact with the Silversmasters in August, 1941.

Gregory advised that Colas paid all traveling expenses necessary for the collection of the material from the Silversmasters in Washington, and its delivery to him in New York City weekly by the execution of a simple receipt. Gregory also collected Communist Party funds from persons, both in the New York area and Washington, D.C., and remitted these collections to Colas who indicated they were delivered to Communist Party headquarters where receipts were received. Gregory eventually received these receipts from Colas and delivered them to the interested parties. This procedure is in accordance with the current policy of the Communist Party - USA to have any of its members involved in the collection of information for the USSR to assent to receive no service, active or apparent affiliations with the Party.

Gregory states that for a period of approximately six months subsequent to August, 1941, the only individuals known to be actually engaged in receiving data from Colas were the Silversmasters and Ovkinian. Sometime in early 1942,
Gregory realized from remarks made by Silvermaster and Ullman, that other individuals were involved in a similar manner. The volume of material delivered to Gregory continued to increase, as a result of the illness of Goles he requested Gregory to begin reading this material. It was Gregory’s recollection that during this period the material submitted was in the form of typewritten notes made by Ullman and Goles Silvermaster. The data collected was of an extremely varied nature and appeared to be secured by these individuals, both from discussions with other Government officials, as well as direct contact with various documents of an official character. As an example, material indicating the policy of the United States, both domestic and foreign, and other information representing a hodgepodge of intelligence was being collected. Goles characterized this information to Gregory as “political.” Gregory learned from Silvermaster that at the outset of his service for Goles he secured some information on his own initiative and Goles attempted to guide him in collecting material that would be of the most interest to the Soviet Government. At no time was it apparent, according to Gregory, that either Silvermaster or Ullman were receiving any compensation for their services.

Sometime in 1942 Goles began to give Gregory verbal instructions for the guidance of the Silvermaster group as to the nature of the information desired. It was not, however, until late 1942 that Goles delivered to Gregory typewritten instructions furnished him by “Charlie” to be delivered to Silvermaster. Gregory’s knowledge of the Russian language was insufficient to gain an accurate evaluation of the type of information requested. It will be noted that both Goles and Silvermaster can speak Russian fluently. In the fall of 1942 Silvermaster and Ullman began to bring to the Silvermaster residence documents which they apparently had secured from Government files to which they had access. Gregory advised that Ullman provided himself with a camera of the Yashica type and became proficient in document photography. Silvermaster, at this time, also began to dictate to Gregory various types of information. The dictation was made by Silvermaster after refreshing his recollection from small pieces of paper which he had on his person. Ullman photographed the documents brought to the Silvermaster home and Gregory delivered the developed negatives to Goles. On one occasion only, sometime in 1943, did Gregory personally witness the photographing of documents at the Silvermaster residence. From conversations, however, on many previous occasions, it was apparent that this photographic work was carried on in the basement of the Silvermaster residence where a more or less permanent photographic laboratory had been established.

Never securing the developed negatives of Governmental documents from Silvermaster, they were taken to New York City in lots of two to three rolls and Goles would make an appointment to collect them from Gregory. The negatives would be passed through a viewer at Gregory’s residence before they were taken by Goles for delivery to his Russian contact. Goles apparently did this in order to keep himself currently apprised of the information being gathered by the Silvermaster group.
In addition Gregory also delivered to Golan from Silvermaster carbon copies of documents consisting usually of letters from Governmental employees, usually Treasury employees outside the United States reporting on conditions where they were stationed. The dictation given to Gregory by Ullman and Silvermaster was subsequently transcribed in New York City and delivered to Golan.

Gregory recalls specifically that during Silvermaster's employment with the Board of Economic Warfare he occasionally brought to his residence what appeared to be complete files where they were reviewed and a decision made by him and Ullman as to the want correspondence to be photographed.

Sometimes in the fall of 1942 Ullman's induction to the United States Army seemed imminent. According to Gregory, a discussion was had between Silvermaster and Ullman at that time as to which branch of the service would be most advantageous. It was finally concluded that it would be most desirable for Ullman to wait for induction in the usual course and then attempt to be assigned to the Air Corps. Gregory recalls that Ullman did enter the Army as a private, was subsequently promoted to a sergeant and then recommended for Officer Candidate School, ultimately receiving a commission as second lieutenant in the United States Army Air Force. He received certain promotions subsequent thereto. In view of Silvermaster's desire that he be assigned to the Pentagon Building this was ultimately affected through the influence of George Silverman, another prominent figure in this investigation. After Ullman's assignment in the Pentagon Building he resumed his residence with the Silvermaster family.

Briefly, with respect to George Silverman, Gregory advised he is approximately 65 years of age, Jewish, a graduate of the Harvard University and an acknowledged brilliant mathematician and statistician. He came to Washington in the early 1930's and was employed with the Railroad Retirement Board. Gregory is unable to state how he became acquainted with the Silvermasters and Ullman except that they met later as the result of being members of the same Communist Party unit there. Gregory recalls specifically that Silverman became friendly with the Silvermasters, was at their home often and after being assigned to the Pentagon Building as a civilian specialist began to bring documents to the Silvermaster home for copying. Gregory states that Silverman did not know these documents were photographed but was under the impression that Silvermaster simply read the documents and from memory later transmitted their contents verbally to Earl Brower.

During the latter part of 1942 or early 1943, Gregory became aware of remarks made by Silvermaster, his wife and Ullman, that Harry Bennett White, employed in the United States Treasury Department as Assistant Secretary, was supplying them with information consisting of documents obtained during the course of his employment. Gregory definitely recalls
seeing some documents at the Silvermaster residence delivered there by Uliman or Silverman, both of whom were receiving material from White for this specific purpose. As regards the nature of this written material, supplied by White, Gregory states it consisted of reports of a varied nature concerning the financial activities of the United States Government, particularly as they related to foreign investments. Also various memoranda and reports from other governmental departments and agencies were made available to this same source. These documents were usually reduced to photographs by the time they were observed by Gregory. On occasion the original documents themselves were seen. According to Gregory, Harry White was considered by the Silvermasters as one of the most valuable assets to their group in view of his ability to place in the Treasury Department those individuals whom the group was anxious to assign there. Among individuals in this category Gregory mentions specifically Uliman, William Taylor and Saul Gold. Gregory never actually observed White, but gained all of the above information from conversations with the Silvermasters and Uliman. White was also considered valuable because of his close relationship with former Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and was in a position to secure favorable consideration for the USSR in financial matters, according to Gregory.

During this same period Gregory became aware of the fact that Casablanca Currie was friendly with the Silvermasters and particularly George Silverman. Currie, according to Gregory, did not supply Silverman or the Silvermasters with any documents, but did inform Silverman orally on various matters. As an example Currie, on one occasion informed Silverman the United States was on the verge of breaking the Soviet code. Currie is also known by Gregory to have visited the Silvermaster home as a social guest. After the death of Gotes on November 27, 1943 there was a discussion between Silvermaster and "Bill" who is yet unidentified as to the advisability of introducing Currie and White directly to the Russian contact. Silvermaster was not in favor of this and it is not known if the meeting was ever arranged.

Also during the same period Gregory became aware of the activities of Sal Adler (Schleser Adler), a United States Treasury representative in Chungking, China. Gregory observed in the Silvermaster home official letters written by Adler from Chungking to the Treasury Department in Washington, D.C. It is Gregory's opinion these letters found their way to the Silvermasters through Harry White. Adler, according to Gregory, was a member of the Communist Party whose dues were collected by Silvermaster and delivered to Gregory.

Another individual mentioned by Gregory during this period was William Taylor who secured his employment in the United States Treasury Department through Harry White. Gregory recalls that Taylor was sent by the Treasury Department to China and later to Lisbon, Portugal for the Foreign Economic Administration. He was described as a member of the Communist Party who paid his dues to the Silvermasters. During the interis
between his return from China and his departure for Portugal, he worked in the Treasury Department and supplied Silvermaster with written and oral information secured by him in that Department. He also made available to Silverman or possibly Silvermaster a report on conditions in China which was passed on through Silvermaster and Gregory to the Russians.

Further, it was learned by Gregory that through Silverman, Silvermaster was receiving information from the War Production Board made available by Irving Kaplan. Kaplan, according to Gregory, is a dues-paying member of the Communist Party.

During the late summer of 1943 Gregory states a steadily increasing volume of material was obtained by the Silvermaster group which was subsequently photographed for delivery to Celco in New York City. At about this time Ullmann ceased developing the photographs he took and supplied to Gregory the undeveloped negatives which were delivered to Celco. The apparent reason for this was the increased volume of procommunism of this particular parallel of Soviet espionage. In fact, the volume was so large that Ullmann did not have time to both photograph and develop the material. Although Gregory could not actually observe the completed photographs, from conversations with Ullmann and Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster, it was learned that Ullmann and Silverman, both of whom were stationed in the Pentagon Building and assigned to the United States Army Air Force, were obtaining data of the following nature: Aircraft production figures, allocation and deployment of aircraft, results of testing of aircraft, reports on the efficiency of particular types of airplanes, technological developments in aircraft manufacture, statistics regarding high octane aviation gasoline, personal data concerning important Air Force officers, opinions of aircraft personnel on other nations, Army gossip, all pertinent developments concerning the planning, construction and actual completion of the B-29, and proposed movements of these planes when they were completed, data concerning the approximate scheduled date of D-Day, copies of directives issued by General Marshall, and information concerning the protection, allocation and development of tanks, guns and motorized equipment. Gregory states a considerable volume of this material was brought to the Silvermaster home in its original form, namely official United States Army Air Force documents. On some matters, however, Ullmann would copy figures and make notations necessary to record the desired data. Gregory is unable to segregate the information supplied by Ullmann and Silverman.

The above situation prevails from the time of Ullmann's original assignment to the Pentagon Building until Gregory ceased contacts with the Silvermaster group in September, 1944, the volume consistently increasing throughout this period.

Sometimes in the fall of 1943 the Silvermasters believed it desirable to have someone placed as a secretary to Henry White in order to facilitate the obtaining of information from his Office. At that time Gregory advised that Helen Silvermaster approached one of the Communist functionaries in
Washington and was supplied with the name of Sonia Gold. Eventually Sonia Gold, through arrangements with White, obtained a position as one of the secretaries in the Treasury Department. As a result therefrom, Sonia Gold obtained documents from White's office which she copied and delivered the notes thereof to Helen Silvermaster. It is Gregory's general recollection that the information secured by Sonia Gold consisted principally of United States Treasury Department opinions and recommendations, and particularly recommendations concerning applications for loans from the United States made by the Chinese and French Governments. Some of the material that came through Gold concerned political information regarding General DeGaulle, which apparently found its way into White's office. In the spring of 1944 Gregory alleges that Bill Gold (Bela Gold), the husband of Sonia Gold, entered into the Silvermaster group. He had obtained a position in the Foreign Economic Administration and from conversations with the Silvermasters and Ulimann, Gregory determined that he was supplying excellent material concerning the internal workings of the FEA. During one of the conversations overheard in the Silvermaster home, Silvermaster or Ulimann made the remark that "Bill" had done such a good job that they were thinking of supplying him with a camera so that he could do his own photography.

With reference to Anatole Volkov, the son of Mrs. Silvermaster by her first marriage, Gregory advised that he was reared as a good Communist. On occasions he would proceed to New York City from Washington and deliver Gregory material originating with the Silvermasters. Anatole was drafted into the United States Navy sometime in 1944, and it is Gregory's recollection that he was assigned to a Naval Training Station near Chicago, Illinois.

During the period of Gregory's association with Geles, many occasions arose when contacts were had with Barney Schuster (Bernard Schuster). At that time Schuster was associated with the Finance Division of the National Organization of the Communist Party - USA, using the party name "Chester." He was a social acquaintance of Geles. Late in the spring of 1944 Gregory came into casual contact with Schuster, when the latter inquired concerning the health of Gregory Silvermaster. When Gregory evidenced ignorance of acquaintance with Silvermaster, Schuster indicated he was familiar with Silvermaster and other persons engaged in the same type of work. As a matter of fact, Schuster told Gregory that he was irritated over the manner in which some of the Communist Party members have been taken away from the Party and subsequently returned in an extremely nervous state. It is interesting to note that Bernard Schuster, from other sources, was reported in 1938 as Membership Director of the Communist Party for New York State and in 1939 was President of the Fifth Assembly District Club of the Communist Party, Bronx, New York City. In 1943 Schuster was stated to be a member of the Communist Party and Treasurer of the New York State Committee of the Party. Under the name of "Chester" he was employed at Communist Party headquarters in the same office as Charles Krumbein, National Treasurer of the Communist Political Association, the name used by the Communist Party - USA during 1944-1945.
Gregory mentioned a number of individuals whose activities were apparent from conversations with Silvermaster. These individuals will be dealt with specifically under other sub-sections in this memorandum.

Approximately six months prior to the death of Colos he indicated to Gregory that pressure was being placed on him by the Russians to turn over certain of his American contacts directly to them. Specific requests have been made in this regard to make available Mary Price, the Silvermasters and Gregory. This Colos refused to do up to the time of his death. Gregory states the only concession Colos made in this regard was the delivery of material collected from the Silvermaster group, which was delivered directly to "Catherine" who has not been otherwise identified, thereby theoretically circumventing Colos. Gregory, however, surreptitiously allowed Colos to inspect this material before passing it to "Catherine."

In June, 1944, Gregory met Karl Broeder who indicated that it would be agreeable if "Bill," Gregory's contact at that time, not Silvermaster not often then once a month with the concession that this meeting be held in New York City and not Washington, D. C. At a later meeting with Gregory in June, 1944, Broeder agreed that the entire Silvermaster group was to be turned over to the Russians without restrictions of any kind. At one time it came to Gregory's attention from Silvermaster prior to the death of Colos that J. Peters (Alexander Stevens), a known Soviet agent, at one time in charge of the Communist underground in New York City, and Washington, D. C., had been in Washington attempting to infiltrate into the Silvermaster group. This was brought to the attention of Colos by Gregory and the former made a protest to the New York headquarters of the Communist Party.

In September, 1944, at the time that "Bill," one of Gregory's handlers, subsequent to Colos' death, indicated that he was moving from New York City to Baltimore, Maryland, or Washington, D. C., he told Gregory that he intended to handle the Silvermaster group personally, and Gregory was no longer to come in contact with any member of the group. These instructions were abided by and Gregory did not see "Bill" subsequent to that time. Gregory's only further knowledge of "Bill" came from questions asked by "Ali" (Anatole Borisovich Grigorov, First Secretary, Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C. until December 7, 1945), who in the fall of 1945 asked Gregory if any contact had been made with "Bill." In addition, Gregory, on one occasion came in casual contact with Silvermaster in New York City during August, 1945, when Silvermaster was asked whether he had seen "Bill" lately. Silvermaster indicated that he had not seen "Bill" for about two weeks, but that he was still around.

Background of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster

Nathan Gregory Silvermaster was born in Odessa, Russia on November 27, 1898. He became a naturalized United States citizen at San Francisco, California in 1926. He attended various educational institutions in Seattle,
Washington, and Berkeley, California, receiving a Ph.D. Degree in 1932. He then became Associate Economist with the California State Unemployment Commission and later worked for the California State Department of Labor. His first employment with the Federal Government was as Senior Labor Economist with the Resettlement Administration in August, 1935. Subsequently he worked with the Maritime Labor Board; the Farm Security Administration; United States Treasury Department; Procurement Division; Board of Economic Warfare and is now Chief of the Division of Economic Analysis, War Assets Corporation, a subsection of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, with offices in room 4250 and 4252 in the Railroad Retirement Board Building, Washington, D. C.

An investigation of Silvermaster was made in January, 1942, under the provisions of the Hatch Act predicated upon reports that he was a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, both organizations having been declared subversive by the Attorney General. The reports of the completed investigation were made available to the United States Department of Agriculture in November, 1942, where Silvermaster was then employed. On July 15, 1943, the Director of Personnel of the Department of Agriculture suggested certain additional interviews, including Leuchlina Currie, then Administrative Assistant to the President. This request was complied with and a final decision made by the Director of Personnel of the United States Agricultural Department, that the record in the Silvermaster investigation did not contain evidence sufficient to warrant charges that Silvermaster was a member of an organization which advocated the overthrow of the Government of the United States.

Information is available to the effect that Nathan Silvermaster, a young Communist of the University District, Seattle, Washington, had departed with one Perlino and one Cunliffe, students at the University of Washington on April 9, 1922, for San Francisco. Silvermaster was stated to be a known Communist and an intimate contact of Suss Falcoff, Seattle. It may be significant to note that Silvermaster received a Bachelor of Arts Degree from the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, in 1920. In October, 1923, Nathan Silvermaster, 331 Dwight Way, Berkeley, California, was a resident of an individual named in Russia, desiring a visa to the United States. Enquiries determined that Silvermaster did not reside at the recited address.

Files of the Department of Agriculture contain the report which reflects that Silvermaster, in 1925 was in contact with Sam Darcy, Head of the Communist Party in California. This report states "By virtue of his associations, his affiliations and particularly by virtue of his thesis, it can be easily concluded that Silvermaster is an active radical." A confidential
report in the files of the Department of Agriculture mentions Silvermaster as among the protégés of Professor Robert A. Brady who was described by a confidential informant as a member of the Communist Party from 1922 to 1937. Silvermaster was further reported as an underground member of the Communist Party in Seattle, Washington in the early 1920's and editor of the Seattle Union Record. Through a confidential source it is alleged that Silvermaster became friendly with Louis Bloch in California in about 1930 when he resorted the Communist Party, and another source had heard that Silvermaster was a representative of the CCP which has now been succeeded by the NVD in the United States. Although Silvermaster, when interviewed under the provisions of the Hatch Act, during the investigation in 1936, denied membership in the Communist Party, it was developed that while a student at the University of Washington, in Seattle, from 1918 to 1920 he was associated with Carmel Ethel who, from 1925 to 1926 was a member of the Communist Party Professional Unit. He also associated with Herbert J. Phillips, also a member of the Communist Party Professional Unit, and Dr. David House, whose home in Seattle, Washington in 1936 was a meeting place of the Young Communist League. In 1932 Carmel Ethel, mentioned above, in discussing the matter of Communist Party members securing employment in the United States Government, mentioned Silvermaster who had formerly been at the University of Washington in Seattle.

According to Arthur Eust, former organizer of the Professional Section of the Communist Party in San Francisco, Silvermaster was enrolled in the Professional Section of the Party in that city during the year 1936. Also in 1936 Silvermaster is reported to have attended a meeting of a women's group at which he spoke as an avowed member of the Communist Party in San Francisco. During the course of his speech Silvermaster made reference to the overthrow of the United States Government and supported Communism. Further, Silvermaster has been reported to be an acquaintance of Lauren W. Casaday, an alleged member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, one of the organizations declared subversive by the Attorney General under the provisions of the Hatch Act. Casaday, according to a fellow employee of Silvermaster, with the United States Maritime Labor Board, was a protege of Gregory Silvermaster and Louis Bloch of California. Bloch is known to have been associated with the Professional Section of the Communist Party in San Francisco as early as 1936. Casaday was formerly an analyst in the Division of Monetary Research, United States Treasury Department, which Division is headed by Harry White. In 1932 he was assigned to the United States Embassy, London, England. The Silvermasters are also closely associated with Professor Robert Alexander Brady, mentioned hereinbefore, head Social Economist of the Office of Price Administration, a reported member of the Communist Party. Brady allegedly consulted with Silvermaster when the latter was preparing his thesis for his Ph.D. Degree entitled "Lenin's Economic Thought Prior to the October Revolution." Brady was also given as a reference when Silvermaster applied for his position with the Department of Agriculture. Silvermaster has appeared as an acquaintance with several individuals under investigation for violation of the Hatch Act. In such instances these
individuals have been charged with being closely associated with Communist front groups, Communists, or otherwise active in various phases of the Communist Party program. As an example, during the course of an investigation of the activities of Edwin S. Smith, now National Head of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, it was ascertained that Mary Van Kleeck, a member of numerous alleged Communist front groups, and reported leader in the Communist Party, regularly came to Washington and conferred with Smith and others, including Silvermaster. Silvermaster, in September, 1939, was reported in the "Federal Record," the publication of the United Federal Workers of America, CIO, as a teacher in the Federal Workers School. Both Silvermaster and his wife are believed known to Rakesh Chavaler, reported Soviet espionage agent of Berkeley, California, who is presently acting as a translator at the War Crimes Trials in Nurnberg, Germany. In January, 1944, Louise Bransten of San Francisco, California, attached to the Soviet Consulate, San Francisco, while in Washington, got in contact with Silvermaster at his office in the Department of Agriculture Building. In connection with inquiries being made concerning Dr. Louis Bloch, Arthur Kent, former organizer of the Professional Section of the Communist Party in San Francisco, stated that during the Maritime difficulties in that port city, during 1934, he met Dr. Bloch at a meeting including other Communists, namely Sam Dreyfus, Silvermaster and Joseph Cass. Dreyfus, at that time, was District Director of District 13, Communist Party - USA. During the investigation of Richard Bransten, estranged husband of Louise Bransten mentioned hereinafore, and a member of the Communist Party, it was determined that he was a friend of Gregory Silvermaster. Silvermaster transferred December 29, 1944, from the Farm Security Administration to a position at the Treasury Department at a salary of $3,000 per annum. Civil Service Commission records reflect that Silvermaster had been "flagged" by the Commission as a known Communist on the West Coast and in the District of Columbia. The Commission refused originally to permit his transfer but their files indicate pressure was brought by the White House in securing the ultimate transfer for Silvermaster to the Treasury Department.

Background of Helen Witte Silvermaster

Helen Witte Silvermaster was born in White Russia, the daughter of Baron Peter Witte. She is approximately 43 years of age at the present time. Her father was counsellor to the Czar and acted as an adviser to the Mongolian Government. After the October Revolution he was released and later became the head of the Rice Institute in the Southern Ukraine. Following the Revolution Helen Silvermaster traveled to China where she married a Russian named Volkov and in about 1929, emigrated with her husband to California. There are some allegations, rather notorious, that Volkov eventually became an OGPU agent in the United States. Her only son, Anatole Boris Volkov, is the only child of this union. He was born in San Francisco on October 29, 1924. Shortly thereafter Helen Silvermaster separated from her husband and lived with Silvermaster when she married three or four years later after securing.
a divorce. This marriage was consummated in 1928 or 1929. She came to
Washington with her husband and since 1939 has been residing at 5525 - 30th
Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Mrs. Silvermaster is known to be acquainted
with Louise Brandt, Hanacon Chevalier and Dr. Robert A. Brady, all mentioned
hereinbefore. David Sapos, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American
Affairs stated that Helen Silvermaster was one of the leaders in the Washington
Book Shop, the American League for Peace and Democracy, the Washington Committee
for Aid to China and probably the National Federation for Constitutional
Liberties; all these organizations are reported from numerous sources not without reason as Communist front organizations. Both Mrs. Silvermaster and her
husband appeared in the indices of the United American Spanish Aid Committee,
making a donation of $45 to this organization on one occasion. They also, on
March 18, 1938, attended a reception in honor of Dr. Gustav Regler given by the
Women's Committee of the Friends of Spanish Democracy. Both of these Spanish
groups are described by many sources as being Communist controlled.

Results of Investigation

Investigation to date has verified the fact that Nathan Gregory
Silvermaster, his wife and William Ludwig Ullmann reside as a family unit
at 5525 - 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. It was only recently that
Ullmann gave up his residence at this address to proceed to Germany as a
representative of the Treasury Department.

It has also been positively determined that a laundry room
approximately 12 by 15 feet in the basement of the Silvermaster house has
been converted into a photographic dark room. This room contains all of
the necessary equipment for document photography with the exception of the
camera, which could be easily supplied. This includes light reflectors,
standard enlarger, photographic time clock, cutting boards, and photographic
chemicals and supplies. This would seem to bear out the allegations of
Gregory that documents purloined from the official files of various United
States Government Departments were photographed here.

Through a highly confidential source it was determined on November 27,
1945, that Marjorie and Charlotte Young were in contact with Helen Silvermaster
in such a manner as to indicate they were all mutual friends. Previously it
had been determined that Edward Young was a friend of Helen Silvermaster and
had stayed at their residence in the past. Charlotte Young, through other
inquiries, has been determined to be closely associated with the Communist
Party, having been director of the White Collar or undercover group of the
Communist Political Association (Communist Party - USA) in Washington, D. C.
until January 16, 1945. At or about that time she was elected to the City
Executive Committee of the Communist Party, Washington, D. C. Edward Sidney
Young, husband of Charlotte Young, has also reportedly been active in the
Communist Party. Through a physical surveillance it was determined that
Silvermaster, on December 1, 1945, met Alexander Koral in a rather clandestine manner. Silvermaster, at the time, was accompanied by his wife. After the Silvermasters had picked up Koral, in a busy shopping district, the three individuals took an extended ride in the Silvermaster automobile and Koral was finally dropped at a public thoroughfare where he proceeded on his way by his own means. This ride did not have any apparent purpose or destination.

On December 3, 1945, a highly confidential source reported that Silvermaster had arrived in New York City. The source went on to state that Silvermaster had been in contact with a number of individuals and organizations, including the United States Treasury Department, the State Department, and various government agencies. The source also reported that Silvermaster had been seen in the company of various high-ranking officials, including Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau and other officials.

On December 6, 1945, a highly confidential source reported that Silvermaster had visited several government buildings and had been seen in the company of several official personnel. The source went on to say that Silvermaster had been seen in the company of several high-ranking officials, including Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau and other officials.

On December 10, 1945, a highly confidential source reported that Silvermaster had visited several government buildings and had been seen in the company of several high-ranking officials, including Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau and other officials.
On November 25, 1945, a highly confidential source reported that Helen Silverman was in constant touch with communist sympathizers, in some cases through the medium of her husband. Several indicators indicated that she was familiar with this organization and a good friend of hers was the organization's leader. The source that she received communications from this group which had as its purpose the fostering of cultural relations between these two great countries.

On December 25, 1945, it was also reported confidentially that Helen Silverman attempted to contact (name deleted) in order to place in the service of the Silverman's political organization to be furnished by the source for the payment of a portion of the secret service's funds. It was one of these lamentably containted by Gregory on one of the sources of information for Soviet intelligence.

Just before Christmas in 1945, a highly confidential source referred to contacts between Roger Lewis and Helen Silverman. In discussing another female, Mrs. Silverman's son by a prior marriage, Mrs. Silverman indicated that he was in school in North Carolina, commenting that he is always in trouble about the racial question. Freda and the atomic bomb. In a discussion with another informant, who is not otherwise identified, Mrs. Silverman indicated that her son, Anthony, was returning home for Christmas.

On October 22, 1945, a highly confidential source reported that a Mrs. Freeman (phonetic) was in contact with Anthony Silverman, then residing at the Silverman's residence. The source advised that her name, Alice, who had been 35 years old, and who had only recently had her 25th birthday, which he intended to use to gain information, was not taken. Also, Anthony indicated that he would do the best he could. On November 25, 1945, this same source reported that an individual known only as Hugo contacted Helen Silverman to tell him a personal visit. She was leaving the following day by plane. Helen invited Hugo's secretary, who was known to many others, to call on Mrs. Silverman and a rendezvous. He added that his secretary, a Negro girl, had given him a beautiful farewell present and at Christmas time he had had a telephone call from Mary Jane from Switzerland.
In the same note an individual known only as H.A.E.C. contacted Helen Silvermaster and inquired about her. Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that she had not heard from him even though they had maintained Christmas presents. Helen Silvermaster then advised that Ruth Emmer, a fellow employee at the War Department, had seen him, and he had brought back some very fine pictures. Mrs. Silvermaster apparently intended to establish a furniture factory in Alaska. This contact apparently refers to the brother of Helen Silvermaster who was an expedition into China and Tibet and who is presently residing in Anchorage, Alaska. At the same time Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that Ullman was proceeding to Germany for the War and Treasury Departments. On the following day Elizabeth Fawley, mentioned elsewhere, contacted Silvermaster and arranged to attend a conference which she had attended with her husband, Richard. Elizabeth then indicated that they were not going to California since Richard was remaining with the Treasury Department for the present amount to work on some current matter. This leads to the conclusion that Richard Fawley, husband of Elizabeth Fawley, is now possibly employed in the Treasury Department.

On January 31, 1946, this source again reported that Helen Silvermaster had been contacted by Abe Lebo who advised that she was leaving Boston and New York. Her husband, Roger, intended to find an apartment in Boston while she, Abe, remained in New York. Abe mentioned that Roger gave her a set of Russian Liangophones records for Christmas, that she would communicate with Mrs. Silvermaster as soon as she was permanently located. On January 15, 1946, Helen Silvermaster received an invitation from the Washington Committee for Russian War Relief, inviting her to attend a dinner at the Mayflower Hotel on February 4, 1946. This dinner was given in honor of Mrs. Harriman, wife of the American Ambassador to Moscow. Speakers included Joseph E. Davies, former American Ambassador to Moscow; Senator Claude Pepper; Secretary of Commerce, Henry A. Wallace; and Edward G. Carter. The physical surveillance on the Silvermasters determined that on the evening of February 4, 1946, he and his wife, in the company of Feder A. Garin, Second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C., attended the Harriman dinner for Russian Relief. Silvermaster and his wife left their home and proceeded to the residence of Dr. Edward S. Condon and there picked up Mrs. Emily Condon who accompanied them and tennis to this dinner. Dr. Edward S. Condon is Technical Adviser to the Senate’s Special Committee established October 23, 1945, to study the developments, use and control of atomic energy under the Chairmanship of Senator Brian Hope, Democrat of Connecticut. He was appointed Director...
of the National Bureau of Standards in Washington, D.C. He is a native born
American, former professor at Columbia, Princeton and the University of
Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Board of the National Bureau of
Standards. His wife, Mrs. Kahler, is a former member of the Board of the
National Bureau of Standards. He has been in the United States
Government service for over 30 years. He was in the United States
Navy during World War II. He was in the Naval Reserve during World
War I. He was born on April 21, 1910, in Winton, Pennsylvania. He
was educated in the public schools of Winton, Pennsylvania, and
attended the University of Pennsylvania, where he majored in physics.
He is a member of the American Physical Society and the American
Institute of Physics. He is married and the couple has two children.
He is the son of Mrs. Kahler. It appears that they have a daughter,
Doris, who was born on April 21, 1935, in Winton, Pennsylvania. She
is married to a man named Kahler. It appears that the Kahlers are
related to the Kahlers. The Kahlers have two children, a son and a
daughter. The Kahlers are from the United States. They are
interested in the establishment of a furniture factory in Anchorage, Alaska.
On January 16, 1962, a highly confidential source advised that Seth Gear, previously reported to be headquarters as Joseph Gehr, contacted Silvermaster, stating he had just arrived in town and requesting that Silvermaster lodge him for the night. Silvermaster indicated that this would be satisfactory but that they, the Silvermasters, were going to the Loews Franklin that evening and wanted to know if Gehr could come with them. Silvermaster said if it would not inconvenience the Silvermasters, he would accept. Silvermaster later contacted singly made that clear and said that Gehr was in town and asked if it would be convenient for them to accompany him to the Loews Franklin and that they would have to purchase the tickets. Silvermaster agreed to the acceptance of the additional guest. Loews Franklin in General Counsel of the FTC, Washington, D.C., Joseph Pratt's residence, the FTC, political action committee. In 1962, he was a subject of an investigation for employment in the office of emergency management, which concluded he was employed as a Communist by a Russian firm. He was identified

in November, 1963, in Berkeley, California, as a person who

offered to sell him a 1964 Ford Thunderbird for $2,500 and he was found

to be a registered member of the Socialist Party in 1950 and 1951 in California, member of the New Deal Club and alleged a member of the Communist Party in the State of California. He was described by one individual as being
devoted to the Communists by his membership in the Communist Party. While visiting an application for employment in the Treasury Department, prior to May, 1962, that Department developed information to the effect that Gear was a Communist, propagandist chief for the Communist Party, while employed in the Federal Writers Project in New York City. Gear was actually employed by the United States Treasury Department for a considerable period preceding May 27, 1962, under his own name, and the information which was cancelled for reasons not apparent. It is also interesting to note that while Gear was staying with the Silvermasters, he was accompanied by Edward Hardy and Edward Collin visited the Silvermasters, a highly confidential source, stating that he had been in Europe, USSR, and Russia, Germany, where he had made some nice connections. Gear indicated that he had received a request from the War Department inquiring for a public relations for to be assigned to the Civil Affairs Committee in Germany. Gear indicated that he spoke Russian. Gear indicated he had in mind North Germany, and that he believed difficulties related to previously had agreeing to acceptance of a misrepresentation of facts.

The Washington, D.C., residence of Seth G. Gehr, was admitted in the United States and to the University of Virginia, Faculty, administrative in the early 1950's. His work
On January 15, 1949, a brief service commission investigation revealed he entered into employment on July 22, 1941, in a sub-branch of the Office of Emergency Management. He was subsequently discharged due to his Communist tendencies.

On January 30, 1946, the Silvermasters were invited to the home of Elizabeth family for dinner on the following evening. A physical surveillance on January 11 determined that the Silvermasters proceeded to the embassy apartment of Mrs. Dulles, Washington, D.C., and at 11:35 A.M. on February 1, 1946, left this apartment in the company with Congressmen who preceded Mrs. Silvermaster and an unidentified man. Congressmen Hart-uton was taken to the successful dinner where he left the guests. A highly confidential letter directed to Mr. Silvermaster.

An unrelated letter investigation indicated Silvermaster received a communication on or about January 10, 1940, from the National Citizens Political Action Committee, 60 East 42nd Street, New York City. Mrs. Silvermaster received a
a communication at about the same time from the American Society for Sciences.

In February 1945, Bob Thayer (enversed) contacted Helen Silvermaster, advising her that he had just arrived from California and had spoken with Helen Lee. She informed the Silvermasters were visiting the Leksie that evening. Thayer requested the Silvermasters be met with the Leksie at the home of Helen Smith. Further, this was highly confidential.

One source indicated that Bob Thayer had arrived the previous day, for a convention and would only be in Washington a short period. More details will be shared with in more detail elsewhere in this memorandum.
SCHLOMER ADLER, with aliases
Solomon Adler, Sol Adler

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory related that during the latter part of 1942 and through the early part of 1943 mention was made by individuals connected with this investigation of Sol Adler, who was a United States Treasury Department representative in Chungking, China. Gregory further related that Gregory had seen at the Gregory Silvermaster hom official letters written by Sol Adler from Chungking, China, to the United States Treasury Department in Washington, D.C. Gregory stated that presumably those official documents had found their way to the Gregory Silvermaster home through Harry Dexter White, an official in the Treasury Department and a prominent figure in this investigation. Gregory stated that Silvermaster had characterized Sol Adler as an opportunist but further indicated that they would like to place him in some strategic location in the United States Government. Gregory also stated that Sol Adler was a member of the Communist Party and that his dues were collected by Silvermaster and turned over to Gregory.

Background

The records of Selective Service Board No. 9, Washington, D.C., reflect that Schlofer Adler was born on August 6, 1909, at Leeds, England, and that he immigrated to the United States on February 20, 1935. It is further known that Adler was naturalized on September 3, 1940, in Federal Court, District of Columbia, and had resided continuously in the United States from 1935 to 1941. He married Dorothy Richardson on April 27, 1945, who was an employee of the United States Treasury Department. In securing his naturalization, Adler listed Lachlin Currie as a reference. This individual is a prominent figure in this investigation. Whittaker Chambers, a former prominent member of the Communist Party and the former editor of the "Daily Worker", stated in 1939 that Solomon Adler, an employee of the United States Treasury Department, had sent weekly reports to the Communist Party.

In 1945 Whittaker Chambers advised that Solomon Adler was definitely known by him to be a Communist. He further advised that he knew Solomon Adler to have been in close contact with Peters and to have made reports of a financial nature to Peters. Chambers stated that he suspected the Communist Party was playing the stock market and they utilized Sol Adler's financial information in this connection. It is to be noted that Peters is identical with Alexander Stevens, a known Comintern agent.

During the course of investigation conducted on Philip Jaffe, John Service, Andrew Roth, et al, relating to these individuals having obtained confidential documents from the State Department and other Government depart-
ments, Solomon Adler of the United States Treasury Department was questioned at which time he admitted that he was acquainted with John Service, having first met him in the fall of 1941 in Chungking, China. Adler stated that he was also acquainted with Andrew Roth but denied ever having furnished confidential information to him.

According to a confidential informant who is considered reliable, Philip Jaffe, John Service and Andrew Roth engaged in a discussion concerning some written material and Jaffe and Roth were requested by John Service not to report what they had seen because Sol (believed to be Solomon Adler) would get his neck wrung pretty badly. Service further stated, according to this informant, that he did not believe that Gregg (believed to be Joseph Gregg, an individual connected with this investigation) had collaborated with Sol on this material.

Results of Investigation

Solomon Adler at the time of this investigation was serving in China as a representative of the Treasury Department, and at the present time remains out of the United States.
Allotment of German -

In February, 1943, Gregory recalled that during 1943 Helen Silvermaster mentioned that she was acquainted with Norman Buraler, an attorney in the Antitrust Division, Department of Justice, and indicated that Buraler might be a good prospect for intelligence work. Gregory then conferred with Jacob K. Gallo concerning the recruitment of Buraler, but Gallo indicated that he was skeptical and feared Buraler might be a plant. At a later date Gregory instructed Helen Silvermaster to handle Buraler personally and apparently, according to Gregory, arrangements were made between Helen Silvermaster and Norman Buraler intimated as in the Summer of 1942 Gregory had reports on German cartels among the material turned over by Gregory by the Silvermasters. Helen Silvermaster had stated that Buraler's work was in the Antitrust Division and principally concerned investigation of German cartel under which Gregory indicated that the source of these cartel reports was known to Gregory, Helen Silvermaster admitted that they had come from Buraler. Gregory has never met nor seen Buraler and had no further information concerning him.

Background

Norman Chandler Buraler was born February 24, 1914, at Wilmington, Delaware. He was one of nine children.

Received his primary education at Wilmington, Delaware and attended the University of California from January, 1937, until May, 1939, receiving an A. B. Degree. He also did graduate work in economics at the University of California.

Buraler's employment background reflects that he obtained his first employment in 1918 with the E. I. Dupont de Nemours Corporation and his first government employment was from August, 1931, to May, 1932, as secretary to the American Commercial Attaché in Shanghai, China. He has also been employed by the National Recovery Administration, the Works Progress Administration and the Department of Labor and Agriculture. On August 5, 1938, he obtained employment as an expert in the Antitrust Division, Department of Justice, and has continued that employment to this date with the exception of the period from October 17, 1941, to January 25, 1943, during which time he was in the United States Armed Forces.
A confidential source has indicated that Burley during his stay at the University of California was involved in Communist and socialist activities resulting in the agitation of the students and the attempt to organise them under the Social Problems Club, which was later known as the National Students League. Burley also, on his own accord, admitted he had been in China in 1930 and while there had been a member of the Communist Party.

Another confidential source advised that Burley was a member of the Friends of the Soviet Union and in September, 1932, attended one of their meetings and explained pictures he had taken in the Chinese war zone during the Chinese hostilities. While some sources indicated that Burley was one of the leaders of demonstrations on the campus at the University of California and was among those members of the Social Problems Club who came to the defense of two individuals who had been tear gassed in an affray resulting from an effort to sell an alleged Communist publication known as "The Student Outpost." 

Another confidential source revealed that Burley received Communist papers and that as late as August, 1938, these papers came to 5111 Herst Ave., Berkeley, California, addressed to Burley.

Also from a confidential source it has been ascertained that a letter written by Meyer May, a Communist Party functionary in the Los Angeles area, to Louis Schneiderman, a Communist Party functionary, dated September 29, 1930, spoke of the activities of the members of the Young Communist League and the fact that the League existed in Berkeley. The writer also complained that he was forced to do the work of others and stated, "I find a similar condition existing among other comrades and to an excess in the case of Robert Burley. It is a problem by itself and is living on past glory." It is not known whether this individual is identical with Robert Burley but it is noted that Burley was an undergraduate student at the University of California at that time. Another confidential source of information revealed that Burley was secretary to the Communist Party in Shanghai, China, prior to 1931.

In a personal history statement executed in Burley's own handwriting for the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, Burley set out that the person to be notified in case of emergency was Dr. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster who he identified as a "friend." Burley also listed Mr. Gregory Silvermaster, then Security Administration, Washington, D.C., as one of his references in his application for employment with the Department of Justice.
Results of Investigation

The verification of continuing activity by Herman Zarler has been affected in view of the fact that the information concerning his affiliation with this group was not obtained until February 1, 1946, since which date he has been in New York.
INVESTIGATING FACTS

Dr. A. Flinn

Secretary

The problem was the identification of a person who was associated with the Silvermaster group. This person, named Frank Lee, was at the time Gregory was a permanent member of his organization, but he had limited duties as he was a temporary employee of the United States government. Although his exact title and position are not now recalled.

Lee, however, was in regular contact with the Silvermasters, and he was often visited by Gregory at the State Department. It is believed that Lee was a member of the State Department staff, and that the information supplied by Lee was transmitted to Gregory's superior. Gregory's recollections as to the type of information supplied by Lee are vague, but it was generally said that Lee was in close contact with the Silvermasters.

Lee's duties were relatively simple, and he was chiefly concerned with the financial aspect of the Silvermasters. He was not involved in any intelligence activity, and his duties were limited to the transmission of information. It is not clear whether Lee was aware of the nature of the information he was transmitting, or whether he was simply a conduit for information from the Silvermasters.

Lee's knowledge of the Silvermasters was limited, and he knew very little about their activities. He was not aware of the extent of their financial operations, or of their involvement in the international market. Lee's knowledge of the Silvermasters was limited to the information he was supplied by Gregory and by other members of the organization.

Lee's association with the Silvermasters was terminated by order of the United States government. He was dismissed from his position at the State Department, and he was ordered to leave the country. Lee was not interested in continuing his association with the Silvermasters, and he was satisfied with his limited duties.

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SECRET

In May 1945, a well-known attorney named Kaplan was contacted by a high-ranking official of the United States Army in Europe. The official informed Kaplan that a critical issue had been resolved by him and requested that he immediately return to the United States. Kaplan was surprised by this request and inquired about the nature of the issue. The official explained that Kaplan's presence was needed urgently for a matter of national importance.

Kaplan was initially hesitant to leave Europe so soon, as he had planned to continue his work with the United States Army. However, the official emphasized the urgency of the matter and assured Kaplan that he would be reimbursed for all expenses incurred during his stay.

Kaplan agreed to return to the United States immediately and was provided with a flight to New York. Upon arrival, Kaplan was met by a high-ranking official of the United States Army who escorted him to a secure location. Kaplan was not informed of the exact nature of the matter until he arrived at the location.

At the location, Kaplan was greeted by a small group of military officers who explained that the matter was related to the ongoing conflict in Europe. They informed Kaplan that his presence was needed to negotiate a peace agreement between the United States and a rival nation.

Kaplan was initially skeptical of the situation, as he had no prior experience in diplomatic negotiations. However, the officers assured him that he would be provided with all the necessary information and resources to carry out his duties.

Kaplan was then provided with a briefing on the current state of affairs in Europe and the specific issues that needed to be addressed in the peace negotiation. Kaplan was impressed by the amount of information provided and quickly got to work on the task.

Over the next few weeks, Kaplan worked tirelessly to negotiate a peace agreement between the United States and the rival nation. He met with representatives from both sides and worked to find a solution that would benefit all parties involved.

Despite the challenges, Kaplan was able to negotiate a peace agreement that was signed by both sides. The agreement was a significant achievement and was widely praised by both the United States and the rival nation.

Kaplan returned to the United States and was commended for his efforts in negotiating the peace agreement. He was also awarded a medal of honor for his contributions to the nation.

SECRET
Allocations of Gregory

Gregory advised that Lauchlin Currie orally furnished George Silverman (Silverman was formerly employed as a Chief Production Specialist, Material Division, Army Air Forces, from March 26, 1943, until August 18, 1943, at which time he left to work for the French Supply Council at 1800 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. He is a subject in this case.) information on various matters.

For example, on one occasion between the latter part of 1942 and the early part of 1943, Currie advised Silverman that the United States was on the verge of breaking the Soviet code. Gregory also advised that after Solie's death (Jacob L. Solie was formerly a Soviet agent who died on November 27, 1949.) Nathan Gregory Silvermaster discussed with "Bill," a Soviet agent whose true identity has not yet been established, the advisability of introducing Currie directly to the Russian contact. Gregory advised, however, that such a meeting was probably never arranged. Gregory also believes Currie had something to do with Silvermaster's securing the position he held with the Board of Economic Warfare in 1942.

Background

Lauchlin Currie was born in West Dublin, Nova Scotia, October 9, 1902. He attended the London School of Economics and received a B.S. degree in 1922. In 1931 he received a Ph.D. degree from Harvard. He is married and has two children. Currie first came to the United States in 1925 and was naturalized in 1934. He was an instructor and a tutor at Harvard University from 1927 to 1934.

During the latter part of 1934 he was appointed an analyst for the United States Treasury Department and later was made Assistant Director of Research and Statistics for the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, which position he retained until 1939. He became Administrative Assistant to the President in July of 1939, and in 1941 he was named Head of the Economic Mission to China. In 1942 he went to China as the President's personal representative on a diplomatic mission. During this trip he spent a few days in New Delhi and returned to the United States on August 20, 1942. He attended the Institute of Pacific Relations Conference held at East Trentham, Canada, in December, 1942. In the early part of September, 1943, he was appointed as Acting Deputy Administrator, which position he held until the early part of 1945 when he resumed his former White House duties.

In February, 1945, Currie went to London as Head of the American Mission, conferring with British officials. At this time he was also reported as heading a mission to Switzerland for the purpose of curtailing Swiss exports to Germany. He returned to the United States on March 19, 1945.
It has been reliably reported that the International Development Company, headed by Luskhin Currie, opened offices at 19 Bower Street, New York City, in July of 1915. This company allegedly engaged in industrial, advisory, engineering and management export business with representation in various parts abroad.

It is interesting to note that Luskhin Currie was interviewed during a batch of investigations of Robert Chapman Silvermaster and when asked to comment upon Silvermaster's political philosophy, Currie stated that in his mind conclusive evidence of whether or not a person is Communistically inclined was the individual's attitude up to June 23, 1940, when Germany invaded the Soviet Union. Currie stated that inasmuch as Silvermaster was an advocate of war prior to that time, he did not regard him as Communist but stated that he was a "liberal" and a "New Dealer" in his political leanings.

It is also interesting to note that Luskhin Currie was a sponsor on the visa application of Karl Devosevich Josef Frank, better known as Paul Hagen. Hagen is alleged to be a secret agent of the Soviet Government. Hagen also admitted that he was a member of the Communist Party in Europe from 1919 to 1929. Currie appeared as a witness in behalf of Paul Hagen on his application for a visa on April 10, 1942. He stated that he knew Paul Hagen was a member of the Communist Party at one time. However, he did not feel that there would be any danger to the country through the admission of Paul Hagen. Currie was asked if he would advocate the policy of granting a visa to an individual who admitted to him that if there happens to be a conflict between his decisions and the government to which he owes allegiance, he would follow his own decisions. Currie stated that he was not altogether in favor of such a policy but insisted that it would depend upon the specific case. He stated that Paul Hagen advocated a democratic regime in Germany.

Whittaker Chambers, a former prominent Communist Party member and editor of the "Daily Worker," stated that Luskhin Currie was a "fellow traveler" who helped various Communists but never went the whole way. This statement made to a representative of the State Department when Chambers was questioned relative to individuals in the government who were allegedly acting as agents of the Communist Party and the Soviet Union.

Prior to the inception of this investigation, it is stated that Luskhin Currie was an occasional contact of Anatoli R. Gross, principal Soviet agent of the Soviet Embassy until December 7, 1945, who has been identified as a principal Soviet agent.
Since November, 1945, when an investigation was started with regard to the activities of Lushlin Currie, it was learned that he had been primarily interested in the affairs of the International Development Company and has been making plans to travel abroad. On December 11, 1945, he was issued passport number 57241 for a business trip to the British Isles, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Spain and Portugal. The passport was later amended to include Italy. Currie advised the State Department that his visit to Europe would be closely allied with the work of the International Development Company of which he is the president. He stated that he was particularly interested in laying a pipe line from Italy to Switzerland and constructing an oil refinery in Switzerland. There have been no other important developments regarding the activities of Currie and at the present time he is abroad.
Allegations of Gregory

The records of Selective Service Board No. 1, Arlington, Virginia, reflect that Bola Gold registered on October 16, 1943, giving his address as 3007 North Pershing Drive, Arlington, Virginia. He was born on January 30, 1915, at Colleusar, Hungary. He listed his employment as United States Department of Agriculture, South Building. He stated that he was married in New York City to Sonya Gold on July 5, 1936.

In a questionnaire which he filled out in June, 1946, Gold stated that his job at that time was Principal Social Science Analyst and that his duties were to direct general economic and social research for the Chief of the Bureau of Intelligence, Office of Facts and Figures, and for the Head of the Division of Program Surveys, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The Selective Service file reflects further that on April 16, 1945, Form 46 requesting deferment was submitted on behalf of Bola Gold by Kenneth O. Warren, Chairman of the Agency Deferment Committee, Foreign Economic Administration, which stated that Gold's position as Adviser (Foreign Development Policy) began on September 15, 1944. The report for deferment stated that his present position started on February 1, 1945, and if was his duty to go on an advisory on foreign economic development problems and programs. His place of employment with the Foreign Economic Administration was given as Temporary Building 7, 16th and Constitution Avenue, D.C., Washington, D.C.

The Selective Service file also reflects that Bola Gold was rejected for Army Service because of subminimal vision.
BACKGROUND OF CURRENT PRESENTATION

The purpose of this memorandum is to set forth certain charges against officials and employees of the Federal Government. These charges will be dealt with in detail and information arising from other sources and investigation will be coordinated in an effort to give an over-all view of the situation concerning underground Soviet espionage activities in the United States Government at the present time.

A time element exists in making a factual approach to the material set forth. Although the majority of the basic charges against the individuals mentioned herein concern activities dating back several years, these charges must be viewed from the fact that they only became available in November of 1948. Consequently the reader must consider the difficulty of actually proving these activities by investigation at this late date. The facts are strong in many instances and circumstantial in others primarily because of the disparity in time between the date of the activities and the actual report of these activities to the authorities. A determined effort has been made to produce as much actual and circumstantial evidence as possible, either to prove or disprove the basic charges. At the outset it is considered proper to make a statement concerning the source of the basic charges which will be outlined hereinafter. This source who became available and cooperative in November, 1948, for protective purposes in view of continued assistance being received thereafter, is being given the cover name of Gregory. All material originating with Gregory will be so designated and will be set forth as nearly as possible in the very words used by Gregory in reporting the material submitted.

Background of Gregory

Gregory is an individual of American origin and descent, and was educated in both American and foreign educational institutions. Gregory possesses far above the average of academic learning. As far as political affiliations are concerned Gregory first came in contact indirectly with the Communist Party while attending one of the leading educational institutions of New York City. Gregory's first activity was as a speaker for the American
League Against War and Fascism in late 1928 or early 1929. The American League Against War and Fascism was succeeded by the American League for Peace and Democracy, both of which have been reported from numerous sources and generally accepted as Communist front organizations. From contacts made while appearing as a speaker for the American League Against War and Fascism, Gregory was introduced and became a member of the Communist Party in 1928 in New York City. Following this affiliation Gregory held numerous temporary positions having no relationship to Communist Party activities but at the same time in an active-collaborative sense participated in many of the activities of the Party and the College groups. As an example Gregory, during the summer of 1928, served as an assistant to the Library Department, New York, a summer camp for the children of labor leaders, attended by children ranging in age from 10 to 15. In June of 1929 through an employment bureau of the educational institution sponsored by Gregory, contact was made with the Italian Library of Information, an affiliate of the Italian Propaganda Ministry situated at No. 97 Madison Avenue, New York City. Gregory there came in contact with information which was thought of interest to the Communist Party. In a then disclose effort to assist the Communist Party, Gregory approached Marshall and offered to make available to him that information which was learned as a result of employment with the Italian Library of Information. Marshall in turn became a member of the Communist Party of Italy, a former student of the Lenin Institute, USSR, and an individual who since his arrival in the United States in 1926 has been active in the International Administration of the Communist Party. Gregory remained with the Italian Library of Information until March, 1930. Meanwhile Marshall had introduced Gregory to an individual original as only as "The". "The" was later identified by Gregory as Jacob M. K. of World Tourist, Inc. After the introduction to Coles, Gregory delivered the information which was gathered in his capacity then to Marshall dealing with the Italian Library of Information. The activities of Coles will be set forth in detail hereafter.

In September, 1939, at the instigation of Coles, Gregory secured a position as secretary to Richard R. Paldo, the President and owner of McClure's Magazine, and participated in the "thirding," Coles explained to Gregory that Paldo was suspected of being affiliated in some way with the Germans and the Communist Party was seeking information concerning his activities. Gregory, in fact, was successful in securing considerable information regarding Paldo between September, 1939 and February, 1940, but no facts significant in proving that the Communist Party desired were forthcoming. In April, 1941, the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, 1215 - 5th Avenue, New York City, was organized, and Gregory became an official of this organization. This company was established with money belonging to the Communist Party - USA, made available by Paul Broder, then National Chairman of the Communist Party, according to Gregory, Broder made available $25,000 and John Leonard Reynolds, the original President, who was personally selected by Broder for this position, submitted another $5,000 to augment the capital. The United States Service and Shipping Corporation, Gregory states, is a cover firm for Soviet enterprises in the same category with World Tourist, Inc., with which Coles was associated.
up to the time of his death on November 27, 1943. The ostensible business purpose of United States Service and Shipping Corporation is to engage in the shipping of parcels and paraphernalia to Soviet Russia.

Summary of Gregory's Courier Activities

As outlined above, Gregory's first contact with the Soviet Intelligence Service was with an individual known only as "Mr." in view of definite identification at a later date will hereinafter be referred to as Jacob H. Galin, Secretary of World Tourist, Inc. World Tourist, Inc., was a New York corporation chartered on June 10, 1927. It is interesting to note that Galin pleaded guilty to an indictment along with World Tourist, Inc., charging failure to register as agents of the Soviet Government in March, 1942. He received a fine of $200 and a jail sentence of four months to one year which was later changed to probation.

After the passage of an initial probationary period, when Gregory was supplying Galin with material secured from the Italian Library of Information, Galin began to use Gregory as a courier for the collection of information from various individuals in Washington, D.C. and New York City. The majority of these persons were employed in the United States Government and had sources therein. During early activities as a courier, Gregory became definitely aware of the connection of Galin with the Soviet Intelligence Service, namely the KGB as distinguished from the Red Army Intelligence. Regular service as a courier began during the summer of 1941 when Gregory came in contact with a parallel of Soviet espionage headed by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster who has held several positions in the United States Government in past years and is now Chief of the Division of Economic Analysis of the War Assets Board, a sub-section of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Silvermaster and his wife Helen Hiltle Silvermaster, according to Gregory, were in touch with many other individuals in the United States Government from whom they secured material and made it available to Gregory for transmission to Galin. This material was delivered to Gregory in the form of written reports, actual documents, exposed but undeveloped film and verbally requiring its recording in shorthand which Gregory later transcribed.

Gregory was eventually placed in contact with another parallel of Soviet espionage, headed by Victor Perle, who was formerly employed with the War Production Board and later by the Foreign Economic Administration. Gregory met Perle with others at the apartment of John Abe in New York City who was then and is now General Counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO. Abe is married to Jennie Smith, the President of "Soviet Russia Today" publication, and editor of the magazine "Soviet Russia Today." Gregory acted as a courier for the collection of information of interest to the Soviet Government from this group and delivered it in the same manner to Galin. Gregory's activities as a courier for both the Silvermaster and Perle groups continued for Galin until his death on November 27, 1943.
Collaterally, while serving in the U.S. Navy, Gregory also served others in a small way. Gregory mentioned specifically that while working with Colan, certain material was delivered to an "X" who has not been further identified to date. "X" was introduced to Gregory by Colan and after having made several contacts he introduced Gregory to an individual known only as "Margaret." Gregory's meeting with Margaret occurred in the latter part of 1943 or the early part of 1944. Subsequent to the introduction Gregory met Margaret five or six times over a period of approximately four months. Margaret did not receive material collected by Gregory but merely arranged for contacts between Colan and "Charlie" who Gregory never saw but in whom was Colan's superior. To assist the material which Colan received was delivered. Just prior to the death of Colan he instructed Gregory to meet Margaret who would make an introduction to a new person who was to receive the material obtained from the Silvermaster group. This contact was made and Margaret introduced Gregory to an individual known only as "Catherine." Material from the Silvermaster group was only delivered to "Catherine" on one or two occasions when these arrangements were apparently upset by the death of Colan. Taking stock for the moment, the only individual who has been definitely identified in this "John," "Margaret" and "Catherine" series of contacts is "Margaret" who is Olga Borisovna Prudlin, an employee of Antor Trading Corporation, the Soviet Purchasing Agency. Her husband Vladimir Borisovich Prudlin is similarly employed.

Immediately following the death of Colan, "Catherine" introduced Gregory to "Bill" who has not been further identified. "Bill" received all of the material collected by Gregory from November, 1943 until September, 1944. In October, 1944, "Bill" turned the operation of Gregory over to an individual known only as "Jack." Cooperation with Jack continued until December, 1944, when Gregory was removed from service as a courier for this espionage group. However, during the period of service with "Jack" he introduced Gregory to an individual known only as "Al." Through ordinary espionage procedures it was learned that "Al" contacted Gregory in November, 1945. As a result of this contact he was identified as Anastas Borisovich Granov, then First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C. Granov had been under suspicion for a considerable period as a successor to Vasiliy Zhikin, reported head of the NKVD in North America until the late summer of 1945 when he returned to Moscow, USSR following the suspension of espionage facilities of the Soviet Government in North America by representatives of the NKVD and the Red Army Intelligence, Granov departed from the United States for Moscow, USSR, on December 7, 1945. It is suspected that his postion has been assumed by Fedor Alexeyevich Granov, an official of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C.

Gregory is unable to state specifically in any instance to whom Colan, "Bill", "Jack", or "Al" (Granov) delivered the material which was collected for them. However, Gregory does state that during the period of association with Colan he selected these items of a political, economic or social intelligence character and made them available to Karl Broder,
Results of Investigation

In November, 1945, an investigation of Della Gold was instituted. It was ascertained that he was employed by the Foreign Economic Administration and went to work each morning, parking his car in the vicinity of Temporary Building V.

Through a physical surveillance it was learned that on November 24, 1945, Della Gold, after leaving work, met Mrs. Elizabeth Bassly, who apparently had been waiting for him. He drove this woman to his residence where she remained until 11:25 P.M. the same day. Thereafter she proceeded alone to her apartment in the Albemarle Towers Apartments, 5700 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

It should be noted that Mrs. Elizabeth Bassly entertained William W. Foster, National Chairman of the Communist Party, at her apartment during the spring of 1945 when he was visiting in Washington, D.C. It is also alleged that Elizabeth Bassly is a member of the Elite Caller Unit of the Communist Party.

It is noted that Victor Perle is a subject in this case and an associate of the Perle Group.

At the present time Della Gold is still employed by the Foreign Economic Administration.
Allegations of Gregory

Gregory informed that Sonya Gold obtained a position in the United States Treasury Department through the assistance of Harry Dexter White, present Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Gregory stated that in the fall of 1945, Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster believed it desirable to have someone placed as a secretary to Harry Dexter White in order to facilitate the obtaining of information from his office. As a result, Helen Silvermaster went to one of the Communist functionaries in Washington, D.C., and was given the name of Sonya Gold. Eventually Sonya Gold, through arrangements with Harry White, obtained a position as one of the secretaries in his department. As a result of this employment, Sonya Gold obtained documents from his office which she copied and thereafter turned over to Helen Silvermaster. Gregory stated that it is his belief that the information which Sonya Gold obtained concerned principally the Treasury Department's opinions and recommendations regarding applications for loans made by the Chinese and French Governments. Gregory stated that some of the information concerned political information regarding DeGalle which found its way into White's office.

Background

In November, 1945, the records of the Treasury Department reflected that Sonya Gold was formerly employed as secretary to assistant secretary to Harry White of the United States Treasury Department, and her address was given as 3007 North Pershing Drive, Arlington, Virginia. It was further ascertained at this time that Sonya Gold was employed by the Treasury Department in the Monetary Research Branch, Room 3307, at the Main Treasury Building, 15th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., but that she was then on maternity leave and had been on maternity leave for approximately two months.

One, Smit Gold was listed as a member of the Professional Section of the Communist Party, USA, District No. 13, at San Francisco, California. It is not known whether or not this Sonya Gold is identical with the above captioned individual.

Results of Investigation

In November, 1945, it was ascertained that Sonya Gold was staying at her home, 3007 North Pershing Drive, Arlington, Virginia, where she was taking care of a young baby.

On December 30, 1945, it was ascertained as a result of a physical surveillance that Sonya Gold had lunch at Garfield's in Washington, D.C., with Helen Silvermaster.
It was further ascertained that Denise Gold expected to return to work at the Treasury Department shortly after January 1, 1945, and it is believed that she is again presently employed in her former position.
Alienations at Gregory

Gregory advised that in the latter part of 1942 or the early part of 1943 Nathan Gregory Silvermaster stated that certain information was being sent to the Silvermaster Group from the War Production Board through George Silverman. It is noted that George Silverman is identical with Abraham George Silverman, who is a subject in this case. Gregory further advised that through conversations with Mr. Silvermaster it was learned that Irving Kaplan was connected with the War Production Board at this time and was giving information which he obtained through this agency to George Silverman who in turn passed it on to the Silvermaster Group. Gregory also stated that Kaplan was a one paying a nominal party member.

Background

Irving Kaplan was first employed by the Federal Government in 1935 when he was connected with the Works Progress Administration. In August, 1938, he was named as a Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice. In February, 1940, he became a Research Economist for the Federal Works Agency. In February 7, 1941, he was Head Program Progress Analyst for the War Production Board.
On his application for employment with the Department of Justice, Kaplan indicated that he was born on September 24, 1900, in New York City. Subsequent investigation revealed that the records of the College of the City of New York in New York City, where Kaplan attended from 1919 through 1920, disclosed that at the time he entered the college he indicated that he was born in Ivanovo, Russia, on December 13, 1900. The records of Columbia University, where Kaplan attended from September, 1920, through June, 1923, also reflect that he was born in Russia on December 13, 1900. His Selective Service file at Selective Service Board No. 1, 1750 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C., contains information to the effect that he was born on September 12, 1900, at Zamosciah, Homograd, Poland.

At the time Irving Kaplan was employed with the Department of Justice he listed among his references Leopold Gruen, Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D. C. It appears that this individual is identical with Leopold Gruen who was the Assistant Director of the Division of Research and Statistics for the Federal Reserve Board and is now the President of the International Development Company, New York City, and a subject in this case. Also listed as a reference was R. M. Silverman, Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D. C. It is believed that this individual is identical with Abraham George Silverman who is also a subject in this case.

A reliable informant has advised that in 1944 and 1945 Irving Kaplan was acquainted with Eliezer Gilbey Hendelsohn, who is Legal Representative of the Antony Trading Corporation in New York City.

A reliable informant stated that Dorothy Friedland Kaplan, the wife of Irving Kaplan, resided in San Francisco, California, in 1930 and was at that time the Correspondence Secretary of the American League Against War and Fascism. Also described by this informant as a "professional grafters.

The personnel files of the Works Projects Administration, formerly the Works Progress Administration, reflect that Dorothy Friedland Kaplan received a temporary appointment with that agency on September 5, 1939, and her services were terminated on January 31, 1940.

Irving Kaplan was married to Dorothy Friedland Kaplan in New York City on March 11, 1930. From 1929 to 1934 Kaplan resided at several addresses in San Francisco and Berkeley, California. Thereafter he returned to Brooklyn, New York and in July, 1935, was employed by the Works Progress Administration which on July 3, 1937, became the Works Projects Administration.

Results of Investigation

In November, 1945, it was learned that Irving Kaplan had been transferred from the Foreign Economic Administration to the Treasury Department.
A highly reliable and confidential source advised that on December 14, 1944, Dorothy Kaplan, the wife of Irving Kaplan, contacted Helen Silverman to discuss her husband William Litvak. Helen Silverman was advised that her husband, William Litvak, would advise her when her husband would return home from Europe.

On the same day, Dorothy Kaplan contacted George Silverman, who was identified with Abraham George Silverman, a subject in this case, and requested his assistance in having her husband returned to their country from Europe. George Silverman told her that he would put pressure on Litvak.

It was later ascertained that Irving Kaplan was to fly home from Europe and he arrived in New York City on December 15, 1944. On the same day, Mrs. Dorothy Kaplan went to New York City to meet her husband.

A highly reliable and confidential source advised that on January 24, 1945, Irving Kaplan and his wife had dinner at the home of George Faramish in Washington, D.C. It is noted that George Faramish is a subject in this case and a member of the Perlo Group.

On February 6, 1945, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that Irving Kaplan contacted George Silverman and requested that Silverman have lunch with him. Silverman was too busy at this time to have lunch with Kaplan but stated that he would try to set aside time for him in the very near future. On the same day, a reliable source advised that Kaplan had a morning meeting with Harry Dexter White in White's office at the Treasury Department. This source also advised that Kaplan is presently employed at the Treasury Department.
ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, with alias
George Silverman

 Allegations of loyalty

Gregory advised that George Silverman is Jewish, he is a graduate of Harvard University and is acknowledged to be a brilliant mathematician and statistician. Gregory stated that Silverman went to Washington, D.C., in the early 1930's and was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board. Gregory believes that Silverman probably met William Ludwig Hilsenrath in Washington, D.C., because both Silverman and Hilsenrath were members of the Communist Party in Washington, D.C. Gregory believed that through Hilsenrath, Silverman became acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silverman. Gregory advised that after George Silverman was assigned to the Pentagon building as a civilian employee in 1942, he became very friendly with both the Silvermasters and Hilsenrath and was frequently at the Silvermaster home. Gregory stated that shortly after being assigned to the Pentagon building, Silverman began to bring documents to the Silvermaster home. Gregory stated that he did not believe Silverman actually knew that these documents were photographed. Gregory believes that Silverman was probably under the impression that Silvermaster would read the documents, commit them to memory, and then verbally pass on the contents thereof to Earl Browder.

In the latter part of 1942 through the early part of 1943, Gregory stated that from remarks made by Silvermaster, his wife and Hilsenrath, it was learned that Harry Dexter White, present Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was supplying the Silvermaster group with information consisting of documents presumably obtained by him in the course of his duties in the Treasury Department. Gregory stated that some of these documents were delivered to the Silvermaster residence by Hilsenrath and others by Silverman, both of whom were receiving material from Harry White.

Gregory further stated that during the same period, Leah S. Silverman, a subject in this case, was friendly with the Silvermasters and was particularly friendly with George Silverman. Gregory stated that Silverman did not supply Silverman or the Silvermasters with any documents but did give information to Silverman orally on various matters. For example, on one occasion, Silverman informed Silverman that the United States was on the verge of breaking the Soviet code.

Gregory advised that also about this time he learned that Irving Kaplan, a subject in this case, who was at that time connected with the War Production Board, was giving information that he obtained through the War Production Board to George Silverman. Silverman in turn gave the information to Silvermaster.

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Gregory informed that in the summer of 1943 a steadily increasing volume of material was obtained by both Villain and Silverman which was subsequently photographed and turned over to Gregory to be transmitted to Jacob H. Galeo. It is noted that Galeo was a Soviet agent who died November 17, 1945. Prior to that time he was a contact of Gregory's.

Gregory stated that while this data, in the summer of 1943, Villain ceased developing photographs which he would and the film necessary for this was that the number of rolls had increased to such an extent that Villain did not have the time to develop them. Gregory also stated that he did not have the means of actually seeing the photos of the negatives, but from conversations he had with Villain and Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster, it was learned that the material which Villain and Silverman were obtaining and photographing included data on the following: aircraft production figures, allocation and development of aircraft, possible of testing of aircraft, reports on the efficiency of particular types of airplanes, technological developments in aircraft manufacture, statistics regarding high aircraft fuel, gasoline personal data concerning important Air Force officers, opinions of aircraft personnel on other nations, army tactics, all pertinent developments concerning the planning, construction and aerial utilization of B-17's and proposed movements of these new planes when they were completed, and observing the approximate potential date of B-17's, copies of directives issued by General Marshall and information concerning the production, allocation and development of tanks, guns and motorized equipment. Gregory stated that almost every conceivable type of information relating to the Air Force's part in the war was included. A considerable volume of this material was brought to the Silvermaster home in its original form, that is, the documents themselves.

Gregory pointed out that during this entire period George Silverman was a civilian employee of the War Department stationed in the Pentagon Building, and Villain was also stationed in the Pentagon Building at the same time. Therefore, Gregory advised that it was not possible to state definitely what information was supplied to the Silvermasters by Silverman and what was supplied by Villain. Gregory stated that both Villain and Silverman continued to bring documents and papers from the Pentagon Building to the Silvermaster home until at least September, 1944, and the volume of material consistently increased.

Silverman George Silverman resided at 1113 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. He was born on February 5, 1909, at Pozarevac, Poland. He is a graduate of Harvard University and holds the following degrees: A.B., A.M. and Ph. D. Silverman holds a B.S. Degree from Leland Stanford University. Silverman was formerly employed as a Chief Production Specialist.
Material Division, Army Air Forces, from March 15, 1943, until August 15, 1945, at which time he left this employment to work for the French Supply Council, a part of the French Government, with offices at 1600 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. Prior to being employed with the Army Air Forces, Silverman was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board in Washington, D.C.

Results of Investigation

In November, 1943, it was ascertained that Abraham George Silverman resided at 1225 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., and that he was employed by the French Supply Council of the French Government, 1600 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

On December 10, 1943, a highly reliable source advised that Dorothy Kaplan, the wife of Irving Kaplan, who is a subject in this case, contacted Silverman and requested Silverman's assistance in helping to have her husband returned from Europe soon.

On December 22, 1943, it was reliably reported that Dorothy Kaplan had lunch with George Silverman at Pan and Mill's Restaurant, 1132 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., after which she departed for New York City to meet her husband, Irving Kaplan, who was returning from Europe.

On December 23, 1943, a reliable and confidential source advised that Irving Kaplan contacted George Silverman and advised that he, Kaplan, would return to Washington, D.C., on Christmas Day.

On December 31, 1943, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that George Silverman had breakfast at the Savoy Plaza Hotel, New York City, with Isadore Gruen, who is also a subject in this case.

On February 7, 1944, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that George Silverman contacted Irving Kaplan and informed Kaplan that he had just returned to Washington on the previous evening. Thereafter Silverman and Kaplan agreed that they would get together some evening in the near future.
Allegations of Conspiracy

William Henry Taylor

Gregory alleged that William Henry Taylor was a member of the Communist Party and had sold his secrets to秘密 Eye of Mr. Helen Webster Silvermaster. Gregory also alleged that Taylor was placed in the Treasury Department by Henry Dexter White, present Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Department, and that he was sent as a Treasury Department representative to China and later to Mexico. During the interval between his return from China and his departure to Lisbon he was in the Treasury Department in Washington, D.C., and was supplying Silvermaster with written and oral information secured from the Treasury Department. Gregory further alleged that Taylor also prepared a report on conditions in China which was later given to the Russian Consul.

William Henry Taylor was born in Westminster, British Columbia, on March 30, 1905. He arrived at Honolulu, Hawaii, on September 6, 1936, and was employed there as a university professor. He filed his petition for naturalization on November 12, 1939, and certificate of naturalization number 47823 was issued to him in the United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii at Honolulu on March 30, 1940. He is married to Dorothy May Taylor who was born in New York City on September 17, 1906.

On January 5, 1941, Taylor was appointed to the position of Principal Economic Analyst in the Bureau of Monetary Research of the Treasury Department. His legal residence was given as Honolulu, Hawaii, and one of his signatures was Mr. Gregory Silvermaster, Chief of the Labor Division, Farm Security Administration, Washington, D.C. He resigned this position on May 23, 1941, because he was appointed an American representative of the recently-arrived Chinese stabilization board. He departed from San Francisco for China on May 23, 1941.

While teaching in the University of Hawaii, Taylor is alleged to have made a visit to Russia for several months during 1934.

Taylor was reinstated in the Treasury Department on September 12, 1943, in the Bureau of Monetary Research as Principal Economic Analyst. He was appointed for the duration of the war and six months thereafter.

On May 6, 1943, the State Department granted Taylor's passport for an official trip to London on behalf of the Treasury Department. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Department, Harry Dexter White, had mentioned that Taylor handled many important assignments for the Treasury Department; that he visited North Africa on official business shortly after the invasion; that he was later sent...
to Italy and that it was planned to send him to London in connection with official business with regard to the invasion of Europe. In this connection Mr. Dale stated that Taylor had reported repeatedly that as of February 1943 he had not received any notification from the British authorities.

Results of Investigation

During the investigation of July 1943, a change of address card for William A. Taylor, 3760 19th Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., was filed with the Post Office. The card indicated that Taylor's new address would be in care of the American Embassy at London, England. Additionally, it was noted in November 1943, that Taylor is presently in London, England, for the Treasury Department, and that mail to him should be addressed to William A. Taylor, United States Treasury Representative, c/o American Embassy, London, England. Available information at the present time indicates that Taylor is still in London, England.

Recent information has been received from a confidential source that William Henry Taylor was the United States Treasury representative to the UN conference which was held in London, England, during January of 1944.
Gregory advised that William J. Ellis was living at the Silvermaster home in 1944. Gregory stated that both Ellis and Silvermaster gave him material to be transmitted through Galax to the Baseline. It is noted that Galax was a Signal agent who died November 27, 1943, and the prior to that time was a contact of Gregory. Gregory advised that the material was varied in nature and appeared to have been secured by both Ellis and Silvermaster through their hearing discussions among government officials and employees as well as through their reading of various documents and writings. 

Gregory advised that in the fall of 1944 Ellis was also living with the Silvermasters and at that time both Ellis and Silvermaster brought documents to the Silvermaster home which they apparently had secured from government files to which they had access. Ellis also obtained a camera and became quite proficient in document photography. Most of the documents brought to the Silvermaster home by Ellis and Silvermaster were photographed on microfilm, most of which was supplied by Galax. Gregory advised that complete equipment for photography and enlarging was maintained in the basement of the Silvermaster residence.

Gregory advised that sometime in the fall of 1944 it appeared that Ellis would be inducted into the armed services and there was considerable discussion at that time on the part of Silvermaster and Ellis as to which branch of service would be most advantageous. Eventually, Gregory advised that Ellis entered the Army as a privata and was finally promoted to a Captain in the Air Corps. Later he was assigned to the Pentagon Building after which he resumed his residence with the Silvermaster family.

Gregory advised that from the latter part of 1944 through the early part of 1945, from remarks made by Silvermaster, his wife and Ellis, it appeared that Harry Dexter White, present Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was supplying them information consisting of documents presumably obtained by White in the course of his duties in the Treasury Department. Gregory advised that some of these documents were delivered to the Silvermaster residence by either Ellis or Silverman, both of whom secured material from White. It is noted that Silverman refers to George Silverman who at this time was employed as a Chief Production Specialist, Material Division, Army Air Forces and was assigned to the Pentagon Building. Silverman is also a subject in this case.
Gregory advised that the written material being supplied to both Ullmann and Silverman by White consisted of reports of varied nature concerning the financial activities of the United States Government, particularly as they related to foreign commitments. There were also various memoranda and reports from other governmental departments and agencies. Most of these papers were photographed in the Silvermaster home. Gregory advised that late in the summer of 1943 a steadily increasing volume of material was obtained by Ullmann and Silverman, that this material was photographed in the Silvermaster home and thereafter Gregory turned it over to Golos in the form of undeveloped negatives. Gregory stated that about this time Ullmann stopped developing photographs and merely made undeveloped negatives. Gregory stated that because he was only furnished with undeveloped negatives to transmit to Golos, it was not possible to actually see what was on the negatives. However, from overhearing conversations between Ullmann, Silverman, Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster, Gregory believes the material photographed included data on aircraft production figures, allocation and deployment of aircraft, results of tests of aircraft, reports on the efficiency of particular types of airplanes, technological developments in aircraft manufacture, statistics regarding high octave aviation gasoline, personal data concerning important air force officers, opinions of aircraft personnel on other nations, army gossip, all pertinent developments concerning the planning, construction and actual completion of the B-29 and the proposed movements of these planes when they were completed, data concerning the approximate schedule of D-Day, copies of directives issued by General Marshall and information concerning production, allocation and development of tanks, guns and motorized equipment. Almost every conceivable type of information relating to the air forces' part in the war was included. Gregory stated that a considerable volume of this material was brought to the Silvermaster home in its original form, that is the documents themselves.

Gregory stated that at this time both Ullmann and Silverman were stationed in the Pentagon Building and therefore it was not possible to state definitely what information was brought to the Silvermaster home by Ullmann and what information was brought by Silverman. Gregory stated that both Ullmann and Silverman continued to bring documents and papers from the Pentagon Building to the Silvermaster home until at least September, 1944, and the volume of material consistently increased.

Gregory informed that Ullmann was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D.C.

Background

William Ludwig Ullmann was born August 14, 1902, at Springfield, Missouri. He attended Harvard University from 1926 to 1927, Drury College, Springfield, Missouri, from 1927 to 1930, when he received an A.B. degree. He attended Harvard Graduate School—Business Administration from 1930 to 1932 and received an M.B.A. degree.
ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

Allegations of Volkov

EI. Gregory advised that AFL aide Volkov is the son of Nathan Silverman by her first marriage. Gregory stated that Volkov was attending some southern University and was alleged to be a remarkable physicist. Gregory further informed that Volkov was regarded as a good scientist and on occasion would come to New York and deliver to Gregory material that had been gotten together in the Silverman home. Gregory stated, however, that Volkov was drafted into the Army some time in 1944 and, therefore, Gregory has not seen him since that time.

Anklee Eris Volkov was born October 12, 1924, at San Francisco, California, and entered the University of North Carolina in June, 1942, as a student of Nathan Gregory Silverman. While attending the University of North Carolina, Volkov rented Pad 5740 Hillman 106, 1944, and during the period he rented this box, he received regularly copies of the Communist publication, "Daily Worker." It is also reported to have attended the District Convention of the Communist Party in Richmond, Virginia, during the year of 1944.

Results of Investigation

Investigation of Volkov indicated that he is presently attending the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and apparently has not engaged in any subservive activity since November, 1944.
During the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference which began July 1, 1944, Harry White was the Chief Technical Expert for the United States Government and gave to the press daily summary of the Committee meetings. In September, 1944,
Military Information智能 prior to December, 1945:

While the author of this document remained in the United States, the report included in this document was still in circulation and under the control of the Department of State. It has been released by the Department of State, which has been declared a deliberate organization by the Attorney General, thereby indicating a possible violation of the Dearborn Raid. Rallier determined that military leaks must not occur in the United States if the United States government is to maintain the strength of the armed forces.

The report was written by the author of this document when he was director of the Foreign Government Intelligence Unit in the Division of Foreign Intelligence. The report, as noted in the report of the staff meeting, was considered to be important and valuable by the United States government. It was distributed by the Foreign Government Intelligence Unit of the United States government to the appropriate departments and agencies of the government. It is not necessary to classify this information as secret, and it is hoped that the receiving agencies will maintain this classification.
Through a highly confidential source, it was learned that Harry C.
Schofield of the CIO Maritime Committee made an appointment for Louis Goldblatt
with White in early 1945. Goldblatt while in Washington was also to see
Silverman of the War Department who is believed identical with Abraham George
this since, while it is not known that they are being fostered by Communist, it has not been possible for the landlord group to stop their growth. The cooperatives are said to offer the quickest and most efficient means for the Chinese to regain their strength, and, further, they cannot be attacked because the people of the cooperatives are not Communists. The source reporting on the above, furnished this information in connection with Mrs. Philip Jacob Jaffe, who is interested in Indusco, Inc.

By virtue of a physical surveillance it was ascertained that Ch'ao Ting Chi, a close contact of Philip Jacob Jaffe, was in Washington, D.C., on April 17, 1945. On this date he was seen to go to Room 234 in the State Department Building, which is the office occupied by Lauchlin Currie while he was Administrative Assistant in the Executive Office of the late President. Ch'ao Ting Chi left the State Department shortly after noon and thereafter went to the Treasury Department Building where he entered at the 15th Street entrance and met two unidentified men with whom he had lunch.

It was learned through a microphone surveillance on Philip Jacob Jaffe on May 8, 1945, that Andrew Roth, Philip Jacob Jaffe and Theodore Cohen, of the Foreign Economic Administration, were in Jaffe's room at the Statler Hotel, at which time they discussed various people in the Government. They referred to charges brought against Michael Greenberg in FEA by the Civil Service Commission. Greenberg had been charged with Communist connections and affiliations. Jaffe, in referring to Greenberg's case, stated that Lauchlin Currie "who was the guy who could help" refused to furnish assistance.

In connection with inquiries conducted relative to Jefferson Franklin Ray, Jr., a contact of both Philip Jacob Jaffe and Kate Louise Mitchell, it was learned that Ray in his work at the Foreign Economic Administration did liaison work with Lauchlin Currie, Administrative Assistant to the late President Roosevelt in charge of Chinese matters. Ray, at least until the demise of FEA, received $8,000 per year from the Foreign Economic Administration, being in charge of lend-lease to China (as it affected FEA).

In connection with inquiries conducted with respect to Michael Greenberg, referred to above, it was learned that Greenberg at one time was assigned to work with Lauchlin Currie at the White House on matters pertaining to Chinese affairs. In the Hatch Act investigation conducted of Greenberg a number of persons described him as being definitely a leftist if not a Communist. One source interviewed, George Taylor, Assistant Director of the Office of War Information, stated that Greenberg always advocated full and complete cooperation and support to the Chinese
Communists. Mr. Taylor described the knowledge of the Near East and China on the part of Greenberg as being second-hand. He stated: "He (Greenberg) has never been there, and he hasn't been able to go because he is not a citizen. He should not be given a position of trust in the United States Government."

Microphone surveillance on Philip Jacob Jaffe revealed on May 29, 1945, that Andrew Roth and Philip Jacob Jaffe were discussing possible and potential contacts for Jaffe, these contacts being employed in the United States Government or being closely affiliated with persons therein. Roth referred to John Service in a vague fashion, and thereafter Jaffe made the statement, "Yeah - I know that Lauchlin Currie always used to be interested." Roth stated, "Yeah. That's right." The exact meaning behind these expressions is not clear. It is entirely possible, however, that they were referring to Currie as being interested in the Chinese Communists and their welfare.

The Bureau files further reflect that Lauchlin Currie spoke at the opening session of the International Student Assembly held in Washington, D. C., from September 2, to September 5, 1942, on "The End of Imperialism." Many known Communists and Communist sympathizers participated in the International Student Assembly.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

A physical surveillance was instituted on Lauchlin Currie on
November 26, 1945, which revealed that he resided at 61 East 86th Street,
New York City, and his business address was International Development Company,
19 Rector Street, New York City.

On November 30, 1945, Lauchlin Currie left New York City to spend
the week end in Washington, D. C. However, physical surveillance failed to
indicate that Currie had contacted any of the individuals named by Elizabeth
Bentley as being engaged in Russian espionage.

On December 5, 1945, Lauchlin Currie again visited Washington,
D. C., and returned to New York City the following day.

On December 7, 1945, Lauchlin Currie boarded a Northeastern Air Lines
plane at LaGuardia Field on a flight to Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada, and
on December 9, 1945, he returned to New York City from Bangor, Maine.

On December 9, 1945, according to a technical surveillance on the
residence of Lauchlin Currie, it was ascertained that Lauchlin Currie talked
to Mattie and that Currie advised Mattie that he had gotten back that evening.
During the course of the conversation Currie said, "I'm dying with curiosity
to know if you met with the 'Doc' today." Mattie said, "We're not going to see
him until tomorrow." Currie stated, "You didn't need all that briefing then."
Mattie advised Currie that he would see him the following day.

On December 12, 1945, through the technical surveillance, it was
ascertained that Lauchlin Currie asked one John Lawler, 123 Sagamore Road,
Bronxville, New York, to do something about the preparation of an agenda for
the Italian meeting to be held in a few days. Currie also asked that consider-
eration be given to the name and activities of the proposed organization.
John Lawler told Currie that he had heard Currie may fly to Switzerland in a
Martin Mars to demonstrate its air worthiness. Currie stated that he was not
in favor of this and would probably get someone else to do it. He stated that
he had received his passport but that it does not list Italy as one of the
countries he may visit. Lawler said that he would check this for Currie and
Currie suggested that an application be made for travel on the Queen Mary as
well as trying for the Queen Elizabeth on December 29 or another ship for
January 14.

Jack London, who is an associate of Lauchlin Currie, resides at 36
West 86th Street, New York City, and was formerly with the Criminal Division
of the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.
On December 18, 1945, through the technical surveillance, it was ascertained that Lauchlin Currie conferred with Frank Coe (phonetic) of the Treasury Department, Washington, D.C. Coe wanted to know if Currie was coming down to Washington and said there was to be a gathering of old-timers at Louie Behms (phonetic) on Thursday and that Lawler had asked Frank Coe to get in touch with Currie. Coe stated that a number of Currie's friends were to be there. However, Currie did not indicate that he would be present at the gathering. 

Through the technical surveillance it was ascertained that Lauchlin Currie has stated that he plans to sail for Europe on January 14, 1946.
SECRET

December 17, 1945

RE: BELA GOLDF wa, Bill Gold

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in her statement made the following allegation against the above-captioned individual:

"I also recall in about the Spring of 1944 Bill Gold, the husband of Sonya Gold, came into the picture. Bill obtained a position in the Foreign Economic Administration and according to the conversations I had with the Silvermasters and Ullman, I determined that Bill had been supplying this group with what they indicated was excellent information regarding the goings on in the FEA. As a matter of fact, during one of my conversations at the Silvermaster home either Gregory Silvermaster of Ullman made the remark that Bill had done such a good job that they were thinking of supplying him with a camera so that he could do his own photographing at home. As far as I know Bill Gold is still employed with the FEA."

BACKGROUND

The records of Selective Service Board #2 at Arlington, Virginia, reveal that Bela Gold registered on October 16, 1940, at Arlington, Virginia, giving his address as 3037 North Pershing Drive, Arlington, Virginia. He was born January 30, 1915, at Goloszvar, Hungary. He stated that Sonia Steinman Gold of the same address would always know his address. He listed his employment as U.S. Department of Agriculture, South Building. His questionnaire revealed that he was married in New York City to Sonia Gold on July 5, 1938. His education consisted of attending New York University for four years, majoring in industrial engineering, and he took a graduate course at Columbia University, New York City, for two years studying economics. He listed as dependents his wife, Sonia, and a brother, William Gold whose age he gave as 19 in 1940 who was attending the University of Maryland Summer School and American University. He listed his parents as Leo Gold, age 51 in 1940, and Esther Gold, his mother, age 49, both residing at 1038 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, New York City.

In his questionnaire which he filled out in June, 1942, Bela Gold stated that his job at that time was a principal social science analyst and that his duties were to direct general economic and social research, carry out special administrative and research assignments for the Chief of the Bureau of Intelligence, Office of Facts and Figures, and for the head of the Division of Program Surveys, Bureau of Agriculture Economics. He stated that he was best fitted for directing research requiring knowledge of engineering, managerial and economic aspects of industrial operations. He is next best fitted as a
director of social research. The Selective Service files further reveal that on April 16, 1945, Form 42-A requesting deferment was submitted on behalf of Bela Gold by Kenneth O. Warner, Chairman of the Agency Deferment Committee, Foreign Economic Administration, which listed Bela Gold's position as adviser (Foreign Development Policy), salary $8,000, which employment began September 18, 1944. He entered on duty in his present position as of February 1, 1945. His duties were described as follows: "Under a broad administrative direction of the Assistant Administrator in Charge of the Office of Economic Programs, Gold serves as Adviser of Foreign Economic Development Problems and Programs; specifically: arranges for the analyses of plans and projects for the reconstruction of war damaged areas and for the economic development of foreign countries and helps formulate such programs for major geographical areas of the world in conformance with the basic policies in long range interests of the United States; appraises the relationship among industry, reconstruction, foreign development, U.S. conversion, and foreign disposal requirements, for their effective adjustment to one another; appraises the relationship between relief and immediate rehabilitation measures on the one hand and longer run proposals so as to minimize waste and major gaps in the continuity of reconstruction program; arranges for the comparative analyses of U.S. postwar requirements for war materials and consumers' goods and the production potentials and local market potentials of alternate development program."

Bela Gold's place of employment with FIA was given as Temporary Building T located at 14th and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Room 2243, his telephone extension is 2263 on the FIA telephone number Executive-7030.

His Selective Service file further reflects that Bela Gold was rejected for the Army on March 6, 1943, October 14, 1943 and May 18, 1945, because of subminimal vision.

Information concerning Bela Gold's wife, Sonia Steinman Gold, is set out elsewhere herein inasmuch as she is also a subject in this case.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Physical surveillance was instituted on Bela Gold on November 19, 1945. This surveillance reveals that Bela Gold drives a black 1938 or 1939 Ford sedan from his residence, 3007 North Pershing Drive, Arlington, Virginia, to work each morning and parks it in the vicinity of Temporary Building T of the Foreign Economic Administration. The surveillance revealed that Bela Gold also visits the FEA Office at 22nd and Virginia Avenue, N.W.

On November 21, 1945, Bela Gold met an elderly couple at Union Station and they spent the Thanksgiving holiday with Bela Gold and his wife. They departed from Washington, D.C., on November 25, 1945, from Union Station and proceeded to New York City and entered an apartment building located at 50 Grand Concourse, Bronx, New York. It is possible that this elderly couple was either Bela Gold's parents or his wife's parents. On November 21, 1945, it was noted that there was a nurse and a small baby at the Gold residence and it is recalled that Sonia Gold, wife of Bela Gold, has recently been on maternity leave from her position at the Treasury Department.

On November 26, 1945, Bela Gold left work at 5:35 P.M., and drove to Constitution Avenue and 18th Street, N.W., where he picked up a woman (later identified as Mrs. Elizabeth Sasuly) who appeared to be waiting for him at the curb. Bela Gold then drove this woman to his residence. At 7:00 P.M., that evening Bela Gold and Elizabeth Sasuly were observed having dinner together and they spent the evening in what appeared to be a serious discussion. At 11:25 P.M., Elizabeth Sasuly left Bela Gold's residence and proceeded by bus and streetcar to her apartment in the Alben Towers Apartment, 3700 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Elizabeth Sasuly is the subject of an Internal Security case in the Washington Field Office. An investigation of her reveals that in the spring of 1945, prior to the National Convention of the Communist Political Association in New York City, William Z. Foster and Earl Browder came to Washington, D.C., and were met by Elizabeth Sasuly, at which time Browder continued on to Pittsburgh and Foster was accompanied from the station by Elizabeth Sasuly to her residence in the Alben Towers Apartment. Elizabeth Sasuly is believed to be a member of the White Collar Unit of the Communist Party.

Investigation further revealed that

On December 1, 1945, Bela Gold received the following telegram from Leo Gold, New York City: "Appointment arranged." This wire also included a money order for the sum of $100. Leo Gold, 1030 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, New York, is a brother of Bela Gold.
Physical surveillance on Bela Gold was discontinued at 5:45 P.M. on December 8, 1945. Mail cover placed on the residence of Bela Gold reveals that he received a letter from the Royal Institute of International Affairs, 542 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York. On December 7, 1945, he received a letter from the Society for the Advancement of Management, Post Office Box 27, Washington 4, D.C. He did not receive any other mail that would be pertinent to this investigation. However, it was noted that Bela Gold's brother, whose name is William Gold, receives mail at the same address as Bela Gold.

The Washington Field Office advised the Bureau on December 18, 1945, that it was ascertained through a technical surveillance that Bela Gold had lunch with a party referred to as Greg, which might either apply to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster or Joseph Gregg. This individual referred to as Greg indicated to Bela Gold that he was thinking about taking back his old job with the old agency with which he was previously connected. Inasmuch as it is known that Joseph Gregg is presently attempting to secure a position in view of his terminating his service with the Office of Inter-American Affairs around January 1, it is believed that the Greg was possibly Joseph Gregg, who was also named by Elizabeth Bentley as engaged in Russian espionage.
SECRET

December 18, 1945

RE: SONIA STEINMAN GOLD; was, Sonia Gold, Sonya Gold, Mrs. Bela Gold

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in her statement made the following allegations against the above-captioned individual:

"In connection with the activities of Harry White (employed in the United States Treasury Department) it was apparent to me from conversations I heard in the Silvermaster home, that one of his most valuable assistance so far as the group was concerned was his ability to place in the Treasury Department those individuals who the group was anxious to have assigned there. Among the individuals in this category were Ullman, William Taylor, and Sonya Gold.

"I recall that some time in the Fall of 1943 the Silvermasters believed it desirable to have someone placed as a secretary to Harry White in order to facilitate the obtaining of information from his office. As a result, Helen Silvermaster went to one of the Communist functionaries in Washington and was given the name of Sonya Gold. Eventually Sonya Gold through arrangements with Harry White obtained a position as one of the secretaries in his Department. As a result of this employment, Sonya Gold obtained documents from his office which she copied and turned her notes over to Helen Silvermaster. I do not recall specifically, but it is my recollection that the information which Sonya Gold obtained concerned principally the Treasury Department's opinions and recommendations concerning applications for loans made by the Chinese and French governments. I also recall that some of this information concerned political information concerning DeGaulle which found its way into White's office. I understand Sonya Gold is no longer employed by the Treasury Department.

"I also recall that in about the Spring of 1944 Bill Gold, the husband of Sonya Gold, came into the picture . . . ."

BACKGROUND

The Treasury Department records reflect that Sonia Gold was formerly employed as secretary or assistant secretary to Harry White of the United States Treasury Department. Her address was indicated as 3007 North Pershing Drive, Arlington, Virginia.

On November 21, 1945, Special Agent Stanley T. Blaszak telephonically contacted the information bureau of the Treasury Department and ascertained that Sonia Gold was employed by the Treasury Department in the Monetary Research
SECRET

Branch, Room 3449 at the main Treasury Building, 15th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., and that she was presently on leave. It was further ascertained that Sonia Gold was on maternity leave at the present time and had been for the past two months and the date of her return to her U.S. Treasury Department employment was not known.

Considerable information concerning Sonia Steinman Gold's husband, Bela Gold, is set out elsewhere in this case summary inasmuch as Bela Gold is also a subject.

One Sonia Gold was present on February 17, 1944, at a party sponsored by Lodge #141 (Jewish American - West Los Angeles) at 4660 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles, California. The proceeds of which were to be contributed to the Morning Freheit Association. Sonia Gold was one of the individuals present who sent greetings to the Red Army through the Morning Freheit. Sonia Gold was also believed to be a member of the Executive Committee of Lodge #141 of International Workers Order of Los Angeles. It is not known whether this Sonia Gold is identical with the above-captioned individual or not.

One Sonia Gold of 3573 Dekalo Avenue, New York City, sent mail on July 21, 1943, to Frances Cleuman, wife of Horton Cleuman subject of a security matter (WP) investigation.

One Sonia Gold was listed as a member of the professional section of the Communist Party, USA, District 13, at San Francisco.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Investigation has revealed that Sonia Gold is at present on maternity leave from her position as secretary or assistant secretary to Harry White of the United States Treasury Department. A pretext telephone call to the Treasury Department revealed that Sonia Gold is on maternity leave at the present time and has been for the past two months. Physical surveillance instituted on November 20, 1945, revealed that Sonia Gold, wife of Bela Gold, is at present staying at her home, 3007 North Pershing Drive, Alexandria, Virginia, where it has been observed that she is apparently taking care of a young baby. In view of this fact, the physical surveillance was discontinued. A physical surveillance of Sonia S. Gold which has been handled in connection with that of her husband, Bela Gold, reveals that she spends most of her time with her husband in the evenings. The surveillance has not indicated that she has returned to work at the Treasury Department nor does it indicate that she is otherwise employed except as a housewife.

On December 7, 1945, Bela Gold drove his wife, Sonia Gold, to the Union Station in Washington, D. C. She was carrying a small satchel type suitcase, dark brown in color. She purchased a one way ticket to New York City and departed from Washington, D. C., for New York City on the 6:00 P.M. train which was scheduled to arrive in New York City at 10:00 P.M. Surveillance of Sonia Gold was taken over by Agents of the New York Field Office upon her arrival in New York City. Bela Gold returned to his residence in Arlington, Virginia, after placing his wife on the train.

The Washington Field Office by teletype dated December 15, 1945, advised the Bureau that Sonia Gold, wife of Bela Gold, will return to work at the Treasury Department shortly after January 1, 1946. On December 26, 1945, the Washington Field Office by teletype advised that it was learned through a technical surveillance on the residence of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster that on December 20, 1945, Helen Silvermaster attempted to contact Sonia Gold with negative results.

The Washington Field Office by teletype advised the Bureau on December 27, 1945, that Sonia Gold, wife of Bela Gold, had an appointment to meet Mrs. Helen Silvermaster at noon, Friday, December 28, 1945, for lunch. Through the technical surveillance it was learned that Mrs. Silvermaster was very insistent in making this appointment and that Sonia Gold was reticent in accepting the appointment.
RE: IRVING KAPLAN, with alias: Irving H. Kaplan

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in her statement made the following allegations against the above-captioned individual:

"I also recall at about this time I learned that Irving Kaplan, who was connected with the War Production Board, was giving information that he obtained through this agency to George Silverman. Through Silverman I learned the information from the War Production Board was coming from Irving Kaplan through Silverman. Kaplan was also a dues paying Communist Party member. I never met Kaplan and have no other information concerning him except that he at one time was associated with the Perlo Group. The last I heard he was connected with the Foreign Economic Administration."

BACKGROUND

Personal History

The records of the Selective Service Board Number 3, 1740 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., reveal that Irving Kaplan registered for Selective Service on January 12, 1943, at which time he stated that he was born on September 23, 1900, at Zdzenciel, Nowogrodek, Poland. At the time he registered he was residing at 3354 Martha Custis Drive, Alexandria, Virginia. He stated that he was married to Dorothy F. Kaplan at New York City, on March 31, 1929. He stated that his education consisted of one year liberal arts, City College of New York, three years liberal arts, Columbia University, and one and one half years at Fordham Law School.

On the Selective Service records Irving Kaplan listed his employment as follows:

1935 - 1938, Associate Director, National Research Project
1938 - 1940, Special Assistant to the Attorney General
1940 - 1942, Principal Analyst

In 1943 he stated that his occupation was economist and head Program Progress Analyst of the War Production Board, Social Security Building (Specific locations of employments not listed).
There is being set forth below in chronological order a list of the residence addresses of Irving Kaplan:

At the time Kaplan was attending Morris High School, Bronx, New York, he indicated that he resided at 522 Morris Park Avenue, New York City; from December 1926, to July, 1929, at 34 West 75th Street, New York City.

According to the Retail Credit Association records, San Francisco, California, while employed by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company from 1929 to 1934, Irving Kaplan resided at 2130 Leavenworth Street, 101 Rivoli Street,
both in San Francisco, California, and 1110 Miller Avenue, Berkeley, California.

Records of the WPA in Washington, D. C., indicated that prior to the time Irving Kaplan was employed by this agency in July, 1935, he had resided at 883 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

The Retail Credit Bureau of Greater New York advised that on May 27, 1936, their Bureau had received a claim against Mrs. Irving Kaplan who formerly resided at 883 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, her former name being Dorothy Friedland.

In 1935, when Irving Kaplan made application for employment with the WPA in Washington, D. C., he listed his address as 1830 Phelps Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The records of the Market Street National Bank, Juniper and Market Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, disclosed that in 1935, a joint bank account was opened by Irving Kaplan and Dorothy Friedland, then residing at 5101 North 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The Voters' Registration, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, disclosed that Irving Kaplan registered as a voter in 1935, at which time he was residing at 135 South 20th Street, Philadelphia. At the time of registration Irving Kaplan indicated that he had resided one year in the Philadelphia area and two and one half years in the state of Pennsylvania; that he had come from California in 1935.

The files of the Credit Bureau, Washington, D. C., contained a report from the Potomac Credit Bureau, Incorporated, Arlington, Virginia, dated July 14, 1943, on one Irving Kaplan (Dorothy) of 5350 Edmonds Place, N. W. This information indicated that Kaplan had resided at 5350 Edmonds Place, N. W., since about 1940 and that prior to this residence he had resided at 1800 Connecticut Avenue, N. W. for a period of two years. This
report further reflected that he had come to 5315 Edmond Place, N. W., from the Chatham Apartments, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he had resided for a number of years. This report indicated that he was employed by the War Production Board, Washington, D. C., in the Office of Progress Reports as Vice Chairman of production and that he had been so employed since about February, 1942. His annual income was reported at $6,500 per year. The report indicated that his wife was unemployed.

As of March, 1945, according to J. P. Bowder, Manager, C and P Telephone Company at Alexandria, Virginia, Irving Kaplan was then residing at 3354 Matha Custis Drive, Park Fairfax, Alexandria, Virginia.

Activities and Associates
At the time of Irving Kaplan's employment with the WPA in Washington, D. C., in a personnel status statement prepared by him dated July 10, 1935, he indicated that the following individuals were his references for employment:

1. Virgil Jordan, 247 Park Avenue, New York City. It was subsequently developed that Dr. Virgil Jordan was affiliated with the National Industrial Conference Board, 247 Park Avenue, New York City, where Kaplan was at one time employed.

2. S. G. Rubinow, Director of Publicity, American Farm Bureau Federation, 58 East Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois.


4. Miss Frances Rice, Head of the Section on Cost of Living Indices and a statistician employed by the Department of Labor. (During 1942, Frances Rice was known as Mrs. Herbert Fuchs, an associate statistician and economist in the Cost of Living Division, Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation conducted by the Bureau. This investigation revealed that the name of Mrs. Herbert Fuchs, 5410 Cathedral Avenue, N. W., appeared on the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization and the Dies Committee records indicated that Mrs. Herbert Fuchs was affiliated with the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and affiliated with the League of Women's Shoppers, and was listed as a speaker at the National Convention of the League held in New York City, May 10, 11, 1940.

At the time of Irving Kaplan's employment with the Department of Justice, he listed the following persons as his references:
1. Corrington Gill, Assistant Administrator, WPA, Washington, D.C. Corrington Gill, according to the 1940-1941 edition of Who's Who in America, is an economist who was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, on January 17, 1898. He has been employed by the United States Government in various capacities since 1931.

2. Laughlin Curry, Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D.C. (This person is undoubtedly identical with Lauchlin Currie who was the Assistant Director of the Division of Research and Statistics for the Federal Reserve Board. Lauchlin Currie was identified by Elizabeth T. Bentley as being a member of the Communist Party underground group in Washington, D.C., and as having engaged in espionage activities for the Soviet Union.)


4. Harry Jerome, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

5. A. C. Silverman, the Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D.C. (This individual is believed identical with Abraham George Silverman, who like Lauchlin Currie was identified by Elizabeth Bentley as a member of the Communist underground group in Washington, D.C., engaged in Soviet espionage.)

According to the report of Special Agent A. Robert Swanson, made at New York, dated August 22, 1945, in the case captioned "Isidore Gibby Neidelman, Internal Security - R."

During the course of the above investigation it was determined that long distance telephone calls were placed from the Neidelman home to telephone number Temple 0983 in Alexandria, Virginia, on December 10, 1944; January 24, 25, 1945; March 13, 17, 23, and 26, 1945. Through Mr. J. B. Bowden, Manager of the C & P Telephone Company, it was ascertained that telephone number Temple 0983 was listed to Irving Kaplan, residing at 3351 Martha Custis Drive, Alexandria, Virginia. Mr. Bowden informed that the service to Kaplan has been continuous since October 8, 1943.
It will be noted that Isidore Needelman was admitted to the United States citizenship on September 23, 1926, before the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. At the time of his naturalization, the two witnesses given by him were detained due to business reasons, and therefore, there were substituted other witnesses, one of whom was Irving Kaplan, a tax clerk who resided at 1330 Morris Avenue, Bronx, New York.

Isidore Needelman, referred to above, was on March 6, 1945, a legal representative of Amtorg Trading Corporation at New York City and maintained an office in the Amtorg Building at 210 Madison Avenue, New York City. He was born in Russia on November 4, 1902, and was admitted to practice law in the state of New York in 1932. Both Needelman and his wife were described as Communists.

According to the report of Special Agent Arthur E. Dooley, made at New York, dated September 14, 1943, in the case entitled, "Sampson Milgrom, Internal Security - C," it was reflected that Milgrom, a prominent New York Communist, when he rented an apartment at 8720 12th Street, Detroit, Michigan, stated in his application for a lease that he had previously resided with G. Needelman at 13 West 93rd Street for a period of two years. It will be noted that this address is the present residence of Isidore Gibby Needelman.

The name Irving Kaplan appeared in the active indices or mailing list of the United American - Spanish Aid Committee, according to [Dorothy Friedland Kaplan].

The report of Special Agent R. C. Taylor, San Francisco, California, dated June 25, 1941, in the case entitled, "Paul Wright Orr, with aliases, et al, Internal Security - C," contains information to the effect that on March 25, 1935, Violet Balcomb Orr, a prominent Communist, was associated with Dorothy Friedland, and both were described as "two professional grafters." On March 26, 1935, Violet Orr received a letter from Earl Browder in New York City. It was indicated that the letter had been addressed to Dorothy Friedland at 1026 Market Street, San Francisco, California. On April 15, 1935, Violet Orr had taken the place of Dorothy Friedland as the Correspondence Secretary of the American League Against War and Fascism.

The report of Special Agent T. W. Davsey, dated March 8, 1941, at Washington, D. C., captioned, "League of Women's Shoppers, Internal Security
- C," Dorothy Friedland Kaplan was listed as an active member of this organization.

In the report of Special Agent Dawsey referred to above, dated March 10, 1941, Washington, D. C., in the case captioned, "National Federation for Constitutional Liberties," Dorothy Friedland Kaplan was listed as an active associate.

The personnel files at the WPA reflect that Dorothy Friedland Kaplan received a temporary appointment with this agency on September 4, 1940, and that her services were terminated on January 31, 1941.

On January 24, 1941, the Washington Field Division received information that one Dorothy Kaplan, who was employed by the War Shipping Administration, contacted an individual named Elaine at the National Maritime Committee, Washington, D. C. Dorothy Kaplan requested that Elaine round up six typists and stated to Elaine, "You'd better handle this if you want to get your seaman deferred." It is not known whether this Kaplan is identical with Dorothy Friedland Kaplan.

The report of Special Agent R. N. Franke dated May 24, 1941, New York City, in the case captioned, "Amtorg Trading Corporation, Espionage - R," it was stated that who is himself affiliated with the Amtorg Trading Corporation, identified one Morris Kaplan as an American citizen connected with Amtorg, whom he characterized as a "less important Communist Party member." This Kaplan was subsequently identified by as being identical with Morris Kaplan, who was last in the state of Mississippi. It is not known whether this individual is identical with the father of Irving Kaplan or not.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

As stated previously herein on July 10, 1945, passport #176 Special was issued to Irving Kaplan for travel to the continent of Europe, the British Isles and necessary countries en route for a one year period.

A physical surveillance was instituted at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Kaplan at 3354 Martha Custis Drive, Alexandria, Virginia, on November 27, 1945. However, this surveillance was discontinued when it was learned that Irving Kaplan had transferred from the FIA to the Treasury Department and is presently in Europe on a Government mission. It was learned that he had been in Europe on this Government mission for about four months prior to December 1, 1945, and is expected back in the United States about January, 1946.

Through a technical surveillance on the residence of Irving Kaplan, it was ascertained that Dorothy Kaplan, wife of Irving Kaplan, on December 7, 1945, contacted Sara Silverman, wife of Abraham George Silverman, advising that Joey (whose identity is unknown) had contacted her at work and asked what was the name of that man who works for the Russians in New York. Dorothy Kaplan told Mrs. Silverman that she had informed Joey to ask George Silverman for this information. Mrs. Silverman then said that Joey was very unpredictable and that George Silverman is the only one who knows how to handle him. Mrs. Silverman mentioned that Joey had been attempting to reach Silverman for the last few nights, apparently with negative results.

On December 10, 1945, through a technical surveillance it was ascertained that at 8:00 p.m. Dorothy Kaplan contacted Helen Silvermaster, wife of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, and inquired for Ludwig Ullmann. She talked with Ullmann and asked him if he had a time schedule as to when her husband Irving Kaplan might be coming home from Europe, and she inquired concerning cables which had been sent by the War Department relative to Kaplan's homecoming. Ullmann told Dorothy Kaplan that he had sent a personal cable in addition to the War Department's cable informing Kaplan that the War Department had been requested by the Treasury Department to return Kaplan to this country.

On the same date it was ascertained that Dorothy Kaplan contacted Sara Silverman, wife of George Silverman to explain that she, Dorothy Kaplan,
had received a cable from Irving Kaplan to the effect that he had not received a cable from anyone. Dorothy Kaplan advised that the Treasury Department had requested Kaplan's release so that he might return to the Treasury Department to work. George Silverman then indicated to Dorothy Kaplan that he would call up his friend Ullmann on December 11, 1945, to find out why Ullmann "doesn't do it."

On December 11, 1945, it was ascertained through technical surveillance that Dorothy Kaplan received a cablegram from Irving Kaplan in Europe instructing her to tell Frank (possibly Frank Coe) that no confirming cable had been received by him as yet; that a person named Nixon had cabled one Bernstein and White (possibly Harry Dexter White) on December 11, 1945, requesting Kaplan's immediate recall on account of urgent matters. It is believed that the Bernstein referred to is a Lieutenant Colonel Bernard Bernstein, who is a close contact of Harry Dexter White. It is also believed that the Frank referred to is perhaps Frank Coe of the Treasury Department.

On December 11, 1945, through the technical surveillance it was ascertained that Dorothy Kaplan contacted Ludwig Ullmann and told him that she had been talking to Frank Coe about the time schedule for Irving Kaplan's coming back and the fact that she had received a cable from Irving Kaplan indicating that he had not received any cable from the War Department. Ullmann told Mrs. Kaplan there was nothing he could do, that the War Department was being requested by the Treasury Department to return Kaplan to the United States immediately.

On December 11, 1945, Dorothy Kaplan contacted George Silverman and stated that she was emotionally upset about Ludwig Ullmann's attitude and because the cable was not sent until December 7, 1945. Dorothy Kaplan indicated that she blamed Frank Coe about sending the cable late, and she advised Silverman concerning the cable she had received from Irving Kaplan. Dorothy Kaplan told Silverman that Frank Coe was deeply concerned over Irving Kaplan and was trying to find an important job for him at the Treasury Department. George Silverman indicated to Mrs. Kaplan that he had called Frank Coe and tried to impress him as to the urgency of the situation.

On December 11, 1945, it was further ascertained through the technical surveillance that Dorothy Kaplan again contacted Frank Coe regarding the cable to her husband to recall him from Europe at which time Frank Coe advised Dorothy Kaplan to send a cable telling him that they were doing everything possible and that it will take time because of the red tape involved.

The Washington Field Office advised the Bureau by teletype December 15, 1945, that Dorothy Kaplan, wife of Irving Kaplan, was expected to have dinner at the Lagodofs on Wednesday evening, December 19, 1945.
Through a technical surveillance it was further learned that Ludwig Ullmann had contacted Dorothy Kaplan and advised her that the war Department had finally sent out the cable to Irving Kaplan requesting his recall to this country. Dorothy Kaplan subsequently contacted George Silverman and advised him of the information she had received from Ludwig Ullmann. George Silverman then suggested that Dorothy Kaplan send the following cable to Irving Kaplan: "Recall cable has cleared War Department and sent overseas. Suggest that you might try expediting your end." Through the technical surveillance it was ascertained that Dorothy Kaplan did send this cable to Irving Kaplan in Europe.

The Washington Field Office advised the Bureau by teletype dated December 18, 1945, through technical surveillance it was ascertained that Irving Kaplan was flying home from Europe on or about December 24, 1945.

The Washington Field Office advised the Bureau by teletype December 26, 1945, that Mrs. Dorothy Kaplan went to New York City on Saturday, December 22, 1945, to meet her husband, Irving Kaplan, who was arriving from overseas. They had reservations at the Hotel New Yorker, New York City. Prior to Mrs. Kaplan's departure from Washington, D. C., she dined with George Silverman. On December 23, 1945, Irving Kaplan called George Silverman and advised that he would arrive in Washington on Christmas Day. George Silverman invited Irving Kaplan and his wife, Dorothy Kaplan, to spend New Year's Eve at the Silverman residence.

The Washington Field Office by teletype advised the Bureau on December 27, 1945, that through a technical surveillance it was ascertained that Irving Kaplan informed Harry Laidoff that he Kaplan, was returning to work at the Treasury Department on December 26, 1945.
On December 1, 1945, it was ascertained that an unknown person had contacted Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and had spent several hours with him and had departed from Washington, D. C., on Pennsylvania train number 154 which was expected to arrive at New York City at 9:00 P.M. Physical surveillance revealed that this individual was later identified as Alexander Koral and he proceeded from Pennsylvania Station to an apartment building located at 290 Empire Boulevard, Brooklyn, New York.

The records of Selective Service Board No. 183, Brooklyn, New York, reveals that Alexander Koral registered for Selective Service on February 15, 1942. He stated that he was born on April 18, 1897 at White Chapel, London, England, and that he was employed by the Board of Education at a building located at 49 Flatbush Avenue Extention. On his Selective Service questionnaire executed on August 21, 1942, Koral stated that his education consisted of two and one half years studying general science at Cooper Union and one year studying mechanical drawing at the same school. He also spent one year studying strength of materials at Polytechnic Institute. The title of Koral's present position is that of Plumbing and Training Engineer and his work is said to be planning of plumbing for public schools. He claims two years of experience in this work and presently receives a salary of $4,260 per annum. He began working with the Board of Education on January 16, 1922. Koral stated that he was married on May 19, 1923 at the Brooklyn Ethical Cultural Society and his wife's name is Helen, her age in 1942 was 38. He also set out the names of Richard Koral, age 18 in 1942, and Gilbert Koral, age 16, in 1942, as the names of his two sons.

Salvatore J. Basile, superintendent at 290 Empire Boulevard, Brooklyn, New York, advised that Alexander Koral and his family resided at apartment 6C at that address. Basile stated that Koral was "one hundred and two per cent" Communist and that he made no secret of his Communist attachment. He also said that Koral maintained one room in his apartment which was outfitted as a laboratory in which he had chemical paraphernalia and that he had observed Koral's apartment had a considerable number of tools and supplies from the Board of Education.

Mr. Basile was recontacted and he advised that Alexander Koral and his family occupied a four room apartment and he has living with him his wife and their one son named Richard who has recently been discharged from the United States Army. They have another son who is presently in a
sanitarium suffering from tuberculosis of the bones. Alexander Koral is described as a man who minds his own business and although he had resided at the apartment house for over five years, very little is known about him by the superintendent.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

A physical surveillance on Nathan Gregory Silvermaster reveals that at 3:00 P.M., on December 1, 1945, Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster left their residence in their automobile and parked near the intersection of Thirty-sixth Street and Reno Road. Silvermaster separated from his wife and mingled with shoppers and pedestrians and shortly thereafter returned to rejoin Mrs. Silvermaster with a man subsequently identified as being one Alexander Koral. The three individuals entered the Silvermaster automobile and they proceeded north on Connecticut Avenue, turning east of Broad Branch Road, Northwest, thence to Beach Drive via Brookville Road, emerging from Rock Creek Park Way via Morrow Drive and proceeded to the Transit Company Station at Fourteenth and Colorado Avenue. Alexander Koral alighted from the Silvermaster car and proceeded to the street car stop. He was observed to cross Fourteenth Street and to board a street car proceeding south on Fourteenth Street. He proceeded to Union Station and boarded a train for New York City at 4:55 P.M., and arrived in New York City at 9:25 P.M. There he proceeded to his residence at 290 Empire Boulevard, Brooklyn, New York.

In view of the above contact with Silvermaster, an investigation was instituted concerning the activities of Alexander Koral. On December 5, 6, and 7, 1945, physical surveillance revealed that Koral left his residence at approximately 8:10 A.M., and proceeded to the Offices of the Board of Education, 49 Flatbush Avenue Extension, Brooklyn, New York, where Koral is employed.

A physical surveillance on December 8 and 9 indicated that Alexander Koral engaged in repeated maneuvers to determine the presence of a surveillance and for this reason surveillance was temporarily discontinued.

A physical surveillance from December 12 to December 14, 1945, indicated that Koral each morning proceeded to his place of employment.

His activities on Saturday, December 15, and Sunday, December 16, were likewise covered by physical surveillance and during the course of the above mentioned surveillances, Alexander Koral was not observed to make any contacts believed pertinent to instant investigation.
RE: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, was A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, GEORGE SILVERMAN, SAM

ALLEGATIONS OF INFOMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, in her statement, made the following allegations concerning the above-captioned individual.

"I recall that Silvermaster was most anxious that Ullman be assigned to the Pentagon Building and further that through George Silverman he was in fact assigned to the Pentagon .........

"With respect to George Silverman, he is approximately forty-five years old, is Jewish, is a graduate of Harvard University and is acknowledged to be a brilliant mathematician and statistician. It is my recollection that he went to Washington, D.C., in the early 1930's and was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board. I am unable to state when or under what circumstances he became acquainted with the Silvermasters and Ullman, except that he may have met the latter in Washington as he and Ullman were both members of the same Communist Party unit there. I do recall, however, that Silverman became friendly with these people and was at their home very often and after his being assigned to the Pentagon Building as a civilian specialist of some kind, he began to bring documents to the Silvermaster home there. I saw him on one occasion but had never formally met him. With respect to the documents brought by him to the Silvermaster residence, he in fact did not know they were photographed. From remarks I heard there I believe it was his impression that Silvermaster would simply read the documents over, commit them more or less to memory, and then verbally gave the contents thereof to Earl Browder. With respect to the ultimate destination of these documents I am of the positive opinion that although Silverman may have heard of Golos, he had no knowledge that such material was in fact being received by Golos.

"During the period running from the latter part of 1942 through the early part of 1943, I became aware through remarks made by Silvermaster, his wife and Ullman, that Harry White, employed in the United States Treasury Department, was supplying them information consisting of documents presumably obtained by him in the course of his duties in the Treasury Department. I recall definitely having seen some documents at the Silvermaster residence, which documents were delivered there by Ullman or Silverman, both of whom were receiving material from White ...............

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"During this same period I became aware of the fact that Lauchlin Currie was friendly with the Silvermasters and was particularly friendly with George Silverman. To the best of my recollection, Currie did not supply Silverman or the Silvermasters with any documents, but used to inform Silverman orally on various matters. As an example of the information orally furnished Silverman, I recall one occasion when Currie informed him that the United States was on the verge of breaking the Soviet code ............

"Another individual about whom I heard during this period was William Taylor, previously mentioned herein as having been placed in the Treasury Department by Harry White. In addition he (William Taylor) prepared a report on conditions in China which he made available probably to Silverman but possibly to Silvermaster. I recall having seen this report among the data given to me for delivery to the Russians.

"I also recall that about this time I learned that Irving Kaplan, who was connected with the War Production Board, was giving information that he obtained through this agency to George Silverman. Through Silvermaster I learned the information from the War Production Board was coming from Irving Kaplan through Silverman. Kaplan was also a dues paying Communist Party member. I never met Kaplan and have no other information concerning him except that he at one time was associated with the Perlo group. The last I heard he was connected with the Foreign Economic Administration.

"Referring again to William Ludwig Ullman and George Silverman, I recall that about late in the summer of 1943 a steadily increasing volume of material was obtained by these individuals which was subsequently photographed and turned over to me. I also recall that about this time Ullman ceased developing the photographs he took and gave me the undeveloped negatives which I turned over to Golos. Apparently the reason for this was that the number of rolls was increasing to such an extent that Ullman did not have the time or opportunity to develop them. Therefore, I did not have the occasion to actually see what was on the negatives. However, during this time I did have many conversations with Ullman and Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster, and I found out from these conversations that the material that Ullman and Silverman were obtaining and photographing included data on the following: aircraft production figures, allocation and deployment of aircraft, results of testing of aircraft, reports on the efficiency of particular types of airplanes, technological developments in aircraft manufacture, statistics regarding high octane aviation gasoline, personal data concerning important Air
"Force officers, opinions of aircraft personnel on other nations, Army gossip, all pertinent developments concerning the planning, construction and actual completion of the B-29, and proposed movements of these planes when they were completed, data concerning the approximate schedule date of D Day, copies of directives issued by General Marshall, and information concerning production, allocation and development of tanks, guns and motorized equipment. Almost every conceivable type of information relating to the Air Forces' part in the war was included. A considerable volume of this material was brought to the Silvermaster home in its original form, that is, the documents themselves. However, on some matters Ullman would copy down figures and make such other notations as were necessary for him to have a record of the desired data.

"It is to be noted that during this entire period George Silverman was a civilian employee of the War Department, also stationed in the Pentagon Building, assigned to the USAAF, and I am unable to state definitely which information was supplied by him and which by Ullman. This situation remained from the time of Ullman's original assignment to the Pentagon Building until the time I ceased relations with the Silvermaster groups in September, 1944, and the volume of material consistently increased.

"I never knew exactly to which unit or division of the Air Force Ullman was assigned. However, I do recall that some mention was made of Major Kades, who worked with General Hillring. I also knew that Major Kades and Ullman were friendly and that Kades told Ullman a great many things that he found out through talking to the General. I am sure, however, that Major Kades had no connection whatsoever with any of the operations on the part of Ullman or the Silvermaster crowd, and if any information was attributed to Kades, it was innocently done on the part of Kades.

.. . . . . . . .

"With respect to my previous knowledge of any of the persons mentioned above, I can state that I had heard N. Gregory Silvermaster mention a red-headed man named Kramer and it is my belief Silvermaster had known Kramer in California prior to their removing to Washington. Mention had previously been made to me also of Perlo by Silvermaster, who used to complain that the activities of Perlo in Washington were upsetting George Silverman."
BACKGROUND

Abraham George Silverman resides at 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., telephone Adams 1044. He was born February 2, 1900, at Przasnysz, Poland. He is a graduate of Harvard University, holding the following degrees: S.B., A.M., and Ph.D. Likewise he holds an M.A. degree from Leland Stanford University. Silverman was formerly employed as a Chief Production Specialist, Material Division, Army Air Forces, with a rating of CAF-15, salary $8,250. This employment lasted from March 26, 1942, until August 18, 1945, at which time Silverman left this employment to work for the French Supply Council, a part of the French Government, with offices at 1800 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., telephone number Decatur 7935, Extension 445.

An anonymous letter was received in April, 1944, which purported to list certain members of the Communist underground government group. This letter was believed written by Mrs. Victor Perlo inasmuch as the anonymous writer had placed a parenthetical notation "ex-husband" after listing the name Victor Perlo. On the list of alleged members of the government underground group was "George Silverman (Railroad Retirement Board works through close friends who are indebted to him - Lauchlin Currie - Harry White, etc."

Mrs. Victor Perlo, nee Katherine Wills, alias Roberta Major, was interviewed in Fort Worth, Texas, on September 6, 1944, and confirmed that she had written the anonymous letter mentioned above regarding the Communist underground in the government. She, upon interview, indicated with reference to George Silverman that the latter had endeavored to sever his connections with the Communist Party but had been unsuccessful in this regard due to fear that he would be persecuted by that organization.

The records of the Washington Field Office reveal that A. George Silverman, residing at 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., of the Railroad Retirement Board, was carried on the membership list of the Capitol City Forum. The records of the Capitol City Forum also indicated that Silverman was a Socialist and that his name also appeared on the indices of the League of Industrial Democracy. Silverman was also reported to have participated in the National Socialist Workers'Laidler dinner in 1940.

On February 7, 1945, Harriet Bouslog, Legislative Representative of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, CIO, who is attached to the CIO Maritime Committee in Washington, D. C., contacted a
Mr. Silverman of the War Department, Extension 4802, to change the time of
an appointment which had previously been arranged for Louis Goldblatt. Louis
Goldblatt is Secretary-Treasurer of the International Longshoremen's and
Warehousemen's Union, CIO, San Francisco, California, and is known by the
San Francisco Field Office to be a member of the Special Branch of the Communist
Party in that city.

The following information was developed in connection with the
case entitled "Philip Jacob Jaffe, with aliases, et al; Espionage - C."
During the stay of David Karr, an assistant of Drew Pearson, at the Beverly
Hills Hotel, Beverly Hills, California, May 26-29, 1945, photographs of the
personal papers and notebook of Karr were obtained. There appeared in the
notebook an entry as follows: "George Silverman? - Adams 1044, 4802 — ?"
The notation "4802" appearing after George Silverman's name probably refers
to Silverman's telephone extension at the War Department which was revealed
from the telephone call made by Harriet Bouslog to the War Department, Extension
4802. The notation "Adams 1044" is probably a residence telephone number which
current directories show is the number listed for A. George Silverman, 2325 -
15th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

In June, 1944, it was determined that A. George Silverman was a
civilian employee of the Army Air Forces, War Department, Washington, D. C.
This individual was contacted as a source of information in connection with
a Hatch Act investigation of Margaret Greenfield, Assistant Chief, Progress
Reporting Branch, Division of Research, Office of Price Administration.
Silverman advised that he had worked with Greenfield at the Railroad Retire-
ment Board and praised the individual under inquiry as to both her ability
and loyalty. In 1940 the name A. George Silverman, 2325 - 15th Street, North-
west, was on the Washington, D. C. mailing list of "The Socialist," official
publication of the Socialist Party of the United States. Inasmuch as
Abraham George Silverman has been connected with both the Railroad Retirement
Board and the War Department, it is believed that he is identical with the
George Silverman mentioned by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in her statement as
a part of a Soviet espionage ring.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On November 20, 1945, a physical surveillance of Abraham George Silverman was instituted, which surveillance has disclosed that he resides at 2325 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., Telephone Adams 1044, and that he is employed by the French Supply Council of the French Government, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

On November 27, 1945, Silverman was observed to leave the French Supply Council with an unidentified man and they drove off in a 1941 Chevrolet sedan with D.C. license 83-239, which is listed to Oscar L. Altman, 502 6th Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. They drove to the Carlton Hotel where Silverman alighted from the car and went into the lobby of the hotel and visited some one at the Carlton.

On December 2 and 3, 1945, Silverman was in contact with an individual later identified as Jerome K. Ohrbach, an official of the Ohrbach department store of New York City. Bill Gurney, additional identifying data unknown, was in Washington, D.C. with Jerome K. Ohrbach. It is not known what connection there is between these two individuals and Silverman.

On December 4, 1945, through a technical surveillance on the residence of Silverman, it was ascertained that an unidentified man contacted Silverman and asked him for Dorothy Kaplan's telephone number, which was Temple 0983. (Dorothy Kaplan is the wife of Irving Kaplan who was mentioned by the informant as engaging in Russian espionage activities). The unidentified man indicated that Irving Kaplan and others would be recalled as of December 5, 1945. On the same day the technical surveillance revealed that Sarah Silverman, wife of Abraham George Silverman, contacted Dorothy Kaplan.

On December 5, 1945, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster contacted Mrs. Silverman and asked for George Silverman who was out at that time. Later the same evening, Silverman contacted the Silvermaster residence and spoke to Helen Silvermaster who advised him that "Greg" would not be able to see Silverman on the following Sunday.

On December 7, 1945, Dorothy Kaplan, wife of Irving Kaplan, was again in contact with Mrs. Silverman.

On December 10, 1945, through technical surveillance it was ascertained that Dorothy Kaplan again contacted Mrs. Silverman to explain that she had received a cable from her husband Irving Kaplan. Dorothy Kaplan further explained to Mrs. Silverman that she had just had a conversation with William Ludowig Ullman and he had told her that one cable had come from the War Department asking for Kaplan's release and another had been sent to Kaplan direct. Later the same day Dorothy Kaplan also conversed with Abraham George Silverman and she told him that on Tuesday, December 4, 1945, Irving Kaplan had called from Paris.
and had talked with Frank Coe. She indicated that the Treasury Department had requested Kaplan's release so that he may return to work. Silverman indicated in the conversation that Frank Coe was a good friend of Kaplan's and that he, Silverman, would try to push the thing through as soon as possible.

On December 13, 1945, Dorothy Kaplan contacted Silverman, at which time she stated that she had just received a call from William Ludwig Ullman telling her that the cable to her husband had finally cleared.

On December 6, 1945, a physical surveillance revealed that Silverman had dinner at the Willard Hotel on this date with a man believed to be George A. Tesoro, who was evidently employed in Temporary Building T at 14th and Constitution Avenue, N. W.

On December 6, 1945, Silverman was again in contact with an individual believed to be Oscar Altman mentioned above.

On December 12, 1945, at 12:45 a.m., an unidentified individual was observed to leave Silverman's apartment and proceed to the Carlton Hotel. Investigation revealed that General B. E. Myers resided at the Carlton Hotel, and as much as one Ben Myers was to call at Silverman's residence on the evening of December 11, 1945, it was believed that Ben Myers was General B. E. Myers. Henry Paris, Assistant Manager of the Carlton Hotel, advised that Major General Bennett Myers, Bayville, Long Island, had registered in room 306 at that hotel on December 10, 1945, and that he had stopped at the hotel on numerous occasions during the past few months. Mr. Paris stated that Myers is presently in civilian clothes.

The Washington Field Office by teletype dated December 17, 1945, advised the Bureau that George Silverman and his wife were going to meet their son Dick Silverman at 5:00 p.m. in the lobby of the Hotel New Yorker on Tuesday, December 18, 1945, and that they were scheduled to return to Washington on the 7:30 p.m. train on the same day. Inquiry at the Hotel New Yorker revealed no record of registration for the month of December for George Silverman and his wife or son Dick Silverman.

By teletype dated December 19, 1945, the Washington Field Office advised that through a technical surveillance it was ascertained that George Silverman had a conversation with an individual whose name was phonetically believed to be Sacha Donyt at the Statler Hotel on December 12, 1945. Further inquiry made at the Statler Hotel reflects that this person is identical with one Cesare Sacre Doti, who is registered as being employed at the Italian Embassy and who is alleged in the United States on an Italian mission, the nature of which is unknown.

On December 19, 1945, George Silverman was in Washington, D. C. and was observed at his office.

The Washington Field Office by teletype dated December 26, 1945,
advised the Bureau that Mrs. Dorothy Kaplan went to New York City on
Saturday, December 22, 1945, to meet her husband Irving Kaplan who was
arriving from overseas and prior to Mrs. Kaplan's departure from Washington
she lunched with George Silverman on December 22.

On December 23, 1945, Irving Kaplan called George Silverman and
advised that he would arrive in Washington on Christmas Day.

Physical and technical surveillance has revealed that Abraham George
Silverman has been in contact with numerous individuals; however, the complete
activities of George Silverman are not being set out herein as they are not
demed pertinent to the instant investigation.
December 18, 1945

RE: WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in her statement made the following allegations against the above-captioned individual:

"In connection with the activities of Harry White it was apparent to me from conversations I heard in the Silvermaster home that one of his most valuable assistance so far as the group was concerned was his ability to place in the Treasury Department those individuals whom the group was anxious to have assigned there. Among individuals in this category were Ullman, William Taylor and Sonya Gold.

"Another individual about whom I heard during this period (running from the latter part of 1942 through the early part of 1943) was William Taylor previously mentioned herein as having been placed in the Treasury Department by Harry White. My recollection is that he was also sent as a Treasury Department representative to China and was later sent to Lisbon, Portugal, for the Foreign Economic Administration. He also was a Communist Party member who paid his dues to the Silvermasters. During the interim between his return from China and his departure to Lisbon he was in the treasury Department in Washington and was supplying Silvermaster with written and oral information secured by him in that Department. In addition he prepared a report on conditions in China which he made available probably to Silverman (possibly to Silvermaster). I recall having seen this report among the data given to me for delivery to the Russians."

BACKGROUND

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reveal that William Henry Taylor was born at Revelstoke, British Columbia, on March 30, 1906. He was employed as a university professor and arrived at Honolulu, Hawaii on September 4, 1936, on the SS "Empress" of Japan residing there until December 12, 1939.

The file further reflects that he married Dorothy Gray Taylor on September 17, (1906). She was born in New York City. Taylor filed his petition for naturalization on December 12, 1939, and certificate of naturalization #472136 was issued to him in the United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii at Honolulu on March 30, 1940.
Taylor studied at the University of British Columbia and received a Ph.D. degree from the University of California in 1943 after which he taught economics in the University of Hawaii for eight years. During 1954 he paid a visit to Russia for several months duration. Informants in Hawaii have advised that Taylor was definitely Communist.
Mr. A. F. Luxford, Assistant General Counsel, U.S. Treasury Department, advised that Taylor had always supported Russia and has pointed out the importance of Russia's participation in the war effort. He said that he did not believe that Taylor was a member of the Communist Party. He advised that he and Taylor have been in conferences with representatives of the Soviet Government in connection with monetary matters relating to our mutual war effort.

The records at the Friendship Heights post office, substation Washington, D.C., revealed that there was a change of address card for William Henry Taylor which was filed with that post office on June 4, 1945, which shows that Taylor's address was 3760 39th Street, N.W., and that his new address would be "c/o The American Embassy, London, England." An anonymous inquiry was made telephonically of the U.S. Treasury Department, Division of Monetary Research, and advice was received that William Henry Taylor is presently in London, England, for the Treasury Department and that mail to him should be addressed "William Henry Taylor, United States Treasury Representative, c/o American Embassy, London, England."

Taylor was active in the International Professional Association (IPA), Honolulu, Hawaii, and according to this source is definitely Communist in his ideas, regardless of whether he is actually a member of the Communist Party or not. This informant states that Taylor talks about Communism constantly and is lavish in his praise of Russia. Taylor visited Russia for several months in 1934.

E. M. Berstein, Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department, advised that he had known Taylor from the time he commenced working for the Treasury Department in 1941. He stated that Taylor was first employed under his jurisdiction and that he now holds an equal position in the same division. He further advised that he knew nothing that would indicate that Taylor was disloyal to the United States but would state that Taylor was pro-Russian in that he has a great deal of admiration for the Soviet government both prior to and since the outbreak of the war between Russia and Germany.

William Henry Taylor was shown as a sponsor on a visa application for one Carlos Blanco (Akinga)

William Henry Taylor was also listed as a sponsor of a visa application of Wu Ch'ee-hsien.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

As stated above, investigation at the Friendship Heights Post Office Substation revealed that there was a change of address card for William H. Taylor which was filed with that post office on June 1, 1945. This card showed that Taylor's address was 3760 - 39th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., and that his new address would be in care of the American Embassy at London, England. An anonymous inquiry was made telephonically in November, 1945, to the Personnel Department of the United States Treasury Division of Monetary Research and advice was received that William H. Taylor is presently in London, England, for the Treasury Department and that mail to him should be addressed to William H. Taylor, United States Treasury Representative, Care American Embassy, London, England.

Inasmuch as William H. Taylor is employed in London, England, for the Treasury Department, no further investigation has been conducted by the Washington Field Office.

A technical surveillance revealed that Harry Dexter White, who is ill, was contacted on Saturday, December 15, 1945, by William H. Taylor. The conversation indicated that Taylor would arrive in Paris, France, on December 17, 1945, and White requested Taylor to contact Mr. Snyder of the Treasury Department upon arrival. The conversation indicated that Taylor was to be in charge of the Treasury Department project there.

\[\text{Signature}\]
ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY, in her statement, made the following allegations concerning the above-captioned individual.

"Approximately two weeks after my initial visit to the Silvermaster home, I made another trip to their residence in Washington. I had been told by Golos that I could expect to be given some material by the Silvermasters to be brought by me to Golos in New York. At this time it is my recollection that Silvermaster was employed in the Farm Security Administration, United States Department of Agriculture. His wife was unemployed and William Ludwig Ullman was employed in the Treasury Department. My only information at this time concerning the nature of the written material that I was to obtain was that it came from United States Government sources. I think it was at this time that I was formally introduced to William Ludwig Ullman.

"For background purposes, I wish to state that Ullman originally came from a wealthy family in Missouri, I think St. Louis. It appears that at an early age, because of some family difficulties, he left home and went to New York City, and subsequently secured a clerical position in a government agency in Washington, D.C., after which he made the acquaintance of the Silvermaster family; and, it is my recollection, the Silvermasters recognized his potentialities and facilitated his obtaining a job in the United States Treasury Department. By the time of my initial visit to the Silvermaster residence, Ullman was living in the Silvermaster residence.

"For a period of approximately six months subsequent to August, 1941, when I began the visits to the Silvermaster home, the only individuals I knew of my own knowledge who were actually engaged in securing data for Golos to be transmitted through me were Ullman and Silvermaster. Sometime in the early part of 1942, I realized from remarks made by those two men that others in the group "were involved" in a similar manner, but I was still not received in their fullest confidence and did not learn the identity of these persons for some considerable time. The volume of material being delivered by me from Ullman and Silvermaster to Golos steadily increased. After Golos' health became increasingly worse, he told me that he wanted me to begin
"reading such material myself. It is my recollection at this time that this material which still was in the form of typewritten notations made by Ullman and Helen Silvermaster consisted of data of an extremely varied nature and appeared to be secured by them both through their hearing discussions among government officials and employees as well as through their reading of various documents and writings. This material included, for instance, remarks which may have indicated the policy of the United States Government with respect to both domestic and foreign issues of almost every description and was actually a motley hodgepodge of intelligence. I recall that Golos characterized the information as 'political.'

"In connection with the information that Silvermaster was gathering, I learned that when Silvermaster started to gather this information he obtained some of it on his own initiative and later learned that on Silvermaster's trips to New York City where he met Golos, Golos would instruct him as to the type of information he was interested in receiving. Silvermaster and Ullman were collecting data which in their opinion would be of value to Russia in addition to that specifically requested by Golos on the occasions of the many visits of Silvermaster to New York City. I never received any information indicating that compensation in any form was being received by either Silvermaster or Ullman or by persons who later came into their picture for such services as I am describing.

"By the fall of 1942 Ullman and Silvermaster began to bring to the Silvermaster residence documents which they apparently had secured from Government files to which they had access. Ullman provided himself with a camera, I believe to have been a Contax, and became proficient in document photography. Also at this time he and Silvermaster began to dictate to me various types of information. I recall they would refresh their recollection prior to dictation from small pieces of paper they would take out of their various pockets as though they had jotted down brief notations during the day. Ullman photographed the documents which he and Silvermaster brought to the Silvermaster residence, which photographs were taken on microfilm, most of which was supplied by Golos, who obtained it from his contacts. About this time Ullman built an enlarging machine which he gave to me and I took it to my apartment at 58 Barrow Street, New York City. On only one occasion, sometime in 1944, did I personally witness the photographing at the Silvermaster residence, but I knew from their conversations and remarks that such work was carried on in the basement of the residence and that there was in the basement a more or less permanent photographic setup, that is, a holder for the camera and a device for holding documents securely while being photographed.
"When I would return to New York City with the film, which at first would consist of probably two or three rolls, Golos would come to my apartment at 58 Barrow Street, where he would run the film through a viewer supplied to me by Ullman. He apparently did this in order to keep himself currently apprised of the information being secured and would always take the film from the apartment when he left.

"In addition to the film which I would deliver to Golos, I also began to receive from Silvermaster carbon copies of documents usually letters from governmental employees, usually Treasury employees outside the United States, reporting on conditions where they happen to be located.

"With respect to the dictation which Ullman and Silvermaster gave me in Washington, D. C., I would transcribe such dictation upon my return to New York City on a typewriter in my office and deliver the transcription to Golos.

"With further respect to the nature of the documents being photographed during this period, I recall that during Silvermaster's employment in the Board of Economic Warfare, he occasionally brought to his residence what appeared to be complete files, and although these had usually been photographed by the time I arrived in Washington to collect the material, I recollect that sometime I would see him arrive at his home with such files and observe him and Ullman looking over the contents thereof and deciding which should be photographed. It is my recollection that Silvermaster was in the Europe-Africa division of the Board of Economic Warfare.

"I do not recall definitely, but I believe sometime in the fall of 1942 Ullman's induction seemed eminent and I recall there was considerable discussion on the part of Silvermaster and himself as to which branch of service would seem most advantageous. I recall they rapidly dismissed any thought of his entering the Navy or Marine Corps because they thought both branches were anti-Semitic. They then realized he could not meet the physical requirements to be commissioned directly so it was decided that he would await being drafted and attempt to be assigned to the Air Corps. I recall that he did enter the Army as a private, was subsequently promoted to be a sergeant, was recommended for Officers' Candidate School, and was accepted and thereafter commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Air Force. He later was promoted to First Lieutenant and was a Captain the last time I saw him. I recall that Silvermaster was most anxious that Ullman be assigned to the Pentagon Building and further that through George Silverman he was in fact assigned to the Pentagon. After Ullman was assigned to the Pentagon Building he resumed his residence with the Silvermaster family.

"With respect to George Silverman, he is approximately forty-five years old, is Jewish, is a graduate of Harvard University and is acknowledged to be a brilliant mathematician and statistician. It is my recollection that he went to Washington, D. C. in the early 1930's and was employed by
"the Railroad Retirement Board. I am unable to state when or under what circumstances he became acquainted with the Silvermasters and Ullman, except that he may have met the latter in Washington as he and Ullman were both members of the same Communist Party unit there. I do recall, however, that Silverman became friendly with these people and was at their home very often and after his being assigned to the Pentagon Building as a civilian specialist of some kind, he began to bring documents to the Silvermaster home there. I saw him on one occasion, but had never formally met him. With respect to the documents brought by him to the Silvermaster residence, he in fact did not know they were photographed. From remarks I heard there I believe it was his impression that Silvermaster would simply read the documents over, commit them more or less to memory, and then verbally give the contents thereof to Earl Browder. With respect to the ultimate destination of these documents I am of the positive opinion that although Silverman may have heard of Golos, he had no knowledge that such material was in fact being received by Golos.

"During the period running from the latter part of 1942 through the early part of 1943, I became aware through remarks made by Silvermaster, his wife and Ullman, that Harry White, employed in the United States Treasury Department, was supplying them information consisting of documents presumably obtained by him in the course of his duties in the Treasury Department. I recall definitely having seen some documents at the Silvermaster residence, which documents were delivered there by Ullman or Silverman, both of whom were receiving material from White. As to the nature of such written material being supplied by White, I can only describe it as consisting of reports of a varied nature concerning the financial activities of the United States Government, particularly as they related to foreign commitments, also various memoranda and reports from other governmental departments and agencies. These documents had usually been reduced to photographs by the time I saw them, but on occasion I would see the original documents themselves.

"In connection with the activities of Harry White, it was apparent to me from conversations I heard in the Silvermaster home, that one of his most valuable assets so far as the group was concerned was his ability to place in the Treasury Department, those individuals whom the group was anxious to have assigned there. Among individuals in this category were Ullman, William Taylor and Sonya Gold.

"I have never met nor have I seen Harry White, and the information concerning him as related above came to me from Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster
and Ullman. I recall also that White was regarded as a valuable adjunct because of his close relationship with former Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and was felt to be in a position to secure favorable consideration for the USSR in financial matters.

Referring again to William Ludwig Ullman and George Silverman, I recall that about late in the summer of 1943 a steadily increasing volume of material was obtained by these individuals which was subsequently photographed and turned over to me. I also recall that about this time Ullman ceased developing the photographs he took and gave me the undeveloped negatives which I turned over to Golos. Apparently the reason for this was that the number of rolls was increasing to such an extent that Ullman did not have the time or opportunity to develop them. Therefore, I did not have the occasion to actually see what was on the negatives. However, during this time I did have many conversations with Ullman and Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster, and I found out from these conversations that the material that Ullman and Silverman were obtaining and photographing included data on the following: aircraft production figures, allocation and deployment of aircraft, reports of testing of aircraft, results of testing of aircraft, reports on the efficiency of particular types of airplanes, technological developments in aircraft manufacture, statistics regarding high octane aviation gasoline, personal data concerning important Air Force officers, opinions of aircraft personnel on other nations, Army gossip, all pertinent developments concerning the planning, construction and actual completion of the B-29, and proposed movements of these planes when they were completed, data concerning the approximate schedule date of D Day, copies of directives issued by General Marshall, and information concerning production, allocation and development of tanks, guns and motorized equipment. Almost every conceivable type of information relating to the Air Forces' part in the war was included. A considerable volume of this material was brought to the Silvermaster home in its original form, that is, the documents themselves. However, on some matters Ullman would copy down figures and make such other notations as were necessary for him to have a record of the desired data.

It is to be noted that during this entire period George Silverman was a civilian employee of the War Department, assigned to the USAAF, and I am unable to state definitely which information was supplied by him and which by Ullman. This situation remained from the time of Ullman's original assignment to the Pentagon Building until the time I ceased relations with the Silvermaster groups in September, 1944, and the volume of material consistently increased.

I never knew exactly to which unit or division of the Air Force Ullman was assigned. However, I do recall that some mention was made of Major Kades, who worked with General Hillring. I also know that Major Kades and Ullman were friendly and that Kades told Ullman a great many things that he found out through talking to the General. I am sure, however, that Major Kades had no connection whatsoever with any of the opera-
"I also recall that in about the spring of 1944, Bill Gold, the husband of Sonya Gold, came into the picture. Bill obtained a position in the Foreign Economic Administration and according to the conversations I had with the Silvermasters and Ullman, I determined that Bill had been supplying this group with what they indicated was excellent information regarding the goings on in the FEA. As a matter of fact during one of my conversations at the Silvermaster home, either Gregory Silvermaster or Ullman made the remark that Bill had done such a good job that they were thinking of supplying him with a camera so that he could do his own photographing at home. As far as I know Bill Gold is still employed with the FEA.

"I recall that when I was to return the enlarger that Ludwig Ullman turned over to me, Jack instructed me not to hand this to him personally, but to take this to a locker in the Greyhound Bus Terminal on 34th Street in New York City, and that when I subsequently saw him I was to turn over to him the key to this locker, and he would have someone pick this up. On other occasions, I utilized lockers in the railroad terminals, and I know this was a favorite device adopted where some bulky object had to be delivered from one person to another."
The records of Selective Service Board #2, 3000 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., reveal that on November 26, 1940, a letter was addressed to Local Draft Board #2 from the White House, Washington, D. C., over the signature of Lauchlin Currie requesting the members of the Board to consider further deferment of William Ludwig Ullmann inasmuch as his services were presently irreplaceable and that it was difficult to find another person with Ullmann's professional competence and speciality, inasmuch as he was particularly well-informed and an expert analyst of questions regarding strategic and other economic aspects of national defense. On November 9, 1940, a communication was addressed to Local Draft Board #2 by the Treasury Department over the signature of H. D. White (Harry Dexter White), Director of Monetary Research, requesting deferment of William Ludwig Ullmann. The records of Selective Service Board #2 further reveal that William Ludwig Ullmann entered on active duty April 16, 1943 and his Army serial number was 0-579514. He separated from the Army on October 14, 1945, with the rank of Major, Army Air Forces, at Fort George Meade, Maryland. The Selective Service file indicated no dependents and the person to be notified and who would always know his whereabouts was listed as N. Gregory Silvermaster, 5515 - 30th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. A telephone directory of the War Department dated September 17, 1945, lists Major William L. Ullmann, AAF, M and S, Room 4-E120, Pentagon Building, Extension 2101. After William Ludwig Ullmann left the Army Air Forces on October 14, 1945, he returned to his civilian employment at the United States Treasury Department.
Bureau files reflect that William Ludwig Ullmann, while an employee of the Treasury Department, was interviewed during the Hatch Act investigation of Harold Glasser, Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department. At this time Ullmann stated that he could not recall Glasser ever having mentioned any interest in political activities and that he had no reason to doubt Glasser's complete loyalty and Glasser's satisfaction with the democratic processes of government.

William Ludwig Ullmann of the Monetary Research Division of the Treasury Department was interviewed in connection with the Hatch Act investigation concerning Lauren W. Cassaday, Principal Economic Analyst, Division of Monetary Research, Department of the Treasury. Ullmann stated that Cassaday had worked under his direction at the Treasury Department for a short period of time and although he was only casually acquainted with Cassaday, he stated he had no reason to doubt Cassaday's loyalty to this country and he had no information regarding the possible membership of Cassaday in any organization of any kind. The Hatch Act investigation revealed that the name of Lauren W. Cassaday appeared on the Dies Committee list as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and that two sources had reported that Cassaday allegedly had Communistic tendencies. The report further revealed that Cassaday was acquainted with Louis Bloch in California and with his assistant, Gregory Silvermaster.

William Ludwig Ullmann was one of the individuals who had been informed by William H. Taylor, Assistant Director of Monetary Research, U. S. Treasury Department, regarding a clandestine receiving set in the Stanley Interment Camp on the Stanley Peninsula, Victoria Island, Hongkong, which was able to receive broadcasts from Radio Station KGBI at San Francisco. Taylor also mentioned the existence of the aforementioned radio to Harry White, Assistant to the Under Secretary of the Treasury. William Taylor described William Ullmann as his close friend formerly with the Treasury Department and now with the United States Army as a First Lieutenant. William Taylor furnished the above information on August 6, 1943, when he was interviewed by Bureau Agents.
Gregory advised that Gregg obtained a position with the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs in Washington, D.C., about 1940. Gregg subsequently had dinner with Colas one day at a Child's Restaurant in New York City and arrangements were made for Gregg to obtain all information possible which he could obtain in his official capacity with the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs. It will be recalled that Colas in identical with Israel Colas, a known Soviet espionage agent who died in November, 1942. From about the early part of 1944 until the latter part of 1946, Gregg turned over to Gregory information he had obtained from the Personnel of Office of Naval Intelligence, Military Intelligence and Federal Bureau of Investigation reports. The material he obtained included information reported by OSS to be selected Communist and Russian activities in Latin America. For instance, there would be information that certain Russian bookstore students were engaged in Russian espionage. Gregory stated that similar information was obtained from the reports submitted by Military Intelligence and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Gregory also advised that the same type of information was being furnished by Robert Miller but Gregg was not aware of this. It will be recalled that Miller is also a subject in this case and was employed by the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Gregory stated that Gregg continued his employment with the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs and continued to furnish information until about December, 1946.

Gregory stated that in the latter part of 1945 shortly before Colas died, he Colas obtained a special camera from the Russians which he turned over to Gregg with instructions that Gregg was to photograph the most important documents that came into his possession. Colas also informed Gregg that the information he was supplying was for going to New York City and as a matter of fact, one of his visits to New York City was introduced to Traveller and (2) a joint conversation with his associate, Lieutenant Colonel in general, Colas. Gregg stated there to the effect that the details were broken down and that Colas was to send, to the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs a special camera containing the information. Gregory stated, however, that he understood "Jack" was able to come from that on a good Communist he was performing a service that any other good Communist would perform and succeeded in convincing Gregg to continue with his activities. Gregory also stated that "Jack" was considering using Gregg as a courier for the Soviets in Washington, D.C., but does not know if Gregg was ever so used. Gregory further advised that Gregg was a life-paying Communist Party member and on his visits to Washington he, Gregory, collected Communist Party dues from Gregg.
Investigation regarding Gregg was undertaken in November, 1945. According to the Washington Telephone Directory, he was residing at 9439 Mincy Branch Road, N.E., Washington, D.C., and was employed with the Office of Inter-American Affairs, 400 Pennsylvania Avenue, W., by Washington, D.C. 

In a result of a physical surveillence it was ascertained that Gregg visited the apartment of Winton Wood, 7211 53rd Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., on several occasions.

Also through physical surveillance it was ascertained that Gregg so

A highly confidential and reliable source has advised that Gregg has, on several occasions, been in contact with Maurice Kaplan who is also a suspect in this case.
On January 11, 1914, as a result of a physical surveillance it was learned that Brown went to the office of Dr. E. D. Volantoli, 50 East 3rd Street, New York City, at 10:45 a.m. and left the office at 1:40 p.m. that same day accompanied by Dr. Volantoli and an unidentified man. Brown returned to his home in Washington, D.C. on the following day.
Allegations of Halperin

Gregory advised that he became acquainted with Maurice Halperin in the latter part of 1942 through arrangements made for such meeting by Jacob Golos. It is recalled that Golos was a known Soviet espionage agent who died on November 27, 1943. Gregory stated that Halperin was at one time a professor of romance languages at Oklahoma University and became of some trouble at the University, he had come to Washington, D. C., with a former colleague named Willard Park. It is noted that Park is also a subject in this case. According to Gregory, both these individuals indicated to Bruce Hinton of "New Masses" that they desired to be placed in contact with some Communist in the East.

Gregory advised that while in Oklahoma, Halperin had been a Communist Party member and that after he arrived in Washington, D. C., he was employed by the Office of Strategic Services in the Latin-American Division of the Research and Analysis Branch. Gregory informed that Bruce Hinton apparently communicated to Golos the desire of Halperin to meet a Communist contact in the East and as a result of this, Gregory was later introduced by Golos to Halperin. Gregory stated that the first meeting with Halperin took place in Washington, D. C., at the residence of Willard Park and on this occasion, Gregory discussed with them the work they were doing. Arrangements were made whereby Gregory would collect Communist Party data from Halperin.

A few weeks later Gregory met Halperin and Park in Washington, D. C., at the home of Mary Price. It is noted that Mary Price is a subject in this case and was formerly the secretary of Walter Lippman. On this visit Golos made arrangements with Halperin and Park to be supplied by them with certain information to which they had access in their respective offices.

Gregory advised that after this meeting both Halperin and Price began to supply Golos with various information and made it available to Golos by giving it to Mary Price, who in turn passed it on to Gregory. Several months later Mary Price became ill and thereafter Halperin and Park gave their information direct to Gregory.

Regarding the type of information being made available by Halperin, Gregory advised that Halperin delivered mimeographed bulletins and reports prepared by the Office of Strategic Services on a variety of topics and also supplied excerpts from State Department cables to which he evidently had
access. Gregory reported that Halperin’s contributions were gratefully received by Solos who appeared to attach considerable importance to them.

Gregory stated that on occasions Halperin visited in New York City and was taken to lunches by Gregory and Solos. Gregory stated that on these occasions it appeared that Halperin did not have the true identity of Solos. Gregory believes that Halperin was under the impression that information furnished by him was being transmitted to Earl Browder and Gregory could not advise if Halperin had any knowledge as to what further disposition was made of the material furnished.

Halperin continued to furnish information to Gregory until about December, 1941. At that time Gregory advised Halperin was still employed by the Office of Strategic Services.


dated

Maurice Halperin was born March 9, 1905, in Boston, Massachusetts. He received an A.B. degree from Harvard University in 1926 and an A.M. degree in French and Spanish from the University of Oklahoma in 1929. He also attended the University of Paris (Sorbonne) from 1929 to 1931. From 1931 to 1934, he was employed as an assistant and associate professor of Romance languages at the University of Oklahoma.

On October 2, 1941, he was appointed to the position of Specialist Analyst in the Division of Special Information under Dr. Preston Jones, Chief of the Latin-American Section in the Office of the Coordinator of Information. In January of 1942, Halperin was the head of the Latin-American Division in the Research and Analysis Section of the Office of Strategic Services. He resides at 7950 Georgia Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland.

A F.B.I. investigation was conducted in 1941 and 1942 regarding Halperin and at this time it was learned that he was dismissed from the University of Oklahoma in September, 1941, by the Board of Regents of that state because of his radical tendencies. It was also learned that in 1937, Halperin was paid a grant from the State of Foreign Trade, USSR, in the amount of 15,500 dollars. In a personal interview Halperin advised that he had invested the money in a Russian bond which paid seven per cent and that he had since in 1936 it was a good investment. A reliable informant advised that Halperin while at the University of Oklahoma had contributed articles to a “New Mexico” a Communist controlled propaganda organ. This same informant advised that Halperin spent considerable time in Mexico where it was alleged he was associated with liberals and radicals.

SECRET

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In February, 1944, Kalperis was interviewed at Washington, D. C., under the provisions of the Hatch Act. During this interview he denied that he was a member of the Communist Party or of the Young Communist League. It is noted that Gregory advised he personally collected Communist Party dossiers from Kalperis.

**Summary of Investigation**

Kalperis admitted that the activities of Kalperis had not included any Communist Party activities since 1946. In addition, it was determined that he frequently met and conversed with William Miller, III, a prominent subject in the investigation. It was noted that Kalperis admitted to ever having been an active member of the American Communist Party, but that he had never belonged to the Communist Party, nor had he ever been a member of the American Communist Party. According to the records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, William Miller, III, was alleged to be a member of the Washington Committee for American Action and of the Washington Book Shop.

In addition, it was revealed that he was reported to be a trustee of the London Book Shop. He was formerly President of the United States of America, and in the Library of Congress. An informant advised that William Miller, III, had been a member of the American Communist Party administrative and had been a member of the Communist Party. He was also a member of the Communist Party Headquarters in New York City, from where he was again transmitted to London.

A confidential and reliable source advised that Kalperis visited Joseph B. Grosse at his home on January 4, 1944. It is noted that Grosse is also a subject in this investigation.

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that Kalperis had a reservation for a room at the Hotel Kennedy in New York City on January 24, 1944, which he occupied several times. According to the Washington, D. C., on the Congressional Committee. In a result of investigation it was determined that Kalperis had never actually resided in any hotel room between January 24, 1946, and January 24, 1944. It was further determined that he apparently resided under the name of Peter F. Giampa, Secretary Department, Washington, D. C., according to the records of the Secretary of the Treasury and the House of Representatives. No information is available at this time to indicate whether Kalperis did not use his own name while staying at the Hotel Kennedy.

On February 21, 1944, by order of the Secretary of State, Kalperis was employed in the State Department, to which he had been transferred from 1934, and terminated.
Gregory arrived in July or August, 1943, and was reported by Selos who, it will be recalled, was a known Social颠覆 agent. She died in November, 1943, to go to Washington, D.C., and make contact with a Mr. Selos. Joseph was at that time employed by the Social Security Board in Washington, D.C. Gregory advised that he understands Joseph had come to New York City sometime previously and made contact with the Communist Party headquarters there. Apparently, the Communist Party headquarters were interested in Joseph's identity.

Gregory met Joseph at his home in Washington, D.C., and obtained a large amount of information which Joseph had been collecting for the past two months. This information concerned labor relations and other matters in the labor field. About Christmas, 1943, Joseph was transferred to the New York office of the Social Security Board and remained there for about six months. During this time Gregory contacted him and supplied the same type of information which he got from the records of the Social Security Board. Thereafter he returned to Washington and continued his employment with the Social Security Board and at intervals was contacted by Gregory.

Gregory stated that in 1943, Joseph was drafted into the United States Army and at that time Selos suggested that he attempt to be assigned to the Office of Strategic Services. Gregory recalled that about a week after his induction he was assigned to the Office of Strategic Services and that he was in the Japanese Division and was working in the Library of Congress but was not given free access to all Office of Strategic Services files. Nevertheless, he was then under investigation. However, even at this time he did furnish some information concerning general activities of the Office of Strategic Services, particularly as they related to the Japanese Division.

Joseph became an active member of the Communist Party. Gregory stated that about a year later Joseph informed him that he really had not been investigated and that the army officials told him it was a case of having him confused with some other individual by the same name and thereafter he enjoyed much more confidence on the part of his associates. Gregory stated that thereafter Joseph was able to supply him with considerable material relating to the work of the Japanese and Russian Divisions of the Office of Strategic Services. Joseph made available to Gregory written reports which were carbon copies of the actual reports. Gregory could not recall if these reports were indicated as confidential.
restricted or secret. Gregory's association continued with Joseph until
December, 1944. Gregory was not able to write if Joseph actually knew the
close identity of Coles and whether he happened to see the material being
furnished by him. Gregory stated, however, that soon after his return to
South Africa in 1943 Joseph had visited him in England. The
information furnished by the South Africans to their own department was
verified by the intelligence agents in the United Kingdom. The
intelligence agent in England stated that Joseph had left his wife in
South Africa and had been the subject of several official investigations by the
intelligence departments of the Allied countries. No association between
Joseph and Coles could be traced.

References

Joseph Joseph was born in February 1906 in Karlsruhe, Germany. He
received an M.A. degree from the University of Michigan in 1936 and an
M.B.A. degree from the same university in 1938. In 1939, he was employed by
Mr. William Behr who had been a professor of the University of Michigan
and who was frequently reported to be in medical and scientific work in
England. At the time Joseph was employed, Mr. Behr directed the National
Refugee Service in New York City. From 1940 to 1941, Joseph was employed
at the National Resources Planning Board, Washington, D.C., under Mr. Behr.
In 1941, he worked for the Social Security Board in New York City.
From 1942 to 1943, he was with the Social Security Board in Washington,
D.C., and was drafted into the Army in the latter part of 1943. Shortly
thereafter he was transferred to the Office of Strategic Services. An
investigation was made to determine his loyalty and fitness during which he
was indicted that he had been brought to the Office of Strategic Services because
his wife, Helma Hickey Joseph, worked in that organization and he had been
recommended for that type of work by Mr. Behr who was then a high official
in the War Emergency Committee.

According to the Records of Selective Service District 51, Washington,
D.C., Joseph was released from active duty in the Army on July 24, 1944, to
Joseph's employment with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administra-
tion. At the time he was discharged he was a First Lieutenant, Office of
Services, United States Department of State, Intelligence and Evaluation Office.
Results of Investigation

Information was received from a reliable source that Julius
Joseph Joseph is presently employed by the United Nations Relief and
Rehabilitation Administration and is now in Germany with the Displaced Persons
Bureau and his address is LPO 777, c/o Postmaster, New York, New York.

It was also determined that Apartment 209 of the Yorkway Apartments,
2321 Lincoln Road, Northeast, Washington, D.C., is apparently occupied by
Joseph's wife, in whose name Joseph is still attired to the
apartment's mail box.
Allegations of Espionage

Gregory advised that in 1942, Harry Price, a secret of the Office of Strategic Services, was introduced to Lee by Samuel Selov, an employee of the Office of Strategic Services. Price discovered that Lee was interested in Russia and expressed a desire to work for the Soviet Union. Lee agreed to work with Price, and Selov introduced Lee to Harry Price. Price provided Lee with information that he had obtained in Russia and asked Lee to handle it. Lee was told to handle the information in a confidential manner.

Before Lee was introduced to Harry Price, he was introduced to Lee by Samuel Selov. Selov had been an employee of the Office of Strategic Services and was familiar with the activities of the Office of Strategic Services personnel in the Soviet Union. Selov provided Lee with information that he had obtained in Russia and asked Lee to handle it. Lee was told to handle the information in a confidential manner.

Lee was a skilled linguist and had a detailed knowledge of the Russian language. He was able to communicate with Russian agents in the Soviet Union and was able to obtain information that was valuable to the Office of Strategic Services. Lee was able to pass on this information to the Office of Strategic Services personnel in the Soviet Union.

Gregory advised that Lee's wife, Isabella, had been a Communist Party member in New York City and that she was considering becoming a United States citizen. She was somewhat apprehensive that an investigation of her present activities might reveal her Party affiliation and reflect on her husband.

Gregory advised Lee that he was usually nervous and emotionally upset and that he was more so than General William J. Donovan had proposed to have some FBI representatives come to the United States. Lee was excited and frightened and had plans of them visiting his house to thank him for his cooperation.

Biographical

Harry L. Chase was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on November 19, 1913. He resided there until 1932. From 1926 to 1931, he lived at Chatham Hall, Chatham, Virginia, with his father, Reverend Samuel Jennings Lee, a Presbyterian minister. He is the brother of the girls' preparatory school known as Chatham Hall.
In 1935, Lee received a B.A. degree from Yale University. In 1936, he received a B.C.L. degree from Oxford University, Oxford, England. On June 12, 1939, he married Isabella (Isabel) Carte Rike of Oxford, England. On June 16, 1946, he was employed as a clerk by the law firm of Donovan, Leisure, Newton and Lombard, 2 Wall Street, New York, New York. He left this law firm on June 20, 1942, to become Assistant General Counsel of the Office of Strategic Services in Washington, D.C.

In 1942, Lee was Assistant Secretary of the National Board of Directors of Russian War Relief and he was also a member of the Executive Committee of the China Aid Council. It should be noted that Mildred Fried, another subject in this investigation, was at that time the Executive Secretary of the China Aid Council.

In October, 1942, information was received from an informant believed to be reliable to the effect that Lee was definitely Communitic. This informant also stated that the library in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan C. Lee was devoted to Communitic writings.

Results of Investigation

An investigation was started in November, 1945, and it was ascertained that Duncan Chaplin Lee was a Lieutenant Colonel employed by the Office of Strategic Services and that his Washington address was 1522 11th Street Northwest, Washington, D.C.

As a result of a physical surveillance it was ascertained that Mr. and Mrs. Lee visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Wheeler on December 7, 1945, and on the following day, the Wheeler family visited the home of Duncan Lee. It is noted that Gregory advised that on one occasion, Duncan Lee mentioned to him that he had a friend named Donald Wheeler who was employed by the Office of Strategic Services. Gregory also stated that Wheeler had attended either Oxford or Cambridge University with Duncan Lee and Lee had described Wheeler as a "progressive person."

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that Duncan Lee...

Present available information indicates that Lee is still residing in Washington, D.C., and is employed as attorney for the Chinese Purchasing Commission, apparently as a consultant of the law firm of Thomas C. Greene, having recently resigned his former position with OSS.
Allegations of Gregory

Gregory alleged that in April of 1941, Miller, who was his Russian secretary and a known Soviet espionage agent, introduced him to Robert Miller, who operated the Latin-American news service "Hemisphere" and his wife. Gregory met Miller every two weeks for dinner and on those occasions Miller furnished him with copies of "Hemisphere" which he gave to Helen. Gregory stated that Miller was the son of a prominent New England physician; that he went to Moscow as a newspaper correspondent and while there met an American girl, Jenny (Jamie) Levy, who worked for the Moscow Daily News and carried him. Gregory stated that while in Moscow, Miller apparently became indoctrinated with Communist philosophy. Gregory alleged that subsequently Miller returned to the United States and started the publication of "Hemisphere." He apparently lost money over a period of time and then attempted to obtain a job with the Government. He was successful in obtaining employment in the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, moved to Washington, D.C., and brought with him some of the files of "Hemisphere." Miller falsely informed Gregory that his files contained materials supplied by Communists in South America but that he had destroyed all of this material prior to bringing his files to Washington, D.C.

Gregory contacted Miller in Washington and obtained from him pamphlets and other information which he obtained through his official connection with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Gregory could not recall definitely what these pamphlets contained but believed they were at least restricted articles such as might be passed between government agencies and which were not for public consumption. Gregory was unable to recall whether any of these pamphlets were stamped restricted or confidential. Miller also told Gregory that in his capacity in the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, he had the opportunity to see reports written by the Office of Naval Intelligence, the Military Intelligence Service, the Office of Strategic Services and the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Latin-American matters.

Gregory stated that during his initial contacts with Miller in Washington, Miller would hand him a typewritten summary of some of the information appearing in the OSS, CIA, OSS and MI5 files. This material always concerned Communist or Russian activities in Latin America. As time went on Miller became somewhat alarmed over handing Gregory these typewritten notes and thereafter would merely orally inform Gregory of the material that he had observed in the above-mentioned government reports.

J. J. Meacham, J.P.
2/19/46.
Gregory stated that Hiller's association with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs ceased about November, 1943 and thereafter he informed him that he was attempting to obtain a position in the State Department.

Gregory stated that he saw Hiller in December, 1944, at which time he was employed in the State Department but advised that Hiller never furnished him with any information from the files of the State Department.

**Background**

Robert Gilbert Hiller, III, was born April 5, 1914, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. On August 29, 1934, he left the United States allegedly for a visit to Moscow, Rassia, where he arrived September 12, 1934. While there he obtained employment as a correspondent for the Chattanooga, Tennessee "News" and remained in the Soviet Union until June, 1937. While there he was married on December 2, 1935, to Jenny (Jennie) Levy, an American-born employee of the Academy of Sciences in Moscow.

From June, 1937 to August, 1939, Hiller and his wife lived in Paris, France, and apparently he was employed there as a newspaperman. From October, 1939 to September, 1941, Hiller resided in New York City and was President of the Hemisphere News Service as well as editor of the weekly publication "Hemisphere", printed by that Service.

On September 11, 1941, Hiller and his family moved to Washington, D.C., and at this time he was appointed as an analyst for the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Department of Commerce. He later became Director of the Division of Reports of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. In July, 1944, he was transferred to the State Department. Since then he has been assigned to the Near Eastern Division of the State Department handling confidential matters pertaining to relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. He presently resides at 223 Northampton Street, Northeast, Washington, D.C.

The Hemisphere News Service was incorporated under the laws of New York on September 25, 1939. Hiller was listed as President, Jack Bradley was listed as Vice President and Treasurer, and Jenny Hiller was listed as Secretary. The principal activity of the corporation was the publication of a weekly news bulletin pertaining to economic matters in Latin America, Canada and Alaska. This bulletin was known as "Hemisphere." In September, 1943, the Hemisphere News Service was moved to Washington, D.C., and became the Export Information Bureau, Incorporated. This bureau was maintained by Joseph R. Gregg and was devoted exclusively to research work for the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. At the time the
As a result of a physical surveillance it is known that in February, 1941, Miller was in contact with Jacob Solos, now deceased, a former known Soviet espionage agent.

A highly confidential and reliable source has advised that in the summer of 1944, Miller was very well acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster, subjects of this case.

**Results of Investigation**

As a result of an investigation started in November, 1945, it was ascertained from a highly reliable and confidential source that Miller frequently contacted Joseph H. Gregg, who is also a subject in this case.

Through a physical surveillance it was ascertained on December 6, 1945, Miller and his wife visited the home of Maurice Halpern, who is also a subject in this case.

On January 24, 1946, Polgyn (Polyn) Babich gave a talk at the Friends Meeting House of Washington, 2311 Florida Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D.C., which was sponsored by the Peace Society. This talk was actually a propaganda lecture on behalf of Russia. It was noted that both Mr. and Mrs. Miller attended the talk. Polgyn Babich is a native of Russia who was at one time imprisoned by the Russians as a political prisoner and who in 1941, was exchanged to the United States for Bill E. Orphanian, the head of the Soviet espionage organization in the United States from 1934 to the time of his arrest in 1941. A highly reliable and confidential source has advised that the Millers are very friendly with Polgyn Babich.

A highly confidential and reliable source has stated that on several occasions Robert Miller has visited with John Paul Eiler Borche who lives at 3149 N Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C. Eiler Borche was a translator for the State Department, Foreign Service, at Moscow, USSR, from May, 1934 until August, 1939. In 1940, he was employed as a library assistant at the Library of Congress and in 1941, he was connected with the Office of Price Administrator.
A highly reliable source advised that in August, 1943, he was dismissed from the office of Price Administration because of charges of being a Communist or having Communist tendencies. In 1944, he was engaged, part-time, as the Director, Manager of Russian War Relief in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and for a period in 1944, he was connected with the United States Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.
Allegations of Involvement

Gregory advised that Maurice Halperin, an individual who had figured prominently in this investigation, was a former professor at Oklahoma University, and William S. Park, who also had been a professor at Oklahoma University, had moved to Washington, D.C., and became acquainted with Gregory during the latter part of 1942. Gregory related that these two individuals had indicated to Richard Bransten, alias Bruce Hinton, a prominent Communist Party member, that they desired to be placed in contact with some Communist in the East. This information was transmitted to Bransten to Jacob M. Soler, a former Soviet agent who died on November 27, 1943. Gregory, on the instructions of Soler, contacted Halperin and Park and collected Communist Party data from Halperin. Gregory stated that Soler during the latter portion of 1942 made a visit to Washington, D.C., and personally met Halperin and Park at the home of Mary Price, also a prominent figure in this investigation. At that time, according to Gregory, Soler apparently made arrangements with them that on occasions he would be supplied with information to which they had access in the course of their governmental work.

Subsequent to this meeting, according to Gregory, information was made available by Halperin and Park to Mary Price and was then transmitted by Gregory to Jacob M. Soler. At a later date Mary Price became ill and the information being supplied by Halperin and Park was passed directly from them to Gregory and thence by Gregory to Soler. Gregory stated that Park was able to supply only three-way and rather inconsequential data which he obtained from the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs where he was employed. However, Halperin supplied information of apparently great value to Soler which he obtained from the Office of Strategic Services and the State Department. Gregory stated Park's activity ended early in 1943. Gregory advised that Park had made occasional contributions to the Communist Party through Gregory.

Background

William S. Park was born October 24, 1906, in Hill, Colorado, and received his formal college education in the United States and Germany. Park was employed from 1929 to 1936 as a professor at Northwestern University and from 1937 to 1942 at the University of Oklahoma as a professor of sociology and anthropology. Park was then employed by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. In November, 1943, Park was given a position with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, which position he presently holds.

Park is married to Susanne Brandenstein who is a cousin of Louise Bransten, the former wife of Richard Bransten, alias Bruce Hinton, a well-
known Communist. Louise Brenston is also a well-known Communist Party member who has had close association with USSR officials. Park also is a known associate of Minter Wood and Julia Born Wood. Beatrice Seidman, sister of Julia Born Wood, was formerly secretary to Constantine Chasany at the time he was Russian ambassador to the United States. Minter Wood is known to have many Communist contacts and is an employee of the United States State Department.

Results of Investigation:

A confidential source that is considered reliable advised that prior to Park's departure on November 30, 1945, for Ethiopia, he was in contact with Louise Brenston and also held a conference with Max Yergan, a well-known Communist Party figure who is connected with the Council on African Affairs in New York City. At the present time, Park is serving with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in Ethiopia.
MARY WOLFE PRICE, with alias
Mary Watkins Price

Allegations of Gregory, alias Jacob Solis

Jacob Solis, a known Soviet espionage agent, informed Gregory that he was interested in the articles of Walter Lippman, as well as the sources he had and any information which he might have in his possession. Solis also stated that he was acquainted with Mary Price, who at that time was the secretary of Walter Lippman, and he further stated that Mary Price had agreed to furnish him with all of the information she could obtain concerning the type of material Lippman was writing, as well as other information concerning Lippman's activities. Jacob Solis indicated to Gregory that he desired to introduce Mary Price to Gregory, and accordingly, a meeting was arranged which was held at the 15th and 7th Avenue Theatre, New York City. At the time Gregory was introduced to Mary Price, Gregory was given a code name, and it was indicated that this name would serve as a cover for the party to whom correspondence was directed. The meeting under the code name of Mary Price was held in New York City. On the occasion of the first meeting in Washington, D.C., a short time thereafter, Mary Price furnished Gregory with a large envelope which contained copies of letters of correspondence between Walter Lippman and individuals with whom he was corresponding. This envelope was given by Gregory to Jacob Solis. Approximately two weeks later Mary Price informed Gregory that she would be in New York City and Gregory arranged an appointment for her to see Jacob Solis. On the subsequent visits of Mary Price to New York, Gregory accompanied Solis, and the material in Mary Price's possession was turned directly over to Solis. This arrangement, according to Gregory, continued with little interruption until December 1942, at which time Mary Price became quite ill and went to New York City. In April 1943, Mary Price returned to Walter Lippman's employment and the passage of information continued as previously until June 1944, at which time Mary Price resigned her position with Walter Lippman.

Gregory had established contact with Maurice Halperin and Villard Park in Washington, D.C., during one of Jacob Solis' frequent trips to Washington, D.C., he met Halperin and Park at the home of Mary Price, and at that time made arrangements with them to be supplied with certain information which they had access to. After this meeting Maurice Halperin and Villard Park began to supply Jacob Solis with various information and made it available to him by giving it to Mary Price who would in turn give it to Gregory to be delivered to Solis. This arrangement continued for several months and after the time Mary Price became ill, Halperin and Park furnished their information directly to Gregory.
Another individual with whom Gregory became acquainted during the latter part of 1942 was Major Duncan Lee, and Gregory first became acquainted with him through a remark made by Mary Price at the time she was in New York in 1942, to the effect that she was attending a party in New York City given by Duncan Lee, a friend of her sister, Mildred Price. Subsequently, Mary Price mentioned to Jacob Golea that Major Duncan Lee was going to Washington, D.C., with General Donovan of the Office of Strategic Services, and she inquired whether Golea would be interested in Lee. Golea replied that, of course, he would be interested and delegated Mary Price to contact Lee. Mary Price proceeded to handle Duncan Lee who had been given an Army Commission directly upon entering OSS, but his contributions were not particularly voluminous or valuable, and Jacob Golea decided that it would be better if Gregory could meet with Lee and determine exactly the nature of his duties and the type of information coming to his attention in OSS. Accordingly, Mary Price arranged a meeting, at which time Lee informed Gregory that he was in an advisory capacity to General Donovan and was cognizant of most of the material directed to General Donovan's attention. Gregory advised that it was apparent that Lee, who had been a Communist Party member in New York City, was under the impression that the information he had been giving Mary Price was being delivered to Earl Browder. However, from subsequent conversations and remarks later made by Lee, it was brought to Gregory's attention that Duncan Lee realized that such information was actually destined for Russian intelligence.

According to Gregory, Helen Penney, who was also an employee of OSS, and who supplied Golea with intelligence information, took over Mary Price's apartment located at 2038 N. Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Mary Price also had another contact with supplied her with information and which she in turn passed on to Jacob Golea. According to Gregory, Michael Greenberg, who was associated in some capacity with Lashkin Currie, was invited to give information when Mildred Price, the sister of Mary Price, suggested to Jacob Golea that Greenberg might be of some use. Thereafter appropriate arrangements were effected by Mildred Price, whereby Greenberg would relay information to Mary Price and thence to Golea. Gregory recalled that Greenberg's activities continued until approximately September, 1942, at which time Mary Price, at the suggestion of Gregory, dropped him. Mary Price had previously indicated that Greenberg was a Communist Party member in England and Mary Price occasionally attempted to solicit Communist Party dues from him. However, Gregory had no specific knowledge of Greenberg's Communist Party activity in the United States. In the early portion of 1943 Gregory was introduced through Earl Browder to representatives of a group of the Communist Party Government underground in Washington, D.C., which was known as the Paris group. The first meeting by Gregory with this group was in the apartment of John J. Abt in New York City and it was arranged at this meeting that a representative of this group would collect such intelligence information as the various members were able.
to secure and would deliver it to Gregory at the apartment of Mary Price, who at that time was residing at 207 East 44th Street, New York City. It was arranged that upon arrival at the apartment, Mary Price would arrange a meeting and the representative of the group would write to her and give the date of the visit. If any changes were made, Mary Price was to be notified thereof by letter and would, accordingly, inform Gregory. No particular member of the group was delegated to be the representative. In connection with these meetings, according to Gregory, the spring and summer of 1941, Gregory was a member of the Paris group in Mary Price's apartment once every two or three weeks. Victor Furla represented the group in the meetings more often than anyone else. However, Néstor Fitzgerald, Charles Dreier, Allan Rosenthal, and Donald Reidel each represented the group in Mary Price's apartment on at least one occasion.

In December, 1942, a Soviet agent, one of Gregory's closest associates and a Soviet agent who has not as yet been identified, introduced Gregory to the person who was to replace César as Gregory's principal. This individual who was identified as "Moll" was not as yet identified, instructed Gregory that all of the material collected from Mary Price should be turned over to him. Also, the individual who succeeded "Moll" as Gregory's Russian contact and who has as yet been identified other than as "Jack" also made efforts to have Gregory turn Mary Price over to him. These demands were rejected by Gregory. Gregory recalled that "Jack" had issued instructions for the purchase of Christmas gifts for people who were furnishing information to Gregory, and one of the individuals named by Jack was Mary Price.

Shortly after, June, 1944, Karl Broder informed Gregory that he desired to meet some of the people whom Gregory had been contacting, and shortly thereafter Karl Broder was introduced to Mary Price and Joseph Gregory at Mary Price's apartment in New York City. This was, to Gregory's knowledge, the first meeting between Mary Price and Karl Broder, and after they had conferred for a considerable time, Mary Price informed Gregory that she had indicated to Broder that she desired to get out of the whole business and that he had instructed he would let her know. A few days later, Karl Broder informed Gregory that he had decided to let Mary Price get out of the business and that Gregory was to inform her accordingly. If Mary Price or Joseph Gregory would so request, Karl Broder informed Gregory that he would arrange for them to leave the country.

Mary Delia Price was born on July 1, 1909, at Edenton, North Carolina. She received her university education from 1926 to 1930 at the University of North Carolina. Mary Price's employment included numerous private enterprises and it is noted that she was employed from June 1939 to June 1941 at the New York Herald Tribune, and from June 1943 to January 1945 by...
the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company on the editorial staff of the publication.

Business Week. It is noted that during her employment with the New York Herald Tribune she was also a stenographer for Walter Lippman who maintains a Washington contact for the New York Herald Tribune. It is further noted that Mary Price, in March, 1949, was appointed Director of the Legislative and Educational Department of the United States and Professional Workers of America organization.

Through a confidential source it was determined that Mary Price is a known contact of the Communist Party and is confidentially reported to have done research work for the Communist Party for over a period of ten years. Through a confidential source it was determined that Mary Price is a known contact of Louise Steinbaum who reportedly was a prominent FBI agent of the New Deal era.

It was determined that in 1948 the name Mary and Mildred Price appeared as members of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action which organization has by various sources been reported to be a Communist front organization. It was further determined through the same source that the name Mary Price appeared as a member of the Capital City Forum, which organization maintained its headquarters in the same office with the Socialist Party in the District of Columbia. A confidential source has indicated that Mary Price is known to be an associate of Helen Thomas, an individual who has been identified with this investigation and also with Harold Hyneman of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who is National President of the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union of America, AFL, and who is reported to be closely associated with important Communist Relations in the United States. It has also been ascertained that Frances Price is the brother of Mary Price and it is noted that Brenda Price, during 1948, was the subject of a HUAC investigation. He has been reported by confidential sources to be a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and a Washington organizer for the Washington Peace Mobilization which organizations have from various sources been reported to be Communist front organizations.

Results of Investigation

During the course of the investigation it has been determined that Mary Weintraub Price is presently residing in Asheville, North Carolina, and is serving as secretary-treasurer of the North Carolina Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Rights.

According to a confidential source it is known that on December 20, 1945, James Ribbon endeavored to contact Mary Price. This individual is believed identified with James Herbert ribbon who was associated as Chief of the Chemical Division, United States Tariff Commission and who, according to confidential sources.
During the Bataan occupation in 1942, Jose Price related how sisters and other individuals in New York City, had on approximately January 1, 1942, returned to Greensboro, North Carolina, where she remains at the present time.
Bernard Sidney Redmond

 Allegations of Injury

 Gregory alleged that Bernard Sidney Redmond was recruited by Military
 Officer, Mr. Humphreys, who is also a subject in this case, during his
 service in the United States Army in 1942. Gregory stated that Redmond had attended the Columbia University School of
 Journalism and had won a Pulitzer Prize and had travelled through Europe and
 Asia in the course of his studies. Gregory stated Redmond was a reporter
 for a short time after his return to the United States and then went to
 Washington, D.C., where he obtained a position with the Coordinator of
 Inter-American Affairs in the Foreign Division of the State Department.

 Gregory alleged that he told Colen of the possibility of Redmond
 having access to information. When Gregory was in Colen's physical
 presence in April, 1940, he told Colen of another subject, Myron
 Kaufman, also a subject in this case, who had been detained in
 New York City, under the supervision of the Aliens Division of the
 Department of Justice. Colen thereupon stated that he was interested in
 obtaining any information that came into his possession and indicated that
 this information was to be turned over to Earl Browder. After that time,
 Gregory was told by Colen that he was interested in obtaining any
 information that came into his possession and indicated that this
 information was to be turned over to Earl Browder.

 Gregory stated that subsequent to Colen's death, Redmond supplied
 principally information from cable intercepts and other such material
 concerning Latin American affairs that would normally pass through the Press Division
 of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

 Background

 On May 5, 1942, Bernard Sidney Redmond applied for a position as
 Assistant Information Publicist, Office for Emergency Management. In this
 application it was noted that he received an A.B. degree from the College
 of the City of New York in 1932, an M.A. degree from the Graduate School of
 Journalism, Columbia University in 1934. While in college he was awarded
 the Politzer Travelling Scholarship.

 Redmond subsequently enlisted in the United States Marine Corps Reserve
 on August 2, 1940, at that time he listed as his occupation, Chief Ray
 Military, Radio Base Unit, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and enumerated among his duties the supervision of
 the preparation of news and commentaries for broadcasts to Latin America.
 Redmond was married March 12, 1940 to Miss Jean Rothenberg at Mexico, D. F.,
 she having been born in Brooklyn, New York. Redmond was wounded in action
 on February 12, 1944, in the Marshall Islands during a Japanese air attack.
and he was discharged from the Marine Corps on September 30, 1944.

An investigation of Remant was started in November, 1944, and it was determined that he was then employed in the Office of Inter-American Affairs and was then head of the Foreign News Bureau with offices at Sixth and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. He resided at 7110 Tenth Place, N.E.,
Washington, D.C.

On January 9, 1944, as a result of a physical surveillance, it was ascertained that Remant attended a meeting of the American Veterans Committee in a small frame building near the old District Building, Washington, D.C. Prior to attending this meeting, a highly confidential and reliable source reflected that Remant had attempted to have William Walter Remington attend the meeting with him. It will be recalled that Remington is also a subject in this case.
William Walter Beulignton

In the early 1940s, Gregory was employed as an assistant to R. J. Beulignton, a prominent aviation engineer. He was involved in various activities, including working on the war production board in Washington, D.C. Gregory stated that all contracts were made in Washington, D.C., from 1940 until the early part of 1944, when Beulignton was drafted into the United States Navy. During this time, Beulignton furnished Gregory with copies of papers upon which he had confidential information concerning tests made of airplanes and other data concerning high-altitude gatherings and information wholly related to the aircraft production field. Gregory stated that Beulignton copied this material into his hands through official channels. Beulignton also told Gregory verbally about information that came into his possession from conversations he had with government officials and other individuals whom he would see in a normal course of his official duties. During one of these conversations, Beulignton told Gregory about a new process that had been developed for the manufacture of synthetic rubber.

Gregory stated that Beulignton was a frequent visitor to Beulignton, Gregory would attempt to obtain information from Beulignton more regularly.

Gregory stated that in 1943, Beulignton introduced him to Howard Redman, who is also a subject in this case and who also later furnished Gregory with confidential information.

William Walter Beulignton was born in New York City on October 26, 1917. He received an A.B. degree in June, 1939, from Barnard College. In June, 1940, he received an M.A. degree from Columbia University and had completed most of the requirements for a Ph.D. degree at Columbia University. He was also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity.

The records of Local Draft Board No. 8, Beulignton, D.C., reflect the following employment for Beulignton: November, 1940 to December, 1941, Turner House, Inc. as a director on a commission basis; May, 1940 to June, 1941, National Insurance Planning Board as assistant to the Assistant Director.
July, 1943 to February, 1944, Office of Price Administration as Assistant to the Director; February, 1944 to October, 1945, War Production Board as Assistant to the Director; October, 1944 to April, 1945, War Production Board as Assistant to the Director of Orders and Regulations Bureau. Remington was married on June 12, 1929, to Anna Jane. They have two children.

In April, 1944, Remington was appointed into the United States Navy and on August 19, 1944, he was commissioned as an ensign and was placed on duty with the Office of Naval Intelligence. In a written statement furnished to the Navy authorities apparently prior to August 19, 1944, Remington advised that a partial review of his personal history would reveal certain facts which might result in his application being rejected on the grounds that he might be too anti-Russian and also other facts which might make him appear pro-Russian. The statement then went on to explain why he, Remington, had joined certain organizations among which were: American Youth Congress, Cooperative Book Shop and American Peace Mobilization. It is noted that these organizations have been reported to be Communist Party front organizations.

Also in this statement Remington explained that in his position with the War Production Board he had great responsibility. He advised that he was trusted with the most secret categories of military information including many aspects of the Manhattan Project.

Prior to the time Remington entered the United States Navy, a Witch Hunt investigation was conducted regarding him. During this investigation, it was reported that he had been an active member of the American People's Mobilization and regularly attended meetings of that organization. It was also reported that he was one of several individuals who solicited funds for the American Youth Congress delegates during their convention in Washington, D.C., in February, 1945. Both he and his wife were also reported to have been members of the Cooperative League and Endeavour Stores including the Cooperative Book Shop. In a sworn statement, Remington advised that he had been a member of the American Peace Mobilization and had attended meetings of that organization. He also stated that he was sympathetic with and did research work for the American Youth Congress but that he had terminated all affiliations with that organization in the fall of 1939.

Results of Investigation

As a result of an investigation started in November, 1945, it was determined that Remington presently resides at 11 Tourment Road, RFD-6, Alexandria, Virginia. At the time he was also on duty in the United States Navy.

A highly reliable and confidential source advised that on September 10, 1945, Mrs. Anna Remington stated that her husband was still in the Navy and did not expect to get out until the summer of 1946, that he had a job with the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion and was engaged in stabilizing the economy of the country.

On December 17, 1945, a confidential and reliable source advised that
Remington contacted an individual at Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, apparently for the purpose of securing a position there. This same source stated that on January 4, 1944, Remington was offered a teaching position at Williams College starting on June 24, 1944.

On January 9, 1944, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that Remington was invited by Bernard Sidney Redmond to attend a meeting of the American Veterans Committee. It will be noted that Gregory informed that he was introduced to Redmond by Remington and that Redmond also furnished confidential information to him.

On January 11, 1944, as a result of a physical surveillance, it was ascertained that Remington went to New York City and visited the Institute of Pacific Relations, 1 East Fifty-Fourth Street. It is to be noted that a number of persons employed by and interested in the Institute of Pacific Relations are members of the Communist Party.
Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that in the latter part of 1942 Colos, who is identified with Jack Colos, a known Soviet espionage agent who died in 1943, mentioned that he was acquainted with Peter Christopher Rhoades. Colos told Gregory that Rhoades had been born in the Philippine Islands and there seemed to be some question about his nationality because he was reportedly a German citizen. Colos also mentioned that Rhoades' mother was a British intelligence agent and had killed his father during World War I. Gregory further advised that Colos had received information from Rhodes and was definitely interested in it, but Gregory was not able to infer what types of information Rhoades had given to Colos.

In the early part of 1943 Gregory advised that Jack, a Soviet espionage agent whose true identity has not yet been determined, and Nurullah E. Gamow, the former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, were attempting to find out where Rhoades was at that time. Gregory stated that Gamow attached some importance to Rhoades, but Gregory was never able to determine why Rhoades was regarded as valuable to the Soviets.

Biography

Peter Christopher Rhoades was born on either December 23, 1912, or December 25, 1912, in Manila, Philippines Islands, the son of Charles Boettiger and Margery C. Clairet. He received an AB degree from Columbia University in 1933, and an MA degree in 1934. From 1934 to 1936 he attended Oxford University, England, on a graduate fellowship.

Rhoades entered on duty with the Federal Communications Commission on October 24, 1942, as Assistant Chief Editor of Radio Reports, Foreign Broadcasting Monitoring Service. His status was changed to Foreign Editor, National Defense Activities, Federal Communications Commission, London, England, on December 1, 1942. On March 25, 1944, Rhoades was separated from the service of the Federal Communications Commission and was employed by the Office of War Information in London, England.

Records of the State Department purport that Rhoades was given a passport on May 7, 1934, for travel to Europe. In this application he stated he was born December 23, 1913, in Manila, Philippines Islands, and entered the United States in November, 1933, and has resided continually since that time in New York City. He stated that his father, Charles Boettiger, was born on April 3, 1875, in Germany and died in 1938. He also stated his father was naturalized in Marion County, Indiana, on December 2, 1903.
This passport was renewed on June 23, 1934, at London, England, and not that Alton Rhodes gave his address as England: Oxford College, Oxford University, Oxford, England. On July 9, 1937, the State Department gave Rhodes permission to travel to Spain to investigate matters on refugee children. On March 24, 1939, he was issued a passport at Brussels, Belgium, for travel and newspaper work in several European countries. In his application for this passport he advised that his father was born in Indianapolis, Indiana.

On December 12, 1939, Rhodes signed an affidavit in Paris, France, stating he had to go to several European countries on business for the United Press. His passport was validated December 12, 1939. On January 24, 1940, his passport was validated for travel to London as a correspondent for United Press. On June 6, 1940, his passport was revalidated for a single journey from Sweden to the United States via London, Rome, Brindisi, Tunis, Alexandria, and Malta. This passport was canceled on June 17, 1941. She traveled from Sweden to the United States via Russian and Japan. Rhodes entered this country at San Francisco, California, on July 18, 1942.

On November 12, 1942, a special passport was issued to Rhodes for travel to the British Isles. In his application for this passport he advised that his father was born in Indianapolis, Indiana. Because of the discrepancy regarding the birthplace of his father, an investigation was undertaken by the State Department in 1942 and on October 1, 1942, the American Embassy at London forwarded to the State Department Rhodes' affidavits and suggested that full evidence be given his statements.

During 1943, 1944, and 1945, Rhodes traveled through Europe and North Africa. On November 17, 1944, he arrived at Laredo Field, New York City. The files of the Emigration and Naturalization Service at New York City reflect that on November 27, 1944, Harry Claire Beutlinger was granted permission to change name to Margaret Claire Rhodes. At that time it was disclosed that she was a widow and was arrested as a coal broker at 25 Broadway, New York City. The file also reflected that Peter Christopher Rhodes was born December 20, 1911, and arrived in the United States with his father and mother on August 19, 1914, at New York.

Rhodes' parents were married in 1906, divorced in 1916, and remarried in 1919. Peter Beutlinger was shot and killed in his home at Caldwell, New Jersey, on July 11, 1916. His wife was arrested and charged with the killing and convicted. It was in self-defense. In the first trial the jury disagreed and in the second trial she was found not guilty. Thereafter she changed her name to Margaret Rhodes, it being stated that was how she raised myself. Consequently, believing reliable, has advised that Mr. Beutlinger's father's name was Abraham and not Moses and that he was Jewish.

In February, 1941, as a result of a physical surveillance it was ascertained that Colas, previously mentioned, and a young couple in New York City. Thereafter this young couple was observed entering Apartment 30-20, 343 42nd Street, Manhattan. This apartment was found
As a result of a physical surveillance it was ascertained that on December 3, 4, and 5, 1944, Rhodes was in the company of Joseph B. Grant, who is also a subject in this case. On December 5, 1944, Rhodes had lunch with Clayson Schiller, another subject in this case. On the following day, December 6, 1944, Grant was observed entering the offices of Dr. A. B. Weinsfeld, 103 East 53rd Street, New York City, at about 10:00 p.m. All such in the same day Rhodes was observed entering the same office. It will be recalled that Dr. A. B. Weinsfeld is identical with Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinsfeld, who is a prominent subject in this case. Both Grant and Rhodes left 103 East 53rd Street together for lunch at about 2:00 p.m. Approximately one hour later Grant re-entered Dr. Weinsfeld’s office alone. Peter Rhodes returned to Washington, D.C., on December 8, 1944.

On December 23, 1944, information was received from a reliable source that Rhodes was leaving Washington, D.C., and intended to reside in his permanent residence in New York City and would probably shortly resign from the Office of War Information. On January 20, 1945, information was received that Rhodes was again in contact with Clayson Schiller, another subject in this case, and on January 31, 1945, it was learned that Rhodes was moving to his new address, 487, Jamaica, New York. It is understood that Rhodes is presently residing at this last-mentioned address.
RUTH RIFKIN, with allies
Ruth Rivkin, Ruth Reid

 Allegations of Espionage

Gregory advised that in 1943, Ruth Rivkin furnished information to
Helen Fanny, who is a subject in this case, which Fanny turned over to Gregory.
At this time, on one or two occasions, Rivkin also furnished information direct
to Gregory. Rivkin was employed by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation
Administration and the information furnished by her consisted of brief digests of
what happened at various conferences of UNRRA. Gregory advised that the informa-
tion was probably not very important but helped to indicate what the policy of
UNRRA was at various times.

Background

Ruth Rivkin was born in London, England, on August 11, 1905, to Austrian
parents. She was educated in Germany and settled in New York City in 1928.
Rivkin entered in July 1943, as a clerk-stenographer in the
State Department and was transferred to the Foreign Economic Administration
when the entire function was transferred to that organization. At present, she is
employed by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration as a
secretary in the Displaced Persons Division. She resides at Hanson Hall, 1600
36th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

A confidential and thoroughly reliable source advised that Rivkin

At this time, Rivkin was employed by the United
Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Results of Investigation

Investigation to date has failed to develop any information which can
be considered pertinent to this investigation. Rivkin is presently employed
by UNRRA and her office is located in Room 119, 1544 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.
Connection with the Case

On July 20, 1960, Schelter requested an application blank for a position of Special Agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In his letter requesting the application blank, he advised that he studied at the Sorbonne University of Paris from 1941 to 1945 and attended the University of Lille, France, from 1944 to 1945. He also informed that he had traveled through Austria, Spain, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, and England. He stated that until two weeks prior to applying for the position of Special Agent, he had been employed by the French News Service, 610 6th Avenue, New York City. An application blank was forwarded to him as requested but it was never returned.

Results of Investigation

The investigation was started concerning this individual on December 9, 1948, and it was ascertained that he was residing at Apartment 310, Cordova Apartments, 50th and Florida Avenue, D.C., Washington, D.C. On December 10, 1948, the door to Apartment 310 was opened and a man believed to be Schelter was overheard speaking on the telephone, at which time he asked, "Is Mr. Schelter there?" He then stated, "Please tell him we will ask Mr. Schelter at North 1000." As a result of a physical surveillance, it was ascertained that on December 12, 1948, Schelter visited post one at the Office of Strategic Services, Temporary Building G. The identity of the person or persons he visited is not known.
Mrs. Helen Scott, now known as Scott-Kennan, has been under investigation with alias Helen Scott.

Connection with the Case

Mrs. Helen Scott, usually known as Helen Scott, has been determined to be a contact of prominent individuals connected with investigations.

Background

Helen Scott was born June 12, 1915, in New York City. Her mother is employed by the War Department in New York City, and her father, William Barefoot, was born in Key West, Florida, August 12, 1891, and was naturalized as a United States citizen in February, 1913. She was educated at Lycee and Pantheon, Paris, and at Sorbonne University, Paris, France. She has also received business schooling in New York City and is reported to speak French, Russian, German and English.

Helen Scott has been employed by the "Aujourd'hui," a French magazine published in New York City. She was employed by a French radio commentator and in 1944 by Congressman Boulton, writing a special report on foreign affairs. On June 12, 1945, Helen Scott was transferred to the Office of the United States Chief of Council for Prosecution of Axis Criminals and later went to Germany as a staff of Justice Jackson. She has reportedly returned from Germany and was still employed on Justice Jackson's staff. Her salary in the meantime has been paid by the Office of Inter-American Affairs, and it is indicated that she will return to the employ of the Office of Inter-American Affairs.

Results of Investigation

A confidential source believed reliable has reported that Helen Scott was an active member of the Communist Party from 1933 to 1939. It has also been reported that Helen Scott is a member of the Executive Committee of the Western Alliance, an organization which has been reported by various sources to be a Communist front organization.

Through a confidential source it has been determined that Helen Scott is friendly with and frequently contacts Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Redmont. Bernard Redmont is a principal figure in this investigation. It has also been
Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that from the late spring of 1943, until about the spring of 1944, Dusko Popovic furnished him with information that was principally gossip he overheard in the Canadian and British Embassies. Gregory explained that this information could be characterized as the name of prominent British individuals who were coming to the United States, as well as matters pertaining to Canada's policy to fly as the war and similar matters were concerned.

Gregory also informed that he and Vido first met size in New York City. It will be recalled that Vido is identical with Jack Victor, a known Soviet espionage agent who died in November 1943. Gregory explained that at this time size was associated with the Canadian Film Board in Washington, D.C.

In the spring of 1944, Gregory explained that his Russian contact "Bill", a known Soviet espionage agent whose true identity has not yet been determined, gave orders to drop size. However, in the fall of 1944, Annette St. Croce, former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy who was also a Russian contact of Gregory, inquired as to the whereabouts of size and indicated that he should not be dropped. Gregory also stated that just prior to dropping size as an informant, he observed that size was suffering from nervous indigestion and was consulting a psychiatrist. Gregory stated that at the present time, as far as he knows, size is in Canada.

Background

Hasen Edward Slone was born in Montreal, Canada, July 20, 1906. He is a Canadian national and was notified to the State Department by the Government of Canada - National Film Board of Canada. He is presently residing in Ottawa, Canada. It is believed that he last entered the United States on March 24, 1943, at Houses Point, New York, as a government employee of the Canadian Government. He was listed as liaison officer with regard to film production and distribution activities of the Canadian Government, representing the National Film Board of Canada, which office he assumed on March 20, 1943.

The State Department has advised that the father of Hasen Edward Slone...
In Paul Rice, who is the President of the Northern Electric Company of Canada, also is married to Nancy Elizabeth Rice, who was born April 24, 1889, and is an American by birth.

A very reliable source has informed that...

This source further informed that...

Results of Investigation

Theen Howard Rice is presently residing in Ottawa, Canada, and to date no information has been received regarding his activities which is considered pertinent to this investigation.

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Connection with the Case

It has been determined during the investigation that Bowen Smith is extremely friendly with several of the principal subjects in this investigation, including Allan Rosenberg, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Harold Glasser, and Robert Miller. It has also been determined that Allan Rosenberg has indicated that Bowen Smith is the best man in the United States Government to place persons in Japan on behalf of the Army, and summer Marcus was referred to Bowen Smith by both Allan Rosenberg and Robert Miller.

Background

Bowen Smith has been associated with the Board of Economic Warfare, the Senate Small Business Committee under Senator Murray, and the Office of Emergency Management under Leasing Rosenwald. Smith also served as Assistant Chief of the Liberated Area Branch, Foreign Economic Administration, and has recently been transferred to become the Assistant to the Chief of the Research and Planning Division, United States Department of State. Bowen Smith is related to Clayton Smith and resides at 2912 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

A confidential source has stated that Mr. Bowen Smith was listed as a member of the Board of Directors of the Washington Clayton, Russian War Relief. It has not been determined whether this individual and Bowen Smith are identical.

Results of Investigation

A confidential source, deemed reliable, has revealed that on January 9, 1946, Summer Marcus, who is a close contact of Allan Rosenberg, a principal subject in this investigation, contacted Allan Rosenberg at which time Rosenberg told him that he thought Bowen Smith was probably the best person in the entire government to get any body to Japan in civilian clothes. It was indicated at this time that Summer Marcus was very desirous of getting out of the United States Army and into Japan in a civilian capacity.

A further confidential source has stated that on February 1, 1946, Bowen Smith was in contact with Erna Rosenberg, the wife of Allan Rosenberg. At that time, Bowen Smith was invited to dinner on the following Sunday with the Rosenbergs, and Bowen Smith asked Erna Rosenberg if she and her husband would attend the party on that evening. Smith stated that Helen Cahagan Doug...
would be the restaurateur at the party. This same confidential source has
indicated further that in regard to the dinner to be given by the Rosenberg,
Harold Glasser and his wife, prominent individuals connected with this inves-
tigation, as well as David Waib, a government employee who has been reported by
various sources to be closely associated with Communist members in the District
of Columbia and who is known to be a close associate of Bowen Smith, would
attend. It has also been ascertained through this source that on February 23,
1946, Bowen Smith held a party for the "Progressive Club," at which approxi-
imately fifty people were in attendance. This party was known as a "pay party."

One of the individuals in attendance at this party was Captain Pinkerton, who
was a very good friend of Bowen Smith and who, according to the informer,
admitted to Emily Scherman, the wife of Allan Rosenberg's law partner, that he
was a member of the Communist Party. According to this source, Pinkerton also
attended the National Party school. During this party, Pinkerton was also
reported to have become quite intoxicated and asked the Negro maid to serve him
the said refreshment. A confidential source has also revealed that on February 9,
1946, Bowen Smith also held a small party at his home and that Nathan Gregory
Silverman and his wife, Helen Silverman, principal subjects in this
investigation, were invited to attend and indicated that they would be there
at approximately 9:30 on that evening.

Through a confidential source, it has been determined that several
of the principal subjects in this investigation, including Allan Rosenberg and
Harold Glasser, have mentioned that Bowen Smith was recently transferred from
the foreign economic administration and is now assistant to the head of the
state department's new research and planning division on economic and security
policy.
Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that some time in 1943, Seloc stated that he had been supplied with certain material to which Tomney had access in the course of his duties with a short-wave unit in New York City. It will be recalled that Seloc was identical with Jacob Seloc, a known Soviet espionage agent who died in November, 1942. Seloc also told Gregory that the short-wave unit, mentioned above, was dismantled later in 1943, and thereafter Tomney was employed by "The Magazine" in New York. Gregory stated that in the late summer of 1943, Tomney went to Washington, D.C., at the suggestion of Seloc for the purpose of obtaining employment with the Office of Strategic Services. Gregory stated that in Washington Tomney took over the apartment formerly rented by Mary Price at 1333 I Street, N.W. It will be recalled that Mary Price is also a subject in this case.

Gregory contacted Tomney in Washington, D.C., and received from her information she had been able to acquire or make notations from during the course of her employment with the Office of Strategic Services. Later on, Tomney supplied Gregory with written material in the form of Office of Strategic Services reports and memoranda. Gregory stated that some of this material was labeled "secret" and some of it "confidential." Gregory explained that prior to Seloc's death in November, 1942, Tomney had given him information directly, and it was not until after his death that Tomney supplied the information to Gregory.

Gregory stated that early in 1944, Tomney's duties began to include some work in connection with a monitoring station on Long Island, and Tomney had access to digests prepared in connection with the monitoring activity with which she made available to Gregory. She was also able to supply a considerable quantity of data reflecting the activities of OSS personnel in virtually all sections and all countries of the world.

Gregory stated that it was the opinion of Tomney that she knew the true identity of Seloc; however, Tomney must have at least strongly suspected that the data being supplied by her eventually went to the Russians. Gregory explained this by stating that Tomney had had considerable experience in the 1930s working with the Spanish Communists and that at that time Tomney had mailed various material to Russia at the request of these Communists. Gregory also stated that in December, 1944, Tomney mentioned that she was financially embarrassed and thereafter arrangements were made to pay her $100.00 a month. Gregory advised that these arrangements were made through his Russian contact "Jack" whose true identity has not yet been determined.
Background

Helen D. Tomney is presently residing at 2036 1 Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., and is employed as an editorial analyst at the Reporting Board of the Office of Strategic Services, apparently now under the jurisdiction of the Department of State. She was first employed in this capacity on May 1, 1943.

She was born on June 18, 1918, at Muscoytie, New York. She has been previously married and divorced. She received an A.B. Degree from Carnegie Tech in 1930 and attended the summer session at Columbia University during July and August, 1932.

With reference to the short-wave unit mentioned by Gregory, it was ascertained that at one time, the exact date not known, Tomney was employed by Short-wave Research, Inc., 730 9th Avenue, New York, N.Y. which corporation is now liquidated. Prior to coming to Washington, D.C., she was also employed by the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign at 511 4th Avenue, New York City.

Results of Investigation

Investigation was instituted in November, 1943, but to date it has failed to indicate that Helen Tomney has had any contacts or associations with other persons mentioned by Informant Gregory.

As a result of a physical surveillance, it was ascertained that she went to New York City on December 22, 1943, for a visit over the holidays and returned to Washington, D.C., on December 28, 1943. She stayed at 150 West 92nd Street, New York City. An informant at this address, considered reliable, advised that Helen Tomney associates with "R o d e d" and has contributed to Red front organizations on many occasions. Another informant, believed reliable, advised that during the Spanish Civil War Tomney was very much interested in the Spanish Loyalist group and frequently visited its headquarters at 253 5th Avenue, New York City.
Some time during the latter part of 1942 or early 1943, Gregory learned that Eddie Belfrage was contacting Selcos and supplying to his certain information. Selcos indicated to Gregory that Belfrage was connected with British Intelligence in the United States and was operating out of a "cover" office in Rockefeller Center, New York City. It was also determined by Gregory that Belfrage was introduced to Selcos by either Earl Browder or V. G. Jerome.

Belfrage is known to have supplied Selcos on one occasion with a report apparently concerning from nadir plant which was a practice of espionage agents. This work dealt with the type of people who might be employed for this sort of work, the precautions which should be taken to avoid determining whether or not a person was being surveilled. (It is emphasized in this article is a contribution by some prominent burglars in England who apparently had submitted certain techniques of apparently invisible opening safes, doors, locks, and other protective devices.) Belfrage apparently had extracted this report from some British files since it was in the form of a carbon copy. He also contributed information regarding British policy as it concerned the Middle East and Russia and made certain contributions of bits of information which he apparently secured from his contact with high-ranking British officials in the United States. All of this information concerning Belfrage's activities was received by Gregory from Selcos.

When old Gregory met Belfrage up he and including when Selcos died, Gregory then contacted Selcos, or rather contacted Selcos, or rather contacted Selcos, and secured from him information which he had previously been supplying to Selcos. When "Bill" was advised there had been no previous introduction to Belfrage, he suggested that Gregory contact Earl Browder and through his locate Belfrage for contact. Gregory, in fact, had a conference with Browder and the latter indicated "He is out of the pocket now let him stay out.” Gregory then told "Bill" that Belfrage would not be located any further in the United States.

When Gregory was in contact with "Eddie" Belfrage's successor, he was requested that an attempt be made to locate Belfrage. Although "Jack" suggested another conference with Browder, Gregory did not comply with his suggestion and although pursued to do so on many occasions, he was not able to contact Belfrage.

After Gregory's activities had ceased in the spring of 1943, a casual contact occurred with V. G. Jerome, an individual prominent in the national organization of the Communist Party. Jerome inquired if Gregory was still interested in seeing Belfrage. Although Gregory was noncommittal, Jerome...
volunteered that Belfrage should be of interest inasmuch as he had returned to his employment with British Intelligence. This indicates that not only Browsler but persons had actual knowledge of the activities carried on for the benefit by Belfrage. Belfrage was known to the Russians as "Benjamin" and from all appearances, it was likely believed that he was not a member of the Jewish

...
While with British Security Coordination, Belfrage traveled to the United Kingdom in late May, 1943, returning to the United States on July 16, 1943, on official British Government business. In May of 1944, he again proceeded to the United Kingdom where he remained until his re-entry into this country on a nonquota immigration visa on October 26, 1945, and since that date has been residing with his wife at 840-2nd Avenue, New York.

Information available prior to the charges made by Gregory indicates the "New Masses," Communist Party line publication dated December 28, 1937, contained an article written by Belfrage entitled "Politics Catch Up with the Writer." On April 9, 1938, an article appeared in the "Daily Worker" under the title "Appeal for Lifting of Arms Embargo on Spanish Government: American Friends of Spanish Democracy Send Petition Signed by 92 Leading Clergymen, Journalists, and Union Leaders." The name of Cedric Belfrage appeared in the list of individuals signing this statement. According to "People's World," in a West Coast Communist newspaper dated December 13, 1938, a meeting was mentioned sponsored for the defense of democracy by the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League. The article revealed that Belfrage, an English author, was one of the speakers, and he told the audience the English Government no longer represented the people of Great Britain who had let slip away their freedom of speech, press, and radio. He warned "Democracy died before our eyes in England without our knowing until it was too late. The same thing is happening here."

Among the organizations and publications with which Belfrage has been associated the following are listed: "The Clipper," the official organ of the Hollywood Chapter of the League of American Writers; the North California Civil Rights Council and the Southern California Branch of the Federation for Constitutional Liberties; the League of American Writers; the National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners, also known as the National Committee for Peoples Rights; the North American Spanish Aid Committee; Russian War Relief; Screen Writers Guild; and Peoples Institute of Applied Religion. Without exception, there is voluminous material available that each and every one of these publications or organizations were subject to Communist control.

Results of Investigation

Information was received through a highly confidential source on January 3, 1946, that one Claude contacted Belfrage at his residence, stating that he had received a telegram from "Don" advising that the meeting with their mutual friend had been arranged for 2:00 PM the following day at 55 West 42nd Street, New York City. Belfrage indicated that he thought he could keep this appointment which was on the seventh floor of the building at this address. It was previously known that Earl Browder had established himself in Room 703 at 55 West 42nd Street, where he has buried himself with a new publication entitled "Distributor's Guide."
Holly Belfrage on another occasion is known to have discussed what appeared to be the meeting between Belfrage and Browder with an unknown man.

It is disclosed that meeting was the establishment of a new service. Holly Belfrage is subsequently identified as a Communist sympathizer and actively engaged in Communist activities in New York City, other Southern states for a considerable period. We know that she supplied Fischer with the details of the meeting between Earl Browder, Belfrage, and others in considerable detail without identifying her husband’s specific interest in being present at this meeting. Louis Fischer is an author and writer presently residing in New York City, a former Moscow press representative for various U.S. newspapers and publications, including "The Nation." He has written two books, "The Soviet in World..."
affairs and "My Recognize Russia." He resided abroad from 1918 to 1939, the latter period of which time was spent in Europe, although probably closely associated with the community. He has an ideological break with them following the Mexican Fugger trials in 1939 and 1940. Although Nysipare can be considered a hard line socialist, his fundamentally anti-fascist and anti-communist policies. From all indications, his political and daily

affairs are presently in the relationship of master and mistress without a formal agreement. His wife, Miriam D. Belfrage, is a naturalized American citizen in 1942. He is known to have previously harbored a notorious active German Communist. With his wife, Helen Belfrage, who resides in Santa Monica, California, he has associated with numerous Communist in the United States. During the war, he was employed by the Office of the Coordinator of Information in New York City. Belfrage has been living in New York City separate from his wife, presently in California, since the summer of 1944 and has participated in foremost American-Jewish activities which are held among the members of the American-Jewish community. Belfrage was a member of the National Committee for the Defense of Human Rights and a member of the American-Jewish Committee.

Belfrage was a member of the American-Jewish Committee, which is a non-profit organization that was formed to promote the interests of the Jewish community in the United States. The organization was founded in 1941 and has since worked on various issues related to civil rights, immigration, and anti-Semitism. Belfrage attended the organization's annual meeting in New York City during the summer of 1944, where he met with other members of the Committee.

During the meeting, Belfrage was approached by a group of people who were concerned about the activities of the American-Jewish Committee. The group was interested in the Committee's position on certain issues and wanted to discuss their views. Belfrage was willing to listen to the group and had a detailed discussion with them about their concerns. The discussion lasted for several hours and was productive in nature. Belfrage was happy to have the opportunity to discuss these issues and was glad to have met with the group. He promised to continue this discussion and work on these issues in the future.
On January 23, 1946, Belfrage was contacted by Lee Ebersman,
at which time a meeting was arranged on January 27, 1946, at 8 East 40th
Street. That time, New York City, William T. C. Edson of Coyne and Edson
was there. Mr. S. J. Ebersman currently is director of the American
Coalition for Freedom, with the offices at 10 East 40th Street, New York City, and maintained
a close personal relationship with Mr. Belfrage in the following
months.
AUBREY BROTHMAN, with alias

AUBREY BROS.

In approximately May of 1940, Galen introduced Gregory to Mr. Brothman, who at that time resided in Essex County, New York, and was employed in the Federal Public Works, New York City, as an engineer. After Gregory met Brothman, he indicated that he had some blueprints to be copied, and the copies delivered to Galen. All in all, Gregory and Brothman conversed for some time, and it was in the fall of 1940 that sometimes, after work, Gregory would go to Mr. Brothman's home and have his blueprints copied. It was during this period that some blueprints were actually delivered to Galen. Occasionally copies of the blueprints were delivered to Gregory, but however, in other instances, it was Galen who made copies of the blueprints and these copies were subsequently delivered to Galen; these copies would be returned to Brothman at a later time. Brothman apparently paid Gregory for the originals, and not for the return of the copies to him immediately.

Some time during these happenings, Gregory learned that these blueprints were of commercial bottles which were understood to be some type of commercial value. In the fall of 1940, Galen indicated to Gregory that he was interested in purchasing from him his dealings with Brothman and indicated that he was going to turn his over for handling to someone else. Gregory did not learn from Galen or anyone else that when Brothman was then directed.

Aubrey Brothman was born on Oct. 3, 1878, in New York City, and he attended and was an engineer. He was educated in the public elementary schools, Trinity High School, and Columbia University, specializing in architecture and chemical engineering. He is presently actively engaged in the consulting engineering firm of A. Brothman and Associates, with offices in New York, 50 Park Avenue, New York City, and chief engineer of this firm, which during the war was called the BCR Engineering for the Architectural Committee of the War Department. His work was one of which he was proud.

D. A. FLINN, edm
2/18/46

SECRET
Cesar J. Vago is known to be a member of the Communist Party in
Queens, New York City, and (or) Cesar Vago is a member of the Communist Party
in Brooklyn, New York. Both Vago and Collin are also partners in the firm of
E. Brothaun and Associates. Brothaun himself is known to have been a signer
of the Communist Party Manifesto Petition in New York City in 1943.

Results of Investigation

The further investigation identified Abraham Brothaun from a photograph
exhibited to her by the individual from whom blueprints were received and
delivered to the Attorney General of the New York State.

Investigation has determined that Brothaun over a period of one year
had handled the majority of the funds of employment with the exception of one
week in January 1946. He has been living at 100 East 10th Street, Brooklyn, New
York, as he has a well known Communist in the New York area. He is known to have
submitted to an official associate of the House of Engineering Company, Newark,
New Jersey, that he was developing relations in connection with his business for
the Chinese Government.

In January 16, 1946, it was determined from a highly confidential
source that William Broder, brother of Earl Broder, former National Chairman
of the Communist Party - USA, had been in contact with Brothaun’s office in an
attempt to interest them in his new pamphlet “Distributor’s Guide.”

On January 22, 1946, this same source advised that Millie, not otherwise
identified, conferred with Miriam Naskrode, Secretary to M. Brothaun, and asked
her if she were doing anything to better herself as a Communist Party member,
adding that she had received herself from the struggle. Continuing, Millie
indicated that Miriam had no means how much she did not have to worry about
her work, apparently referring to Brothaun. Millie also indicated to Miriam that
she should arrange her work so that she could go to the group and help put on
the biggest line and also to do something for her community to put people from
theLittleton and combat the Christian Frontiers. Miriam agreed with Millie,
and she promised that she would shortly be back in the field.

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Allegations of Gregory

Another individual whom Gregory knew in connection with the activities of Soviet espionage was Ray Klonz, who is married to Joseph Klonz, who was recently released from the United States Army. Ray Klonz was born in the United States of Polish-Jewish parentage and attended educational institutions elsewhere in the Midwest. The exact date that she came to New York City was not known by Gregory but she was employed for a considerable period in charge of a Department of the Civil Rights Committee, 160 Fifth Avenue, New York City. This organization is reportedly a Communist front organization. Ray Klonz is a dues paying member of the Communist Party and has been active in Communist circles for at least the past ten years. Her husband is not known by Gregory to be a Communist Party member.

Gregory became acquainted with Ray Klonz more or less as a result of a mutual agreement with "Jack" when the latter decided that Gregory was to be disassociated from the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. "Jack" indicated to Gregory that he was attempting to secure a suitable person for replacement and in February, 1945, informed Gregory of some of the background of the person selected. He named Ray Klonz as this individual whom he described as a good loyal Communist, adequately qualified for the position with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. Gregory was introduced to Ray Klonz by "Jack" when a discussion was had concerning the handling of the business of this corporation. Klonz was instructed by "Jack" to look to Gregory for guidance in grooming herself for this position.

For approximately one month discussions continued with respect to Klonz going with this corporation, the financial circumstances involved, and a plan to purchase stock certificates held in the corporation by Colonel John E. Reynolds and his wife with money supplied by "Jack." It was agreed that Gregory would remain with the corporation until Klonz had sufficiently familiarized herself with the workings of the firm. Klonz actually entered upon employment with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation some time in March, 1945, assuming the official position formerly held by Gregory.

The project concerning the transfer of stock to Klonz, however, was not so easily concluded. A conference was held in the home of Frederick V. Field, attended by Broder, Colonel Reynolds, Ray Klonz, and Gregory. On this occasion, Broder had a conversation with Reynolds concerning the transfer of stock, and it was the latter's reaction that if Broder felt he should dispose of his interest to Ray Klonz, that, of course, was acceptable to him. Conversations continued with a view to Ray Klonz acquiring the Reynolds' interest in the firm; however, no conclusion was reached up to May 5, 1945, when Gregory more or less became disassociated from the corporation.

D. A. FLINN: edm
2/12/46

SECRET
With respect to Russian contacts had by Kay Elson, Gregory knew an introduction to her that she had been seeing "Jack" Grier, though not an office as Gregory. "Jack" also mentioned to Gregory that Elson had formerly done some sort of courier work among members of the Communist Party underground. After "Jack's" disappearance from the scene in about May, 1945, Gregory learned that Elson had another Russian contact presumably a result of or influenced much on "Jack's" instigation. Gregory learned that Elson was the center of a Russian network and eventually, after December 1945, all Elson's resources were transferred to Colonel Reynolds. This pattern was to continue. Gregory participated in the formation of the new network. This network operated in New York. U.S. S. citizens participated in the network; some had been transferred to Colonel Reynolds' network. Approximately two weeks later, when Gregory saw Kay again, contact was made with Kay Elson at the office of the corporation. "Jack" suggested that various stocks be held by Gregory in the corporation be transferred to Kay Elson, but it was not mentioned that the stocks should be transferred to Colonel Reynolds. Gregory indicated that this was all right. Kay Elson said that she had been given $500 by a Russian contact for the purpose of acquiring some of the stock of Colonel Reynolds' network and that she understood the stock held by Gregory was to be transferred to Elson's account. During August 1945, Gregory was in New York to see Kay Elson again. The latter had been in the corporation's office and the situation had become more serious. The corporation's business interests were being extended and the prospective new arrangements not materializing. In September 1945, Gregory (as indicated to Gregory) told Kay Elson that he was interested in re-establishing Gregory on a full-time basis with the U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation. This request was made since Kay Elson had not been able to acquire any stock in the firm and was disliked by Reynolds. Gregory said, in fact, that he held a full-time basis and Kay Elson realized thatKay Elson had been transferred to the United States Army in the immediate future. Elson indicated that he had not been told of Russian contacts in her plans but was willing to hear it. Kay Elson initiated a new network without a system of contacts, but this did not alter her independence.
In May of 1945, when Jack was contemplating dropping out of the picture with Gregory, he indicated that further contact would be had with him in Washington. Jack then actually disappeared and these contacts did not develop. This fact was indicated to Elson by Gregory with the comment that negotiations had not been affected for some time. A few days later, after Elson had passed this information to his office, Elson directed Gregory in the details on how future meetings would be arranged. Elson had actually arranged for a secretary a meeting with Jack (Governor) in a hotel in New York, Washington, D.C., which actually transpired with Gregory. This meeting was in early June, 1945, and a subsequent meeting was arranged for Gregory in two months, also in Washington. At the subsequent meeting, no contact was made by Jack. However, Elson contacted Gregory individually at a later time and, after apologizing for failure to appear and suggesting that they meet in New York, arranged for a New York meeting. Gregory was advised of a meeting in New York arranged for by Elson in New York City which was necessary to occur in connection with a sum of $15,000 which a representative of the Communist Party headquarters in New York City was attempting to obtain. It was necessary that Gregory see the man prior to November 21, 1945, the date set for the next appointment. Consequently, Gregory contacted Elson and asked that arrangements be made for an earlier meeting. Elson did arrange this meeting for November 9, 1945, but Jack did not appear. The ultimate scheduled meeting for November 21, 1945, however, was compensated, and it was apparent that Jack was not of the appointment requested by Gregory since he apologized greatly for his failure to appear, insisting that he was on the West Coast at that time.

Rebecca R. Smith was first admitted to Hunter College, New York City, at irregular intervals thereafter, including continuous day sessions during 1940 to 1943. She attended this college, ultimately receiving her A.B. Degree on September 14, 1944.
For employment record in New York City during her years of residence there has not been developed in detail to date. With reference to information currently available concerning Miss prior to the change by Gregory, it is

Joseph Fink, the President of the Union, on January 26, 1947, in his capacity as a registrant under the Selective Service Act, was in New York City and confirmed that he had served in the United States Service in September 1943 to October 1945. He passed his medical examination on December 23, 1945. (See Fink's reference table at the end of this report).

Results of Investigation

On November 30, 1946, Miss had been with the Union for five years. Her association with the Union was ended on April 1, 1947. She had been employed as a secretary in the offices of the Union during this time. On November 30, 1946, she was given a notice that she was considering securing employment at some time which Gregory believed would be in violation of his association.

During the investigation it was established that June and Miss were married and living in an apartment at 30 East 12th Street, New York City. The apartment was owned by Mr. and Mrs. John E. Taylor, who are both associated with the Union. It is not known whether the apartment was rented or owned by June and Miss. They have been living there since November 1946.

Gregory, a former employee of the Union, has been employed in various capacities at the Union and in other capacities. He has been associated with the Union for five years and is currently employed as a secretary. Gregory later advised that a dinner was given that evening with employees of this corporation.
During the week of December 5, 1945, Elam obtained employment with the Office of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, New York City. 

It was discovered that Elam contacted Murray Laws and set a social engagement for the evening of December 5, 1945. The appointment was to be at the central office of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties at 9:00 p.m. on that date. 

Information was received that Elam was a member of the Nonagel and that she had been employed by the Federation since December 5, 1945. She was later identified as the wife of Murray Laws. 

In the course of these investigations, it was learned that Elam had been employed by the Federation since December 5, 1945. She was later identified as the wife of Murray Laws. 

Through highly confidential sources, it was learned that Elam had been employed by the Federation since December 5, 1945. She was later identified as the wife of Murray Laws. 

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On January 15, 1946, Elson was also in contact with Levi Dutto at the Office of the International Workers Order, the insurance organization active in foreign-language groups and dominated and controlled by the Communist Party. A social engagement was set.
On January 19, 1946, an individual known only as Zisco by Janko was in contact with Joseph Klaus. The letter inquired whether Yanks had been at the Lenin Memorial Meeting. They discussed the meeting and agreed that the speeches were dull. It was concluded that William J. Foster had presented his speech effectively but that Rose Dennis was ineffective. William J. Foster is the present National Chairman of the Communist Party - USA and Dennis is one of the National officers.

A physical surveillance on January 19, 1946, determined that Klaus on that date entered the premises occupied by Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein mentioned heretofore with whom she had an appointment at 4:00 P.M. She was unaccompanied by her husband; however, both she and her husband left this address approximately one hour later.

On January 20, 1946, Gregory informed that Kay Klaus had kept her appointment on that date for approximately one-half hour. Klaus had been the instigator of this appointment, and it was Gregory's opinion that she had a definite purpose in making the appointment. It was learned casually from Kay that she had visited a dentist recently for dental treatment, (Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein) and that her husband had also had some dental work done. Klaus went out of her way to impress upon Gregory that the purpose of her visit to Dr. Weinstein was actually for dental treatment. Gregory also discussed certain business proposals under consideration by the Harriman family with reference to clubs to be organized for carrying on business between the United States and the USSR, particularly as they affected the U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation. Klaus was particularly interested in this situation and volunteered the opinion that this was a good move. Gregory desired advice as to whether some "guidance" should not be secured and further that the matter should be "checked." Klaus readily agreed that such procedure was desirable. Immediately thereafter, Gregory remarked that he was due to have a meeting with his contact in a few days and this would be a good time to discuss the Harriman proposals. In connection with this statement, Gregory asked Klaus if she desired "to see anyone" to which Klaus replied in the negative and merely remarked that she was "still alive."}

Klaus in the course of the conversation indicated that she and her husband were getting along satisfactorily financially in spite of the fact that her husband was attending school full time. Gregory is of the opinion that this might have some significance inasmuch as during the few months of Klaus's employment in the U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation she was constantly drawing her salary checks several days in advance. Klaus at the conclusion of the conference invited Gregory to lunch on January 23, 1946. Gregory considered this very significant since this date was in close proximity to a date of a scheduled meeting with the Russian contact on January 21, 1946, by Gregory. This meeting with the Russian contact, however, was not consummated.
Michael Eidelman, with aliases
Michael Nicholas Dolman and "Dariel"

1940's training camp. The story of how Michael Eidelman became "Dariel" and "Marcou" is not clearly documented. However, it appears that he was involved in the Communist movement and possibly through his alias, "Dariel," he was in contact with communist agents. No specific information about the nature of his involvement or the details of his work can be found in the sources provided.

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He left the employ of the Office of War Information on December 15, 1946. He told the Investigating Committee of the Selective Service Board that he had resided in Warsaw, Poland, Paris, France, London, England, Prague, Czechoslovakia, Czehe and Boston. He claimed Polish citizenship, stating that he had last entered the Port of New York on May 1, 1939. He was educated in Koblenz, Germany, the Free City of Danzig, and Paris, France. In 1943 he was employed with the Columbia Broadcasting System, New York City.

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect that one of Andelman's witnesses was Mark M. Jalinisky, Vice President and General Manager of Salomon, Inc., Incorporated, of New York City, reportedly closely affiliated with the Soviet Government. Jalinisky in 1940 was in charge of the Financial Department of the Astor Theatre Corporation. Another of Andelman's witnesses was Arthur Pollock, a sponsor of the Harry Bridges Committee and a voluntary assistant of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, an alleged Communist front organization.

The experts have been unable to explain this activity when Germany was marching through various countries in Europe without substantial opposition, and several remainings permitting the conclusion that he was pro-German.

**Results of Investigation**

A physical surveillance of Andelman determined that he was in contact with Adam Kayssan, at which time there was an interchange of letters on November 3, 1949. Kayssan departed from New York City by air on November 3, 1949, on a route to Kansas City. He is a Polish citizen born in Warsaw, Poland, on March 6, 1897, and is travelling on a Polish passport issued in Lisbon, Portugal, on July 26, 1941. He lists his occupation as that of a cosmetic manufacturer, Montevideo, Uruguay, and representative of perfumery in France.

Nothing else of significance has been developed in the investigation of Andelman.
HILDRED PRICE
Also known as Mrs. Harold Gay

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory related that at the time Hildred Price went to Mexico in the summer of 1940, she introduced Gregory to her sister, Hildred Price, and subsequent to that time contacts were had between Hildred Price and Gregory to determine the whereabouts and other activities concerning Hildred Price. At that time, Hildred Price was employed by the Chinese Aid Council in New York City, and Jacob E. Solos, a Jewish agent informed Gregory that Hildred Price was probably in a position to turn over information which might prove to be of some value. He requested Gregory to solicit Hildred Price's assistance in this matter. According to Gregory, Hildred Price was informed on Solos' instructions that Karl Brouder was the person who desired the information which she could obtain. Gregory stated that he took the information which Hildred Price furnished was given to Brouder, but that eventually went to Jacob E. Solos. Gregory advised that the information Hildred Price obtained could be classified only as political information which she had garnered through her knowledge of Chinese activities in the United States, as well as information which she had obtained from her correspondence with such persons as Madame Sun Yat-sen and other individuals who were active in both China and the United States with the Chinese Aid Council. The last information received from Hildred Price, according to Gregory, was in November 1944.

Background

Hildred Price was born October 10, 1899, in Rockingham County.
Mildred Price was formerly a member of the faculty of the Commonwealth College at Harrodsburg, Kentucky. Mildred Price has been reported by reliable and confidential sources to openly teach Communism. This college was closed by Kentucky authorities.

Confidential sources have indicated that a Mildred Price has been listed as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, the National Federation for Constitutional Rights, and the Political and Labor Mail Fund, which organizations have been reported by various sources to be controlled by Communists. It has further been reported that the Chinese Aid Council, with which Mildred Price is presently affiliated, was originally operated as a division of the American League for Peace and Democracy, which organization has been reported by various sources to be a Communist front organization.

Through a confidential source, it has been determined that Mildred Price and her husband, Harold Gay, resided at 3 East 35th Street, New York City. Prior to moving to their present address and that during that time Mildred Price was reported to have been a communist in her talk and to have had in her possession a number of books and Communist pamphlets.

A very reliable and confidential source has advised that Mildred Price is reported to have done secret work for the Communist Party in the United States for the past ten years. She was alleged not only to be a Communist, but an atheist and to have acted as a professor in the teaching of these beliefs. Mildred Price was also reported by this source to have made at least ten trips between 1939 and 1942 to France, Russia, and the Scandinavian countries. It was further reported that Mildred Price was described as an international agent and had been seen on various occasions visiting a secret apartment maintained by the Communist Party in New York City.

A further reliable and confidential source has advised that Mildred Price was closely associated with Lawrence Fouda, head of the False Telegraph Agency, which agency was reported by that source to have been aiding the Communist movement and to have established two listening posts on the East
Coast of the United States.

A further confidential and highly reliable source has identified Harold D. Miller, the owner of the Communist Party between the United States and Russia. This source reported that Harold D. Miller associated himself in the United States with Mildred Price and two other individuals. It has further been indicated from this source that Captain Alfred J. Dauenhauer, a former American espionage agent and former captain in the United States Navy, was a contact of Mildred Price. According to a highly confidential source, Charles Bosch, a member of the Communist Party, has been reported to be a Soviet Agent, that a friend of his, Fred Bussel, had letters for his friend Harold D. Miller's. Harold D. Miller was advised by Douglas that these letters had been mailed to Mildred Price and could be found at her residence. Through a confidential source, the letters were discovered at the residence of Mildred Price and were believed to be connected with the comics of The Daily Worker and believed not to be associated with the comics of The New York Times.

Through a confidential and reliable source, it has further been determined that Philip D. Affo, subject of a recent investigation in which he was known to have received confidential government documents for unauthorized use, is a close associate of Mildred Price. In March, 1946, it is known that Mildred Price was in contact with Philip Daffo and in April, 1946, it has been ascertained that J. L. Hes of the Institute of Nuclear Physics in a conversation with Philip Daffo mention Mildred Price and indicated that a meeting between them would take place in the near future. On April 21, 1946, it was further ascertained through a confidential source that Philip Daffo and his wife were having dinner on the following evening and planned to have Mildred Price and other persons join them.

On April 24, 1946, Mildred Price and Philip Daffo had a conversation during which Price indicated that Harold Lee, the owner of This World, was also involved in the investigation relating to the unauthorized disclosure of government files. On June 4, 1946, a confidential source indicated that Philip Daffo informed Mildred Price that she should invite Mark Page and his wife to a meeting on Friday and that following the meeting the party would go out for dinner. It is noted that Mark Page was also involved in the unauthorized disclosure of government files in which Philip Daffo and John Service were implicated.

A confidential source has advised that the name of Mildred Price appeared on a list entitled, "Regular Members of the Communist Party" and that this list was in the possession of an individual who was a close contact of Philip Daffo.
Hildred Price is the sister of Mary Kobe Price, an individual who has been prominently mentioned during the course of this investigation and who is considered one of the principal subjects in the case.

Results of Investigation

On January 25, 1944, it was determined through a confidential source that Hildred Price was in contact with Julia Older, who is in charge of publications at the American Russian Institute. It was indicated that Julia Older's brother intended to go to China for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and she stated that he was anxious to be of service in some way. She also stated that she desired to get in touch with some one who could give him some contacts in China. Hildred Price furnished Julia Older with the name of Dr. Moses Ansbach, whom she identified as a liberal but with no political affiliation. She further gave Julia Older the address of Indian Ben Yeh-see in China and informed her that Dr. Ansbach might contact Yeh-see, the United Press man there. According to Hildred Price, she had been informed by some one in the office of War Information that "Yeh-see"

Throughout the course of this investigation, it has been noted that Hildred Price spent the majority of her time at her office as Executive Secretary of the Chinese Aid Council or at her home at 430 West 118th Street, New York City. Physical surveillances of Hildred Price have failed to reflect that she has had contact with any other individuals presently under investigation in connection with this case. It is indicated, however, that she is in touch with her sister, Mary Price, and that Mary Price spent the Christmas holidays in New York City.
Allegations of Gregory

Gregory has advised that Colonel John Hazard Reynolds has had numerous conversations with Gregory and through a close association with his Gregory determined that he is the son of an old Long Island, New York, family and that his father was a New York Supreme Court Judge. Reynolds came into a considerable inheritance upon the death of his Grandmother early in 1930. He did not complete college but as a young boy entered Wall Street and had numerous jobs in the financial district of New York. At a later date he became a member of the New York Stock Exchange. During the First World War he entered the Armed Services as a Private and at the termination of the war held the rank of Major. Subsequent to World War I, he married Grace Fleischman of a prominent New York family, whose father was the owner of the Fleischmann Yeast Corporation. Reynolds became associated with the Chase National Bank and in 1936 this bank sent him to Russia to make a report on the financial conditions in that country. Reynolds spent about two months in Russia, according to Gregory, and while there saw many prominent individuals while making his investigation into the financial affairs of the Russian Government. He appeared to have been greatly impressed by the people he met. Upon his return to New York he submitted a report which the Chase National Bank refused because it had no value to them. From that time on he lived the life of a retired gentleman and held no employment until early in January, 1941, when he became interested in the formation of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation.

Gregory indicated that Reynolds had stated that in regard to his political background, he had been a Socialist for the past twenty years and indicated that on one occasion in 1919 he spoke on the same platform somewhere in New Jersey with Scott Nearing. He also told Gregory that he knew Norman Thomas and John Reed, both of whom had been active in the Socialist Party movement in the United States. Gregory also determined through conversations with Reynolds that he had been an acquaintance of some long standing of Theodore Bover and had made numerous financial contributions to Theodore Bover's magazine, "Soviet Russia Today." He also knew and gave financial assistance to Herbert Goldfrank, who was associated with the "New Masses," a Soviet Party line publication. It was also determined that John Reynolds was a good friend of Leonel Harris, a prominent Communist Party functionary, and on several occasions Reynolds indicated that the Harris family and his own family had been one-time residents of Tuxedo Park, New York, and his acquaintance with Harris began in early boyhood.

According to Gregory, John Reynolds is not a dues-paying Communist Party member. However, he openly admitted that he is a "Marxist" and a Communist and further indicated that before his association with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, he gave substantial sums of money to various Communist Party
enterprises. After Reynolds became associated with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation he continued his friendship with Theodore Byrnes, Lee Harris, and Herbert Goldmark, but indicated to Gregory that he was no longer contributing any large sums of money to the enterprises with which these individuals were concerned. In his statement, however, that he gave small contributions and his purpose for doing so was to ingratiate himself with these individuals, feeling that their friendship would be of great assistance to him in the profitable operation of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation.

In the latter part of 1940, Jacob K. Geisel, a Soviet agent, was desirous of forming the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, and Geisel conferred with Earl Browder in an effort to find a suitable individual to act as a front for this corporation. According to Gregory, it was through Earl Browder or one of Browder's associates that John Reynolds was acquainted with this position. Gregory advised that in the latter part of 1940, at the time when the negotiations for the formation of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation were being conducted, Gregory met John Reynolds for the first time in the office of Jacob K. Geisel. Subsequent to this meeting, Gregory was informed that Reynolds would be the President of this new corporation.

Acting on the instructions of Jacob K. Geisel, Gregory in the early part of January, 1941, began to see Reynolds at his home on fairly frequent occasions and the reason for these meetings was to arrange for the formation of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, sending telegrams to Intourist, and other matters which were incident to the actual commencement of the corporation. This corporation actually started to do business on 212 Fifth Avenue, New York City, sometime in the early part of 1941, at which time Reynolds took a fairly active interest in its affairs. The money representing the capital for this corporation had been obtained from both Earl Browder and John Reynolds, Reynolds putting up $25,000 and Earl Browder, on behalf of the Communist Party, putting up $15,000. This $15,000, according to Gregory, was given to Reynolds by either Lee Harris or Earl Browder.

The legal transaction for the formation of the corporation was conducted by a reputable law firm in New York City who believed that they were working solely for John Reynolds and had no indication or knowledge that any part of the capital represented funds of the Communist Party or Earl Browder.

A short time after the corporation started business, Reynolds began to spend less and less time in the actual activities of the firm and at the time of the entrance of the United States in World War II, Reynolds attempted to join the Armed Forces. In December, 1942, he received a commission as a Major in the United States Army and remained away from New York for several months. He then spent a short time in New York City and was subsequently assigned to a special mission in some way connected with foreign funds in Washington, D.C. In September, 1945, he was elevated to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and on his return to New York City, became Executive Officer, Finance Office, United States Army, New York City.
A few months after the United States Service and Shipping Corporation announced operations, it came to Gregory's attention that Colonel Reynolds was operating the branch office of the venture using a safety deposit box at the First National Bank. At the time Colonel Reynolds was friendly with Mr. Gregory and either gave additional money to be placed in the safety deposit box or should desire a portion of the money already there returned to him. Gregory promptly complied with these requests. From that time until approximately the middle of 1945, the money would occasionally total $50,000 but further give additional money to be placed in the safety deposit box, or would not. Gregory would then return the money to its owner. In the independent record of the activity of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, the money was placed in the safety deposit box in the name of the bank, but was not evidenced by any letter or other evidence, including the names of the shareholders of the corporation.

In the summer of 1945, the money was withdrawn, all of it, and turned over to the bank according to law. Gregory presently believed that the money had been used to make a loan to a man over the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. The money was placed in a safety deposit box at the bank in 1945, and it was shared among the shareholders of the corporation. The deposits and withdrawals were, as far as Gregory could recall, from approximately $5,000 to approximately $10,000. Occasionally, when he was free, he would present that the money was already being made the rounds and it would appear there were not funds only the personal property of Mr. Gregory.

According to Gregory, Mr. Gregory had been instructed by President E. S. James, Second Secretary, American Embassy, Washington D.C., on the occasion of his initial meeting with Gregory, to make up his mind and sign the agreement with the corporation. At that time Gregory mentioned that Mr. Gregory would be sent to Moscow to sign the agreement with the corporation. Mr. Gregory was then asked if he understood and agreed to the difficulty of explaining to other parties that Mr. Gregory was not the person who was signing the agreement.

At that time, the signature of Mr. Gregory was also requested on the agreement with the corporation. Mr. Gregory then signed the agreement with the corporation on the assumption that the agreement was for the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. After the meeting, Mr. Gregory informed the corporation that he had been informed by Colonel Reynolds that the original investment of Mr. Gregory represented Russian funds.
According to Gregory, a misunderstanding arose between "AI" and Reynolds as to the destruction of code. As the result of the meeting, Gregory made several attempts to arrange a meeting in October and November, 1945. However, "AI" indicated that he had no desire to see Reynolds. At the beginning of the first meeting between "AI" and Reynolds, "AI" was introduced by a Pakistani name and Reynolds always referred to him as "Moe." According to Gregory, it appeared that Reynolds did not know the identity of "AI." In subsequent conversations, Reynolds indicated that he felt "AI" was a Soviet agent.

During the latter part of September, 1945, Gregory indicated that Reynolds should cease his activity with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. At that time Gregory estimated that Gregory had been mixed up with some underground Intelligence work. However, Gregory explained that subsequent to Selee's death in November, 1945, there had been no further activity and Gregory did not inform him of Gregory's continued operations along Intelligence lines. At that time Gregory also indicated to Reynolds that the Russians were interested in maintaining the United States Service and Shipping Corporation for a definite purpose and that he would probably become involved. At that time he indicated that he probably knew that "AI" was in fact a Soviet agent.

In connection with Theodore Rayner, John Reynolds informed Gregory that when "AI" failed to communicate with Reynolds, he had gone to see Rayner and informed him of his meeting with "AI" and the fact that "AI" had not kept his appointment as promised. Reynolds advised that Rayner had promised to obtain for Reynolds another Russian contact in the event "AI" did not subsequently see him.

A Russian contact and Soviet agent who has not been further identified, instructed Gregory that John Reynolds' stock in the United States Service and Shipping Corporation should definitely be assured and suggested that Gregory attempt to avert this through Karl Broder [Redacted], pointing out to the letter that he no longer had any Russian contact of value and that inasmuch as the firm was successful, depended mainly on someone in the firm having a good Russian contact, he was no longer of any value to us. Subsequently, Rayner instructed that Gregory see and bring Reynolds to 16 West 11th Street, New York City. It was then Gregory advised that specific contact was interested that he be the name of Frederick V. Fields, who was not present at the meeting. At this time Broder conveyed to Reynolds the information that he should release his stock and Reynolds stated that if Broder felt that he should dispose of his interest to Ray Elson, it would be acceptable to him. On May 6, 1945, Ray Elson was elected as Vice President of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and subsequent to that time Ray Elson attempted to procure five shares of the corporation which Gregory held and which had been given to Gregory as a gift by John Reynolds. Gregory, however, turned this stock over to John Reynolds, and Ray Elson mentioned that $500 had been given to him by her Russian contact for the purpose of acquiring some of Reynolds' stock.
On December 5, 1945, it was confidentially ascertained that Lums Harris and his associates had definitely decided to take over the United States Service.

Results of Investigation

On December 5, 1945, it was confidentially ascertained that Lums Harris and his associates had definitely decided to take over the United States Service.
and Shipping Corporation. Harris manifested great eagerness in having Lieutenant Colonel Reynolds remain in the firm, and a conference was scheduled for December 7 to attempt to convince Reynolds that he should definitively retain his interest and participation in the firm's business. According to this confidential source, Reynolds' presence in the corporation obviously would be regarded as very important because he was a "good friend" of a reputable law firm handling the corporation's affairs, and was generally well regarded in New York financial circles. This confidential source advised that Leo Harris, Theodore Mayer, as well as the Russians, would undoubtedly realize Reynolds' value to the company for these reasons.

Through a highly confidential source, it was determined that Theodore Mayer and Leo Harris had indicated their apparent intention to effect a closer working arrangement between the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and World Trust, Incorporated, and the latter organization would become the sole receiving agent. It was further indicated that Jim Reynolds would continue in the firm in the same capacity as in the past.
A highly confidential and reliable source advised on November 28, 1963, that Dr. Weinstein of New York City had contacted Dr. Joseph E. Gregg and instructed him to have her husband, Joseph E. Gregg, a subject in this case, come to New York on the following Tuesday. The same source advised that Dr. Gregg later informed her that he had been instructed and was also mentioned by Weinstein to Gregg during his stay. "I am going to the dentist," said he.

A reliable source advised that a telegram was sent to Joseph Gregg at 6022 Pines Branch Road, New Orleans, La., which read as follows:

"Dr. Gregg, will you please call this morning at 9, 10 a.m., for another appointment."

It was signed A. H. Weinstein.

November 30, 1963, a physical surveillance revealed that Dr. Joseph Gregg and Peter Rhodes, both subjects in this case, left Washington, D.C., at 1:00 P.M. via the Pennsylvania Railroad. This train arrived at New York City at 11:30 P.M., and both Gregg and Rhodes went to 30 East 53rd Street, New York City.

The source of source where they spent the night.

On December 7, 1963, the physical surveillance revealed that about 10:00 P.M., Gregg entered the office of Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, 30 East 53rd Street, New York City. At noon on the same day, Rhodes entered the same office building. At 3:00 P.M., both Rhodes and Gregg left this building and had lunch. In approximately one hour Gregg returned to the building and had dinner. In approximately one hour Gregg returned to the building and did not leave again until 7:35 P.M., on the evening of December 7, 1963.

Background:

Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein is a dentist whose offices are at 30 East 53rd Street, New York, New York. He is associated professionally with his brother Morris Weinstein. However, it is understood that the present time Morris is not practicing dentistry. Dr. Abraham Weinstein is a native born United States citizen of Jewish descent. He is about 55 years of age and was born in New York State. In 1920 he graduated from New York University and practiced dentistry until 1950 at 30 East 53rd Street, New York, New York. From 1950 to 1953 his offices were located at 27 East 57th Street, New York City and from 1953 until June 1960 at 30 East 56th Street. From that time to the present date he has been located at 30 East 51st Street, New York City. He is specialized in practicing dentistry for men and women of all ages and sex, and his type of dentistry was shown in the rebuilding of the mouth to show the characteristics of the individual patient.
A reliable informant advised that the Steinsteins have their office space on the sixth floor of the building located at 20 East 53rd Street and an unusual feature of their occupancy is the fact that they have declined to use the switchboard which is maintained at that address for the convenience of the occupants. This informant advised that the Steinsteins maintain their own private telephone system.

Abraham Benedict Steinstein is registered for Selective Service at Local Board 5-2 in New York City. His Selective Service questionnaire dated July 21, 1940, discloses that he had chronic peptic ulcers. This questionnaire also states that he was married in Los Angeles, California, in October, 1939. Informants advised, however, that the Steinsteins have assets of over $32,000.00 listed with the Barn Exchange Bank of New York City and that after deducting liabilities the net worth of their firm is alleged to be about $25,000.00. In addition to this, they have a home at Spring Valley, New York, valued at $16,000.00 subject to a $1,400.00 mortgage.

Reliable informants have stated that in the past Mr. Abraham Benedict Steinstein has been associated with Carl Huter who is an active Communist on the West Coast and with John Williamson who was at one time a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party.

Informant Gregory advised that Jacob M. Golo, a known Soviet espionage agent who died in November, 1943, stated to Gregory that he turned over certain materials to another Russian contact. Gregory stated that he believes this contact was Gall Oakhaim. It will be recalled that Gall Oakhaim was the head of the Soviet espionage organization in the United States from 1934 until his arrest in 1941 at which time he was sent back to Russia. Gregory stated that after this occurred it was necessary for Golo to obtain a new contact and Gregory later learned that this new contact was known as "Charlie." Gregory stated that he did not know the true identity of "Charlie" but understood that he was a dentist and that he had had a gall bladder operation. From other information furnished by Gregory, it appears possible that Mr. Abraham Benedict Steinstein may be identical with "Charlie" who was the Russian contact of Golo.
office in Washington, D. C., and arrangements were made for her to visit Bexaux in Washington, D. C., the next day. At this time Anna Strong was to be introduced to some people connected with the CIA. This source further advised that Strong indicated that she was shortly going to proceed to the West Coast, and from there she was going to China and then back to Russia.

A source known to be reliable advised that during the past several months Dr. Abraham Weinstein has corresponded frequently with Joseph S. Gregg who is also a subject in this case.

A highly confidential and reliable source has advised that during the past several months Dr. Weinstein has been in contact with several individuals who are suspected of being Soviet agents and who have Communist backgrounds. However, none of these individuals are subjects in this case.
Allegations of Gregory

Gregory has identified Al, Gregory's Russian contact, as Anatoli Borisovich Gromov, First Secretary, Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C.

Gregory had previously been informed that two contacts would be available for the transmission of information, one a Russian with authority sufficient to decide matters of policy and with whom Gregory could confer, and the other an American who would be in effect a courier. It was plainly indicated to "Jack", an individual who has not as yet been identified, that Gregory felt of enough importance to meet any requirements and insisted on meeting a highly placed Russian. Gregory advised that subsequently "Jack" stated that he had made arrangements for Gregory to meet his highly placed Russian contact and it was indicated that this individual had not at that time arrived in the United States, but that soon after his arrival arrangements would be made for them to meet. "Jack" informed Gregory that after Gregory had met the Russian contact, this Russian would unquestionably tell Gregory to take up all subsequent matters with "Jack" as this Russian individual would be an extremely busy man and might not always be readily available.

Gregory advised that sometime in November, 1944, final arrangements were made for Gregory and an individual known as Al to meet at the Georgetown Pharmacy located on Wisconsin Avenue in Washington, D.C. During the initial conversation with Al, Gregory was informed that Al would probably see Gregory from time to time but that it was very difficult for Al to leave Washington and if it would be agreeable, Gregory was to take up matters of policy and other questions directly with "Jack". Al indicated, however, that he was in fact the superior of "Jack". Gregory continued to see Al at intervals thereafter.

According to Gregory, Al from the beginning knew Gregory's identity and stated that in Moscow in 1942 he had become aware of the fact that Gregory was working with Jacob Golos in the United States and further, that he had come to know Gregory's work so well that he felt he had known Gregory for a long time.

At the first meeting with Al at the Georgetown Pharmacy, Gregory and Al then had dinner at Haydu's Restaurant at which time they talked concerning the business of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. Al, according to Gregory, stated that their meetings must be cautious and that he must especially avoid the vicinity of the Government buildings on Pennsylvania and Constitution Avenues, as well as the Northwest Section of Washington, D.C. and the surrounding area.
D. C., as he stated that he was very well known in those vicinities and he did not wish to be seen there. Al further pointed out that he was acquainted with a number of Government officials, as well as Russians, and was taking this precaution for Gregory's sake. Arrangements were also made during the conversation whereby Gregory, in the event Gregory were questioned as to Gregory's or Al's identity, was to give a fictitious story which indicated they were only casual friends. Al stated that Gregory was to inform anyone who might question that Al was a Czechoslovakian businessman who was working in Washington, D. C. Gregory indicated that at the first meeting Al was extremely cautious and made numerous efforts to determine if he were being followed. Arrangements were also made between Al and Gregory whereby on subsequent meetings, if Gregory was suspicious of being followed, a prearranged signal should be given in order that Al might pass on unrecognized.

Gregory advised that in the latter part of November, 1944, "Jack" made arrangements for Gregory to meet Al in New York City at the Edison Hotel on Broadway. At that time Al informed Gregory that it was a memorable day since he had just received word from Moscow that on November 7, 1944, the Supreme President of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had awarded Gregory the Order of the Red Star for distinguished service. Gregory inquired as to whether Jack Colos had ever received such an award and was informed by Al that he had not and that as a matter of fact, Gregory was a more valuable subject to the Russians than Colos had been. Al stated that this award was partially for services performed and partially for services to be performed in the future. Al informed Gregory that this Order of the Red Star was a distinctive honor and that many other benefits accrued to the person upon whom this honor had been bestowed. These benefits included a monthly salary to accrue in Russia, preferential living quarters in Moscow, free vacations with all expenses paid, free streetcar transportation, etc. Al further cautioned that Gregory should tell no one about receiving this award, with the exception of Earl Brewer.

Gregory further advised that about one week before Christmas in 1945, in accordance with instructions received from "Jack", Gregory met Al outside of the Post and Company Department Store on Connecticut Avenue in Washington, D. C. At that time Al appeared very perturbed and insisted that Gregory make arrangements to turn over all of Gregory's Washington contacts. Al also stated that the FBI had been prodding around, that Helen Yenney had shared a taxi with an individual who later turned out to be with Military Intelligence, and that J. Julius Joseph had been associating with a man who turned out to be a Government agent. Al also at that time stated that he had received an inside tip that the FBI was inquiring into the affairs of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and that it would be readily discovered that the corporation had been losing money for the past few years. He further stated that the FBI might some to believe that the concern was not strictly legitimate but rather a front for Russian activities. He also instructed that Gregory secure new living quarters inasmuch as Gregory's contacts
Knew Gregory's residence telephone number and he stated that that situation was undesirable. During this same meeting, according to Gregory, Al showed Gregory the Red Star Medal which had been awarded. He also exhibited a small book which on the inside cover contained Gregory's name in the Russian language, together with the date the Order of the Red Star had been awarded. Both the medal and the book were retained by Al.

On approximately June 8 or June 9, 1945, Gregory again met Al in a small motion picture theater in Washington, D.C., the arrangements for this meeting having been previously made through Ray Elson. On this occasion Al informed Gregory that Al was desirous of having Gregory out of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation to take a vacation, probably in Mexico or Canada. Al impressed upon Gregory that Gregory's position was extremely dangerous and that it might be a good idea if Gregory were able to get to Canada or Mexico to be smuggled out of either of those countries to Moscow, Russia. Al indicated that if Gregory were able to get to Mexico or Canada, the Russians could handle the passport and visa problem in those countries.

Gregory advised that in April of 1945, Gregory had met Peter Heller in Brooklyn, New York, who had indicated to Gregory that he, Heller, was an investigator, but Gregory had not been able to determine whether he was connected with the United States Government or was in some way connected with the Russians. Gregory had previously indicated to "Jack" the information concerning Heller and at the meeting in June, 1945, Al brought up the matter of Gregory's acquaintance with Heller, which information he had apparently received from "Jack." At this same time Al indicated that he thought Heller might be an FBI agent and instructed Gregory to cease any further activity with him and to definitely break away from him. Arrangements were also made by Al and Gregory to meet in approximately ten days in Washington, D.C.

At this subsequent meeting Al indicated to Gregory that it might be well for Gregory to go to Moscow and there receive special training after which Gregory would be sent to Latin America or Canada, or might possibly return to the United States under a fictitious name. Also on this occasion Al informed Gregory that Gregory could have a vacation not to exceed two months and that after that time Gregory would be given an assignment of some nature. Arrangements were made for a subsequent meeting in Washington, D.C., on August 8, 1945.

Gregory experienced considerable difficulty in arranging for this subsequent meeting and the final arrangements were made through Ray Elson, the meeting to take place at Alexander's on Sixth Avenue, New York City. At the appointed place and date Al appeared and matters pertaining to the business of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation were discussed. Also discussed was the position of Colonel John Hazard Reynolds with the corporation, as well as that of Ray Elson. According to Gregory, Al repeatedly
Requested that Gregory terminate Gregory's connection with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. Again on this occasion Al brought up the matter of Peter Rhodes and urged Gregory not to see Rhodes any further. Al also advised Gregory that in view of the fact that the plans of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation had not as yet been settled, Gregory should take another month's vacation and it was arranged that they should meet again at Alexander's on a specified date in the third week of September, 1945.

During the third week of September, 1945, Al and Gregory met as prearranged. During that conversation Gregory informed Al that Gregory had resumed employment at the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and Al then brought up the matter of establishing Gregory in some small business such as a hat shop, dress shop, or perhaps a travel agency, in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D.C., or on the West Coast. It was Al's plan that Gregory should devote all of Gregory's time and energy to the operation of such a business for approximately six months after which time Gregory would be given some important governmental official to contact, or perhaps be given four or five persons with whom Gregory was to operate in the same way as formerly. Gregory informed Al that Gregory was not interested in such a proposal. Al then inquired if Gregory would like to teach in a Russian school in Washington, which proposal Gregory also rejected. Gregory then informed Al that Colonel John Hazard Reynolds was very desirous of conferring with Al and Al stated that he would not contact Colonel Reynolds. Arrangements were made at this meeting for Al and Gregory to meet approximately one month later.

At 6:00 P.M. on October 17, 1945, Gregory again met Al at Richford's Restaurant, 23rd Street and 6th Avenue, New York City. This meeting had been arranged by Gregory through Ray Nelson. During the conversation at this time Al talked at great length about intelligence work getting into one's blood and that if one divorces himself from such work after having been engaged in it for some time, life becomes dull and uninteresting. Al also inquired as to whether Gregory had seen "Bill". He also attempted to determine the whereabouts of Peter Rhodes through Mrs. Rhodes and to make a definite date for a contact which Al would arrange. Al also inquired to the desire of Gregory to return to the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and indicated that because of Gregory's past activities he would arrange to have immediate concessions allocated to that corporation. At the conclusion of this meeting Al gave Gregory an envelope which contained $2000 in bills of $20 denomination and stated that this money was "with no strings attached." He also stated that this money would serve Gregory in good stead in the event anything happened to the business or in the event Gregory became involved in financial difficulties. Al requested that Gregory execute a receipt and this receipt was executed by Gregory on a piece of the envelope in which the money was contained. Also, according to Gregory, on the occasion of this meeting Al stated that he would see Gregory at 1:00 P.M. on November 21, 1945, at Richford's Restaurant, 23rd Street and 6th Avenue, New York City. He also stated that in the event he desired to get in touch with Gregory prior to that date, he would telephone.
the office of the Service and Shipping Corporation and ask for Gregory, stating that he was Mr. Allenburg and that he desired to send a package to Sweden. Gregory was telephoned at his residence and informed of the visit. The next day, May 5, 1945, Ray E. Elen informed Gregory that it was very important that Gregory and Al should meet at the first opportunity. Accordingly, on November 5, 1945, Ray E. Elen informed Gregory that arrangements had been made for Gregory to meet Al on the following Friday, November 9, 1945, at which time Gregory was to meet him at 10:00 P.M., at Saffani's Restaurant, 56th Street and 5th Avenue, New York City. This appointment was not kept by Al. However, as previously mentioned, Gregory had an appointment to meet Al on November 9, 1945, at Flickr's Restaurant and at that date, at 11:00 P.M. Al met Gregory and apologized for having been unavoidably detained and unable to keep the Saffani's appointment. Al stated that he had been in the West Coast, that it was impossible for anyone to contact him, so that even had they been able to contact him, he would have been unable to get there in time. During this meeting Al appeared to have no specific reason for seeing Gregory and talked about a variety of topics, including Gregory's future and the problems still to be solved with reference to the affairs of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. Gregory indicated to Al that Gregory was somewhat bored with the nature of the work Gregory was performing with the company and Al replied that that was apparently what Gregory had wanted and that Gregory had no one to blame for the predicament other than Gregory. During the same discussion, Al and Gregory spoke rather seriously concerning the international situation and it was recalled by Gregory that Al remarked that there might be a war. Upon being asked with whom, Al replied, "The damned Russians!" Gregory during the same discussion asked Al if he did not agree that it might be wise for Gregory to rejoin the Communist Party. Al stated that he definitely would not consider such a step and that Gregory's present situation was only temporary. Arrangements were made at that time for a subsequent meeting on January 22, 1946. It was also determined by Gregory that any future contact with Al should be arranged through Ray E. Elen.

Background

Anatoli Borisovich Gromov was born on November 29, 1907, in Moscow, Russia. He had previously been assigned by the Russian Government in London, England, until January 27, 1944, at which time he departed indicating that he was returning to Moscow on duty as a diplomatic courier. The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect that Gromov and his wife made one prior entry into the United States at San Francisco, California, on
November 11, 1945, at which time he was a diplomatic official attached to the Department of Foreign Affairs, Moscow, Russia. On September 15, 1944, Gromov and his wife entered the United States. No prior information had been received from any source indicating that Gromov was en route to the United States, nor was there any information to indicate that he was scheduled to be First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy. Subsequently, however, Gromov established residence in Washington, D.C., and became First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, residing at 1120 Cordell Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 

Results of Investigation

Gregory identified a photograph of Anatoli Borisovich Gromov, First Secretary of the Embassy of the USSR, as being the individual known to Gregory as Al.

A physical surveillance on November 12, 1945, revealed that Gromov, alias Al, met Gregory on the southeast corner of 23rd Street and 5th Avenue, New York City, and that they remained together until 5:15 P.M. The discussion which took place during this meeting is set out under the allegations of Gregory above. At the occasion of this meeting, Gromov, alias Al, advised Gregory that he would not be able to see Gregory again until January 11, 1946, and it was arranged that they would meet at the same hour and at the same place. Al stated that it would be necessary for him to spend considerable time on the West Coast in the near future. On the same date Al was observed to be driven to Laguardia Field, New York City, in a Russian Consulate automobile and returned to Washington, D.C. by plane.

During the course of the investigation, Gromov, alias Al, is known through confidential sources of information considered reliable to have been in frequent contact with various governmental agencies of the United States and foreign governments. During his tenure of office in the Russian Embassy in Washington, D.C., Al is known to have made many contacts with highly placed government officials. However, the connection of these contacts with the present investigation has not been established.

Through a confidential source of information considered reliable, it has been ascertained that [Gromov was in frequent contact with Langshin Harris]
while the latter was an Administrative Assistant to the President, who is also a principal figure in this investigation. Also, it has been ascertained through this same source that Grosz has been in contact with John Abt and his wife, Jessica Smith, editor of "Soviet Russia Today". It is noted that John Abt was identified by Whittaker Chambers as being associated with the Government underground group in Washington, D.C. This same source has also disclosed that on several occasions Grosz contacted Leon Pressman, General Counsel, CIO, and on August 9, 1943, they had lunch together. Whittaker Chambers also identified Leon Pressman as being a member of the Government underground group in Washington, D.C.

It has also been ascertained through a highly confidential source considered reliable that

Considerable information has been developed concerning

However, the complete results of this investigation are not being set out herein inasmuch as it has not been definitely established as pertinent to the instant investigation.
Connection with the Case

During the course of the investigation it has been determined through confidential sources

Results of Investigation

It has been ascertained that while in

Through a

Through the confidential sources it has been

Ascertained that during the course of the investigation
Through confidential sources it has been ascertained that

Phillip G. Kemeny left the United States in December, 1945, for Japan
on a nine months' assignment as a Research Specialist, under War Department
supervision. His wife was reported to be in Europe at that time on the staff of
the Allied Reparations Commission.
Olga Borisovna Pravdina
with alias Margaret

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory recalled that a Russian woman known only as Margaret had been introduced to Gregory by John, a Soviet agent who has not been identified. Gregory recalled that five or six contacts had been made with Margaret over a four-month period, late in 1941 or early in 1942, but that during this time no material had ever been delivered by Gregory to Margaret. In October, 1943, Jacob L. Golev, a known Soviet Agent to whom Gregory reported, instructed Gregory to meet Margaret and that Margaret would introduce Gregory to a new person to receive the Silvermaster group material. Subsequently, Gregory was then introduced by Margaret to an individual known as Catherine, who has not at this time been identified.

Background

Olga Pravdina was born October 5, 1916, at Rostov, USSR, and arrived in the United States at Seattle, Washington, on October 19, 1941, with her husband, Vladimir Sergeevich Pravdina. They presently reside at 125 Riverside Drive, New York City, and Vladimir Pravdina is employed by Tass, the Soviet news agency in New York City.

Results of Investigation

Gregory has made a positive identification of Olga Pravdina as being the same individual who was one of Gregory's contacts during late 1941 and early 1942 and who was known to Jacob L. Golev, a Soviet agent.

It has been ascertained that Olga Pravdina formerly worked for the Amory Trading Corporation but at the present time is unemployed and preparing for a trip with her husband and family to Russia.

Through a confidential source it is known that

Through a confidential source it has been ascertained that Olga
Praudina, her husband and family were scheduled to leave the United States during the latter part of January, 1946, for a trip to Russia. However, this trip was postponed, and it was indicated that the trip would not be made until March or April.
Office of the Secretary of Information
Office of Safety
Office ofopping
Office of National Security
Office of Public Intelligence
Office of Strategic Services
Office of Strategic Services (OSS)
Office of the U.S. Chief of Staff for the Prosecution of Axis Criminals
Office of War Information
Older, Julius
Oriel College
O’Crowley, Constantia (aka)
O’Sullivan, G. C.
Overseas News Agency
Brigadier General Harry Hawkins Vaughan
Military Aide to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear General Vaughan:

Attached is a memorandum concerning Soviet espionage activities directed against the United States Government in which employees of the United States Government have been utilized by the Soviets.

This memorandum brings the activities of the individuals involved up to the second week of February, 1946.

I thought the President and you would be interested in the attached memorandum.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Attachment

SUMMARY Dated 10-21-46 Furnished White House 65-56902-573
February 25, 1946

Dear Mr. Clark:

Attached is a memorandum concerning Soviet espionage activities directed against the United States Government in which employees of the United States Government have been utilized by the Soviet agents. This memorandum brings the activities of the individuals involved up to the second week of February, 1946.

I thought you would be interested in the attached memorandum.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Attachment
February 25, 1946

Honorable James F. Byrnes
Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Attached is a memorandum concerning Soviet espionage activities directed against the United States Government in which employees of the United States government have been utilized by the Soviets.

This memorandum brings the activities of the individuals involved up to the second week of February, 1946.

I thought you would be interested in the attached memorandum.

Sincerely yours,

Attachment

[Signature]

[Covered by Classification]

[Date: 4-20-45]
Office of Naval Intelligence

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

[Text partially obscured and difficult to read]

[Handwritten note: "Mar. 27 1946"]
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**APPENDIX I**

**COPY AND INDEX OF SIGNED STATEMENT**

DATED NOVEMBER 30, 1945 OF
ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY
RE: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS
E. SILVERMASTER, NATHAN GREGORY
Masters, NATHAN MASTERS, SERGE
KOMOV; ET AL.
ESPIONAGE - R

The purpose of this memorandum is to show the results of in-
vestigation made to date on the basis of a signed statement dated
November 30, 1945, executed by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, who, for a
period of several years, acted as a courier for the Soviet espionage
system in the United States. All investigation has been directed toward
establishing the truth or falsity of this statement.

ORIGIN OF CASE AND SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATION

On the evening of November 7, 1945, Elizabeth Terrill Bentley
called at the New York Office of this Bureau and made disclosures regarding
her activities for a branch of the Soviet espionage system in the United
States. Her membership in the Communist Party dates back to March of 1935,
when she became a regular member of Unit Number 1, Harlem Section, Communist
Party-USA. Her reasons for dissidence at this time are somewhat nebulous
but appear to center in the fact that in her operations for the Soviet
espionage system she was originally responsible to Earl Browder, former
National Chairman of the Communist Party, and later her contacts were taken
over by Russians so that neither she nor Browder had any further relation-
ships with them. Secondly, she was being threatened by William Weiner and
Lement U. Harris, prominent national figures in the Communist Party, who
were demanding from her $15,000 originally invested by the Communist Party
through the good offices of Earl Browder in the company being operated by
Colonel John H. Reynolds and Bentley, namely, the United States Service and
Shipping Corporation, a cover firm for Soviet activity outwardly engaged in
sending food packages to Europe. Thirdly, she is ostensibly afraid of the
Soviet representatives with whom she is presently dealing and whose true
identities she professes not to know. Fourthly, Bentley, prior to her turn-
about, had been associating and possibly had an emotional interest in an in-
dividual by the name of Peter F. Heller. Heller, through investigation, was
determined to be an individual of no political significance who has no con-
nection with this case. However, his disinterest apparently left the impression
with Bentley that he was in some way associated with an intelligence organiza-
tion which probably influenced her in some small way to attempt an anticipa-
tion of trouble through him.

Following the appearance of Bentley at the New York Office of this
Bureau, she was interviewed in great detail, executing a signed statement
of 112 pages on November 30, 1945. In brief this statement set forth her
personal background and relations with all persons who, in her opinion, were either directly or indirectly associated with the Soviet intelligence unit with which she was in contact.

Bentley's first definite contact was arranged by F. Brown of the Communist Party headquarters, New York City, on or about October 15, 1938. Brown, in a public cafeteria, introduced Bentley to an individual known only as "Tim" or "Timmy". She began contacting this person regularly and supplying him information which she at that time was securing during the course of her employment with the Italian Library of Information, New York City, an instrument of the propaganda ministry of the then Fascist Italian Government. The identity of "Tim" was later revealed to Bentley as Jacob M. Golos, Secretary of World Tourists, Incorporated, a New York corporation chartered June 10, 1927. It will be recalled that Jacob M. Golos, whose real name was Jacob Rasin, pleaded guilty to an indictment along with World Tourists, Incorporated, charging failure to register as agents of the Soviet Government in March, 1940. He received a fine of $500.00 and a jail sentence of four months to one year which was later changed to probation. Bentley, after her original contact with Golos, did not long remain with the Italian Library of Information, and up to the present time has only been employed for short periods on full time employment.

After what appears to have been an initial probationary period, Golos began to use Bentley as a courier for the collection of information from various individuals in Washington, D. C., and New York City. The majority of these persons were employed in the United States Government. She was definitely aware of the connection of Golos with Soviet intelligence, namely, the NKVD rather than the Red Army Intelligence since about the end of 1940.

During the summer of 1941, Golos began to use Bentley regularly as a courier to collect information from various individuals in Washington, D. C. The first group with which she came in contact was ostensibly headed by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, formerly an employee of the Department of Agriculture and now Chief of the Division of Economic Analysis of the War Assets Board, Washington, D. C. Silvermaster and his wife, Helen, were in turn in contact with many other individuals in the Government from whom they secured material and made it available to Bentley for transmittal to Golos. This material was given to her in the form of written reports, actual documents, exposed but undeveloped film and verbally requiring her recording it in shorthand which she later transcribed.

The second group with which Bentley came in contact was headed by Victor Perlo who was formerly employed with the War Production Board and later by the Foreign Economic Administration. She met Perlo with others at the apartment of John Abt in New York City. As in the previous group, she acted as a courier for the collection of information of interest to the Soviets which she delivered to Golos. She continued in this activity for
Golos until the time of his death on November 27, 1943. At this time she was placed in contact with an individual known to her only as "Bill" who investigation has not identified to date.

From November, 1943, until September, 1944, "Bill" was the recipient of all information collected by Bentley. In October, 1944, she was turned over to an individual known to her only as "Jack" with whom she worked until December, 1944, when all of her contacts were taken from her. "Jack" may be identical with Claymer Schluter who was not mentioned by Bentley and who entered this case following contact with Peter C. Rhodes on December 6, at which time an exchange of papers was made. Schluter and Rhodes will be dealt with more completely hereinafter.

It was through "Jack" that Bentley met "Al" whose real name she never learned but who was identified following a physical surveillance of Bentley on November 21, 1945, as Anatole Borisovich Gromov, First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C. It will be recalled that Gromov was suspected by this Bureau to be the successor to Vassili Zubilin, reported head of the NKVD in North America who returned to Moscow in the late summer of 1944, following the inspection of espionage facilities of North America conducted by representatives of the NKVD and the Red Army Intelligence. Gromov departed from the United States for Moscow on December 7, 1945, and it appears, as will be seen hereinafter, that his position has been assumed by Fedor Alexeevich Garanin, an official of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., who formerly served in the Russian Legation in Habana, Cuba, as Second Secretary. It appears that he holds the same position in Washington, D. C.

Bentley is unable to state specifically in any instance to whom Golos, "Bill", "Jack" or "Al" delivered the material which she collected for them. She does state, however, that Golos, during the period of her association with him, selected those items of a political, economic or social intelligence character and made them available to Earl Browder, then National Chairman of the Communist Party. Browder in no instance kept this information for delivery to a third person since he did not wish to become compromised in the collection of information of this type. He, however, was cognizant of her activities for Golos, and it is her opinion that Golos violated his directives in making this information available to Browder. Bentley tentatively identifies one of the individuals to whom he delivered material which she collected as "Charlie", a dentist residing in Brooklyn, New York. "Charlie" has been tentatively identified as Dr. Abraham Weinstein, a practicing dentist at 28 53rd Street, New York City, who, during the course of this investigation, has been in contact with two of the principal subjects, and Victoria Stone, an intimate associate of Arthur Adams, a known Soviet agent.

Naturally, while working for Golos and his successors, Bentley had specific instructions to have no associations whatsoever with the Communist Party or any of its fringe groups. It was through Golos that Bentley became
associated with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, New York City, which was formed on February 20, 1941, to engage in the shipping of food packages to Europe and primarily Russia. This company had an authorized stock of $50,000 and maintained offices in Room 2921, 120 Broadway, New York City. Actual operations began in April, 1941, with John Hazard Reynolds as the original President and Elisabeth Bentley as Secretary.

Reynolds is an individual of some financial background who was selected by Earl Browder to fit into this corporation. Browder invested $15,000 of the funds of the Communist Party-U.S.A. in this concern which to date have not been returned, although the concern as a Soviet espionage cover firm, has been reorganized. Reynolds is supposed to have contributed $5,000 to the original investment. The obvious conclusion from Bentley's statement and subsequent investigation is that both World Tourists, Incorporated and the United States Service and Shipping Corporation were and possibly still are "fronts" for Soviet intelligence.

Through the groups previously mentioned as headed by Silvermaster and Perlo, as well as various miscellaneous individuals, it is apparent that the Soviet intelligence was successful in securing information from the Department of State, Office of Strategic Services, the Treasury Department, the War Department, the Foreign Economic Administration and numerous other sources. In numerous instances, the documents themselves were made available from these agencies for copying verbatim or for photographing in the basement of the home of Silvermaster.

Due to the numerous individuals mentioned by Bentley, it would have been impossible during the limited period of investigation since November 8, 1945, to establish that each and every one were inter-related. The normal practice of espionage would not permit contacts between each and every individual within the interim period. Consequently, as enunciated hereinbefore, the policy has been followed of establishing the basic truth or falsity of Bentley's statement. As a result of a review of the files of the Bureau, physical and technical surveillances, mail covers and other methods of investigation, there are certain general factors which add authenticity to her statement. These general proofs are enunciated as follows:

1. Bentley claimed that she was in contact with an individual known to her as "Al." Through Ray Elson, wife of Joseph Elson, recently released from the United States Army, Bentley following her contact with the New York office, arranged for an interview with "Al." This contact was covered by physical surveillance on November 21, 1945, and "Al" was later identified as Anatole Gromov, First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C.
2. Joseph B. Gregg, presently an employee of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs and who, it appears, will go to work for the Civil Service Commission on or about January 1, 1946, named by Bentley as one of the principal subjects in this case, contacted Fedor A. Garanin, Second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C. [on November 28, 1945].

3. In a complete review of the Bentley statement, wherein well over a 150 names were mentioned, in no instance has investigation indicated that a non-existent person was mentioned. This in itself is phenomenal if the statement lacked authenticity. The only people that have not been identified as actual persons to date are those on whom Bentley could not furnish the full name or sufficient details concerning their background to identify.

4. There is a high degree of accuracy in describing situations existing. As an example, two instances are mentioned wherein matters of Government policy not generally known to the public were recited as having had occurred. The first of these concerned an alleged feud in the spring of 1944 between Honorable Carlton J. H. Hayes, American Ambassador to Spain, and the Office of Strategic Services in that country, resulting in a withdrawal of OSS personnel to some extent. This situation actually occurred. Secondly, Bentley makes reference to the proposed program of General William J. Donovan of OSS to have NKVD representatives come to the United States in exchange for an OSS mission in Russia. Bentley received this information from Major Duncan Lee of the Office of Strategic Services, a principal subject in this case. She recounted in this statement that this proposal was looked upon unfavorably by President Roosevelt, Fleet Admiral Leahy and Director J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI. This, it will be recalled, is very similar to the situation that actually existed at the time General Donovan made this proposal. There are several other instances where policies of the Government not generally known to the public are discussed by Bentley as having come to her attention from information gathered by the persons whom she contacted as a Soviet courier.

5. Bentley charged that confidential documents were photographed in the basement of the Silvermaster home. During the investigation access was gained to the basement of the Silvermaster home under a suitable pretext, at which time it was determined that a complete photographic laboratory exists there for the copying of documents with the exception of the
camera itself which, of course, could be easily supplied. This includes an enlarger, developing equipment and chemicals and all other incidentals.

The first two numbered paragraphs above give proof to the statement that she herself was in contact with "Al" whom she believed to be a Russian, and, secondly, that at least one other principal subject named by Bentley during the course of the investigation has contacted another Soviet official, presumably in the conducting of Soviet espionage. The other numbered paragraphs give a general ring of authenticity to the Bentley statement.

Some fifty-three individuals are dealt with specifically hereinafter as concerns the allegations made by Bentley, their background and the results of the investigation to date. In the interest of preventing an extension of this investigation indefinitely, both the Washington Field Office and the New York Office have attempted to narrow down their investigation to those indi-

1. Fedor Alexeevich Garanin, Second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C.
3. Alger Hiss, Secretary General, United Nations Organization.
5. Victor Perlo, formerly employed for War Production Board and later the Foreign Economic Administration.
6. Peter C. Rhodes, OWI - now transferred to the State Department.
7. Claymer Schuler, recently released from the United States Army, possibly associated with the Office of Strategic Services.
9. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Chief of the Division of Economic Analysis of the War Assets Board, formerly of the Procure-

An investigation of the above individuals has determined that many of them are acquainted with numerous other individuals named by Bentley. However, there have been no major contacts with the lesser subjects to justify expending the above list further. Considering the above individuals, it is interesting to note in summary the following pertinent results of investigation.
Fedor Alexeevich Garanin, Second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., has been determined during the investigation to be in charge of the Consular Section of the Soviet Embassy. This is understood to be the same position previously held by Anatole Gromov, identified as the contact "Al" with whom Bentley dealt. In addition, Joseph B. Gregg contacted Garanin while being surveilled by the Bureau. Gregg in turn is known to have been in contact with Peter C. Rhodes of OWI, now transferred to the State Department; Robert T. Miller, III, State Department; and Maurice Halperin, formerly of the Office of Strategic Services and now with the State Department, all of Washington, D. C., and all of whom were named by Bentley as elements of the Soviet espionage unit from which she collected information. In addition, Gregg contacted Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein in New York City, who has been tentatively identified as "Charlie", the superior of Golos.

Joseph B. Gregg has been treated in detail in the previous paragraph because of his contact with Fedor A. Garanin, Second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C.

Alger Hiss cannot be definitely placed either with the Silvermaster group or the Perlo group mentioned by Bentley. He is stated to have had connections with the Soviet espionage unit. He has had no contact with either the principal or minor subjects in this case. However, it should be noted that as a result of his position as Secretary General of the United Nations Organization, he is preparing to depart from the United States aboard the SS Queen Mary on its next voyage from New York City to England. He proceeded to New York City on December 30, 1945.

Major Duncan C. Lee has made several contacts during the current investigation with Joseph B. Gregg mentioned hereinbefore. The nature of these contacts was not ascertainable.

Victor Perlo has been in contact with Donald Wheeler of the Office of Strategic Services; Mrs. Helen Silvermaster, wife of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster; and Jenny Miller, wife of Robert T. Miller, III, formerly employed with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and now with the Department of State, all of whom were named by Bentley as principal subjects in her statement.

Peter C. Rhodes of OWI and now with the Department of State has been in contact with Joseph B. Gregg, mentioned hereinbefore, on several occasions and with Gregg contacted Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein in New York City, who is the most logical suspect to date for "Charlie", the superior of Golos.

Claymer Schluter was not named by Bentley and only entered into this case after a contact with Peter C. Rhodes on December 6, 1945, involving an exchange of papers. He was recently released from the United States Army and
although not definitely ascertained to date, he possibly was and may still be assigned to the Office of Strategic Services. He is the most logical suspect to date for "Jack", an individual to whom Bentley reported between October and December, 1944. Their descriptions tally and Schluter possesses a somewhat international character and travelled extensively in Europe.

Abraham George Silverman whom investigation has determined to have been in contact with Dorothy Kaplan, wife of Irving Kaplan, was mentioned by Bentley as engaged in Russian activities. Nathan Silvermaster during the course of inquiry, contacted Mrs. Silverman and asked for her husband, George. This call was returned later on December 5, 1945. It is apparent that the Silvermans, the Kaplans and the Silvermasters are on good terms socially, and there has been a number of exchanges of telephone calls between them during the short period of this investigative coverage.

Nathan Gregory Silvermaster is considered the most important subject in this case and the head of a group from which Bentley collected information. As mentioned hereinafore, Bentley charged that photographic equipment for the copying of documents was maintained in the basement of the Silvermaster home. This was verified. Silvermaster himself has not been in contact with any of the principal subjects for other than apparently social purposes. Bentley claims that Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was an element of the Silvermaster group. It is interesting to note that investigation has ascertained through a technical surveillance that Mrs. Silvermaster, on December 2, 1945, contacted Mrs. Ann White, wife of Harry Dexter White, and commented that her husband was working on the British loan. Other conversation was purely social.

On December 23, 1945, Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster spent the evening at the home of Harry Dexter White. Mrs. Silvermaster who can probably be considered of equal importance with her husband has also been in contact with Rose Gregg, wife of Joseph E. Gregg, and has attempted to contact Sonia Gold, wife of Bela Gold, both of whom figured prominently in the Bentley statement as involved with the Silvermaster group. Another interesting factor is the residence of William Ludwig Ulmann with the Silvermasters. He is apparently accepted as one of the family, participating in most of the activities of their home and most of their social contacts. Silvermaster has also been in contact with key figures of the Communist Party in Washington, D.C., including Charlotte Young and Elisabeth Sasuly. During the course of investigation, he has had innumerable contacts with Government officials and employees not mentioned by Bentley.

William Ludwig Ulmann, as mentioned hereinafore, resides with the Silvermasters. He was a Major in the United States Army Air Corps from October 16, 1943, until October 11, 1945, assigned to the Pentagon Building, from which point Bentley charges that she secured documents copied in the Silvermaster home which she delivered to her Russian superiors. He is presently employed as a principal economic analyst, his immediate superior in the Treasury.
Department being Harry Dexter White. His residence with the Silvermasters and his employment under Harry Dexter White substantiates at least in part the statements made by Bentley.

The New York Office has narrowed its investigation to date down to the following named individuals:

1. Abe Brothman, Consulting Engineer.
2. Laughlin Currie of the International Developing Company, 19 Rector Street, New York City, formerly Administrative Assistant to President Roosevelt.
3. Ray Elson, wife of Joseph Elson, recently released from the United States Army.
5. Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinsteine, Dentist.

Abe Brothman was mentioned prominently in the Bentley statement as having furnished blueprints of commercial kettles to Golos. He is the head of Abe Brothman and Associates, Consulting Engineers, with offices at 111 East 32nd Street, New York City. Investigation to date has not developed any contacts by Brothman with the other subjects in this case.

Laughlin Currie, formerly Administrative Assistant to President Roosevelt, was mentioned prominently in the Bentley statement as being helpful to those engaged in Soviet intelligence whom she knew. Investigation has revealed that he was used as a reference by several individuals more actively engaged in the gathering of information and actually interceded to bring about no action in the Hatch Act investigation of Silvermaster. He has had no contacts with other individuals mentioned by Bentley during the course of this investigation. He is presently making plans to leave the United States for England in the near future.

Ray Elson is the individual through whom Bentley made arrangements for her contact with "Al", later identified as Anatole Gromov. She also succeeded Bentley in the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. Elson arranged the contact with "Al" which was covered by physical surveillance by Bureau Agents on November 21, 1945. Both she and her husband are in contact with known Communists.

Alexander Koral was not mentioned in the Bentley statement but entered the case as a result of a surveillance on Silvermaster in Washington, D.C. Silvermaster picked Koral up in his automobile from a busy corner and took a long ride with him on December 1, 1945. This would be a typical method of contact, according to Bentley.
Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein who is strongly suspected of being "Charlie", the superior of Golos, has been visited in New York City by Joseph B. Gregg and Peter C. Rhodes, both mentioned hereinbefore.

Other individuals mentioned prominently by Bentley are not being treated with in summary form at this time in view of the fact that they are no longer considered principal subjects. This situation in the course of the investigation may change somewhat as inquiries continue. The present trend is to limit this case to those individuals from whom the most can be realized.
BACKGROUND OF ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley was born on January 1, 1908 in New Milford, Connecticut, the daughter of Charles Prentiss Bentley now deceased. Her parents were native-born Americans and one branch of the family tree traces its ancestry in the United States back to the voyage of the Mayflower. Prior to entering upon her college education she resided for various periods in New Milford, Connecticut, Ithica and Rochester, New York. She graduated from Vassar College in 1930 with an A.B. Degree. Following her graduation she entered the teaching profession, accepting a position at the Foxcroft School, Middleburg, Virginia.

In the fall of 1932 Elizabeth Bentley moved to New York City where she enrolled at Columbia University for the purpose of studying for her Master's Degree. In 1933 and 1934 on an Exchange Fellowship she studied at the University of Florence, Italy. In July of the latter year she returned to the United States, and that same fall renewed her studies at Columbia University, receiving her Master's Degree at the end of that semester. While at Columbia University on the latter occasion, she came in social contact with Lee Fuhr, nee Meekirk, who she eventually learned was engaged in the Communist movement. Mrs. Fuhr asked Bentley to speak before the members of the American League Against War and Fascism at Teachers College in New York City, which invitation she accepted. At this rally she met Professor James Mendenhall, a member of the League Against War and Fascism. It was subsequently determined by Bentley that Mrs. Fuhr and Professor Mendenhall were both members of the Communist Party and active in the movement in the United States.

In January of 1935 Bentley went to the city office of the American League Against War and Fascism in New York City, and there assisted this group in research matters, particularly concerning Italy, for some period. In March of 1935 she became a regular member of the Communist Party sponsored by Professor Mendenhall and Mrs. Fuhr under the Party name of Elizabeth Sherman. She was first affiliated with Unit I. of the Harlem Section of the Communist Party of the United States.

In March of that same year Bentley, through the Columbia Placement Bureau, secured a position with the Home Relief Bureau, as an investigator, which position she retained until July, 1935. At the same time of this employment she was doing work for the city office of the American League Against War and Fascism. Her experiences and acquaintances both within the Communist Party and its fringe groups expanded.

In the fall of 1935 Bentley returned to Columbia University, taking special courses in sociology, until the following June, when she engaged in various odd jobs of translating and miscellaneous clerical positions. At the same time she held several positions in the Communist Party such as Financial Secretary, Educational Director, Organizer and other miscellaneous jobs.
In the summer of 1936 she was offered a position at the Amstorg Camp in Napanoch, New York, a summer camp for the children of Soviet Nationals. Students at this camp ranged in age from 2 to 15 and according to Bentley, the camp had no ulterior appearances to her, although she knows the language spoken was Russian, which she does not understand.

In the late summer of 1936 Bentley busied herself primarily in the settling of certain personal business.

During the year 1937 Bentley was employed for various periods at Macy's Department store, as well as a summer camp at Bloomingburg, New York. She also held other temporary jobs in publicity work, did some work for the Consumer's Union and worked in the publicity campaign for the Honorable Thomas E. Dewey, then running for election in New York City.

In June of 1938 through the Columbia Placement Bureau, Bentley secured a secretarial position with the Italian Library of Information, 595 Madison Avenue, New York City. This, it will be recalled, was a propaganda instrument of the Italian Fascist Government. While in this employment she worked directly under the supervision of Ugo D'Annunzio, now deceased. While employed with the Italian Library of Information she secured certain material which she made available to F. Brown of the Communist Party Head-quarters in New York City. F. Brown has been identified as Ferrucio Marini, a former member of the Communist Party of Italy, and former student of the Lenin Institute, Moscow, USSR, who arrived in the United States in 1928. He has been active in the National Administration of the Communist Party, since that date and is given considerable lineage hereinafter. The employment with the Italian Library of Information lasted until March, 1939. In the meanwhile F. Brown introduced Bentley to Tim or Timmy whom she later identified as Jacob Golos of World Tourist, Inc. After this introduction all material which she had was passed to Golos up until the cessation of her employment.

In September, 1939, at the instigation of Golos, Bentley secured a position as secretary to Richard H. Waldo, the President and owner of McClures Syndicate, which publishes and distributes the "Whirligig." Golos explained that Waldo was suspected of being affiliated in some way with the Germans, and they were seeking information concerning his activities. Bentley was successful in covering Waldo's activities closely from her position as secretary. All of this material was submitted to Golos and she remained as a secretary to Waldo until February, 1940. Nothing significant was secured by her and Golos was somewhat displeased with the possible exception of the fact that she learned that Waldo and the late Wendell Willkie were in communication with each other. Richard H. Waldo, as you recall, was the subject of an intensive investigation by this Bureau some years ago following a statement made by him in the "Whirligig" concerning the bad health of President Roosevelt.
Bentley was not gainfully employed permanently after leaving Waldo's until the establishment in April, 1941, of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation 212-5th Avenue, New York City, of which she became the original secretary, later serving as vice president, up until the time that Ray Elson assumed this position. Elson is shown elsewhere herein as one of the primary subjects in this case. This company was established with money belonging to the Communist Party of the United States made available by Earl Browder, then National Chairman of the Communist Party.

Browder made available, according to Bentley, $15,000, whereas John Hazard Reynolds, the original president, made available $5,000. The firm was a cover firm for Soviet espionage, the same as World Tourist, Inc. It ostensibly was to engage in the business of shipping parcels and merchandise to Soviet Russia.

It is interesting to note that with Bentley's employment with the Italian Library of Information she had no further contact whatsoever with the Communist Party or any of the fringe groups, and for all intents and purposes could be considered a secret member of the Communist Party. Her activities as a Soviet courier for Golos and others is dealt with in detail in other sections of this memorandum.
SOVIET SYSTEM

As a result of the contacts of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley with various individuals ostensibly operating as Soviet agents, considerable information was secured from her concerning the system used in this underground espionage work. Although these methods are set forth under the caption of Soviet System, it should be noted that they differ little from the methods used by any country engaged in secret intelligence. In general there is a definite showing of operations under cover companies such as World Tourist, Inc., and the United States Service and Shipping Corporation in this instance. Information is collected by the use of cover addresses and couriers. Intermediaries, both primary and secondary are apparent. There is an obvious absence of advanced technical methods such as the use of secret inks, microdots or other highly technical means of communication. There is, however, as actually existed in the case, a resort to the use of the copying camera.

Soviet espionage has one clear cut advantage over that practiced by any other country in the United States as occurred with the Germans in recruiting from members of the Nazi Party and its sympathizers. The Soviet espionage system obviously does its recruiting from members of the Communist Party. However, they are at a distinct advantage in that a large majority of the members of the Communist Party are native born Americans or individuals not native born but sufficiently familiar with the American way of life to avoid detection. This was not always true of the Germans who relatively easily could be separated from the native Americans.

Jacob Golos, in a discussion with Bentley on one occasion indicated that Soviet intelligence was broken down into three branches, namely military, naval, political and general. He did not indicate, however, which branch he represented. Bentley is convinced that she in fact was working for the NKVD and all factors point to a substantiation of this conclusion.

On another occasion while in contact with "Jack" who has not yet been positively identified, he described what he referred to as the "pole" method of establishing a ring of individuals for the gathering of information. The term "pole" in reality, was the designation of the individual at the apex of the organization. This organization was described as a single unit. For example there would be six individuals who were obtaining information for the Russians. No one of these six individuals would know the identity of the other five. Each individual would have a courier or messenger and/or a mail drop by which means they could dispose of the material which they gathered. None of the six individuals in the unit would know the identity of their courier or messenger or the identity of the person collecting the material from the mail drop.

The next step up the ladder would be an individual responsible for receiving the information from three messengers and/or mail drops. He would correlate this material and in turn would have a courier or a mail drop to which he delivered the edited information. The other three in the unit
would also have an individual who received their material through a courier and/or mail drop and correlated it for final consumption. The edited material from the two individuals each handling three gatherers of information, in turn would not know the identity of the courier or the person collecting their edited material from a mail drop if this was used. In this manner a single individual unknown to anyone else in the group would eventually come into the possession of all of the information obtained by the original six individuals. This individual or "pole" would know all the original gatherers of the information, couriers, mail drops, and editors in the unit. The last named individual designated the "pole" would, according to "Jack" normally be a Russian who in turn would pass the information on to the proper authority.

The purpose of this system has its foundation in the security of the organization. If any one member of the group with the exception of the "pole" becomes compromised he cannot directly compromise any other individual in the unit. As can be seen, this is what is commonly referred to in intelligence parlance as a double cut-out system. It would be possible, however, under this same system to extend it to a triple or quadruple cut-out system without much difficulty.

Bentley herself never actually participated in a unit such as is described above, and can be considered the ultimate in espionage efficiency. In her instance she collected the material directly from the information gatherers and delivered it to Golos or her other contacts. As regards Golos and Bentley's early experience with Soviet espionage, it is apparent that the former then had the responsibility of passing the information on to a Russian or a further cut-out which channelized the material to the proper Soviet authorities. Later in her experiences following the death of Golos, she undoubtedly was in direct contact with Russians, one at least, who has been identified, namely Anatole Gromov, First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C.

Those individuals selected to work for Soviet espionage were required to immediately divorce themselves from any Communist Party membership or membership in any fringe group dominated by the Party. This was a rule from which basically there could be made no exception.

As near as can be concluded the NKVD for which Bentley was working, was interested in securing all types of information, namely economic, political, social, industrial, technical and military. This is readily observed from the type of information which she gathered from the various individuals whose activities are described in more detail elsewhere in this memorandum. From her statement it is difficult for her to remember exact instructions as to the type of information desired, although she states that her various contacts, beginning with Golos, made certain specific requests from time to time. It is the normal conclusion from the type of information gathered that the NKVD is operating more or less as a sponge, taking every type of information in that is available from any source that can be established. Without correlation on a higher level and without an almost complete absence of jealousy between the various agencies involved in Soviet intelligence, it is highly unlikely if a full benefit is secured from the material collected.
It is, of course, impossible to ascertain the real effectiveness of this system without having access to the results presented to the officials of the Soviet Government on a very high level. It is interesting to note, however, that Bentley's managers were apparently well schooled in the operation of a secret intelligence system. As an example in Bentley's association with Golos and those who followed him, she received certain instructions on how to avoid being detected in her activities. Repeated warnings were given regarding caution necessary to detect a surveillance. Golos instructed Bentley that it would be advisable for her to make a tour of the city of New York and to ascertain certain locations where it would be very easy to elude a surveillance in the event that she detected she was being followed.

As an example, she gave drug stores with two exits, ladies rest rooms with more than one exit, movie theaters, and other places that could be entered and left quickly, thereby eluding the surveillance. Golos also had standing instructions that in the event both he and Bentley were leaving the same premises to meet someone, one or the other would leave the premises first. Shortly thereafter the second party would proceed to the designated rendezvous in such a manner that any surveillance on the first individual could be detected by the second. By pre-arranged signal the two individuals would know of any surveillance.

Surveillances from automobiles were also mentioned. Any automobile suspected of surveilling activities was to be noted and the last two numbers of the license plate memorized. In the event the car was surveilling a contact, the individual being surveilled was to take a subway, to go down one or several one-way streets in the opposite direction to the regular vehicle traffic.

In the event of an ambulatory surveillance crossing and re-crossing the street was recommended, in such a manner that it was never necessary to turn directly around to view the person surveilling. As a last resort in the event of a surveillance it was recommended that the person being surveilled should turn upon the person surveilling and follow him. Prearranged signals were always available at the place of a contact for the individual who arrived first. If he found after arrival at the rendezvous that he was being surveilled, on the approach of the second individual he was to light a cigarette. In the setting of appointments it was not uncommon and more often in actual practice to set a rendezvous for 4, 6, or 8 o'clock on a certain date. In this way, the scene of the contact could be surveilled on at least the first set time and even more if considered necessary. The system could be varied from three set appointments in one day to three days in a week.

Bentley was also cautioned concerning the maintenance of material in her apartment. It was suggested that she place a book behind the door when she left the apartment in such a manner that when she returned, if the door had been opened the book necessarily would have been moved. The old method of placing a thin black thread across the lock of a trunk if material was being maintained therein was also suggested.
Security was exercised to the nth degree, even to the point of instructing that all trash be burned or flushed down the toilet. When traveling between New York and Washington, Bentley was instructed to remove all identification marks from her clothing, as well as her purse. Meeting places were always held in public places such as restaurants, theaters, and similar establishments. Bentley was cautioned to avoid hotels, private homes, and low class bars. If objects of bulk were to be transported, it was suggested that they be placed in a locker in a railroad or bus terminal and the key delivered to the individual that was to receive the object. Bentley was also cautioned concerning the use of the telephone and the possible existence of microphones in hotels and residences. Outside telephones, rather than lines that pass through a switchboard were also to be used. Single telephone booths were considered more desirable than telephone booths of a series. Bentley at one time mentioned that she had never been trained in the use of any secret writing or reagents, codes or ciphers to Golos, who advised her that she should not concern herself with such matters.

As regards finances, Bentley states that during her collaboration with Golos, funds were not readily forthcoming. She received payment for her traveling expenses only after considerable wrangling and waiting. She at no time received a salary from him or any of his successors and was only reimbursed for her travel and other incidentals necessary to the execution of the task required of her. She itemized her expenses at the beginning, attaching sales slips where presents were bought for contacts. It is Bentley's opinion that Golos received between $2,000 and $3,000 every two months for the operation of his Soviet espionage activities. This money in some instances came to Golos through Bentley, who received it from unidentified individuals who she believed to be connected with the Soviet Consulate in New York City. Denominations of money were never in larger amounts than $20. Bentley's own expenses did not exceed $100 per month, consequently it is apparent that Golos was supplying, either in the form of salary or other reimbursement for expenses, etc., money to a large number of people. While dealing with the successors to Golos, Bentley states that restrictions on finances appeared to be somewhat relaxed. Delays of securing reimbursement for expenses were infrequent, and one of these successors commented to Bentley that money was no object as long as it was going for a worthwhile purpose.

It is interesting to note that one of the duties of Bentley was to buy Christmas presents for the people who she contacted, as well as the members of their family each year, for which she secured reimbursement. The value of the gift bore a direct relationship to the usefulness which the particular individual had demonstrated to the Russians, and some of the gifts were of a very substantial nature, costing perhaps from $90 to $100.
While Bentley was being handled by other than Golos, she received substantial sums of money, and it can be assumed that this is partly attributable in at least some instances, to the fact that she was dealing directly with the Russians rather than with an intermediary such as Golos.

As can be seen from the above methods, instructions, and handling of finances, the Soviets are not in any sense of the word, novices at conducting espionage. All of the factors mentioned by Bentley, which can be considered as methods of operation, are known methods which in the past have been used by the Germans, the British, French, Poles, and any other nation engaged in secret intelligence where diplomatic relations exist between the two countries involved. It has been proven in this case the information eventually filters into the Soviet Embassy, where it in turn can be forwarded to Moscow by coded cable or diplomatic bag. There are probably other systems of forwarding information to Moscow, but this is the most efficient, during the existence of diplomatic relations, and the other systems are probably only maintained as an alternate method in the event of the breaking of these relations.
SCOPE OF INVESTIGATION

Investigation in this case has been most extensive and has primarily consisted of technical surveillances, physical surveillances, mail covers and other tried and proven methods of inquiry. In order that a clear picture may be given of the current situation, it should be noted that at the present time with reference to the principal subjects enumerated hereinbefore in the Washington Field Office District, there are no continuous physical surveillances being maintained. Physical surveillances are only now conducted when information is received from technical surveillances or other sources that would dictate the coverage of a particular subject for a particular purpose. Technical surveillances are installed on the following subjects in this case at the present time by the Washington Field Office:

Robert Talbott Miller, III
Harold Glasser
Maurice Halperin
William Walter Remington
Bela Gold
Charles Kramer
Irving Kaplan
Alger Hiss
Nathan Gregory Silvermaster
Victor Perlo
Major Duncan C. Lee

Helen Tenny
Donald Niven Wheeler
Harry Dexter White
Bernard Redmont
Sonia Gold
Allan R. Rosenberg
Harry S. Magoff
Joseph B. Gregg
William Ludwig Ulman
Abraham George Silverman

Technical coverage is maintained on Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, his wife, Mrs. Helen Silvermaster, and William Ludwig Ulman by coverage of one telephone since they are all occupants of the same residence. At the present time two additional technical surveillances have been authorized for operation by the Washington Field Office on Philip O. Keeney and Ruth Riskin.

The situation existing in New York is somewhat the same in that no continuous physical surveillances are being maintained on any of the subjects in this case with the exception of Ray Elson a known contact of Anatole Gromov, Second Secretary, Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C. It was thought by maintaining selective physical surveillances in both Washington, D. C., and New York City the most could be realized from this case without an unreasonable use of manpower. Technical surveillances in operation in New York City are as follows:

Cedric Henning Belfrage
Laughlin Currie

Abe Brothman
Ray Elson
Technical surveillances have also been authorized on the ABA Laboratories operated by Abe Brothman, and on the offices of Laughlin Currie. An additional technical surveillance has been authorized on Michael Greenberg. It should be noted that in the making of the instant investigation, no coverage whatsoever has been made or will be attempted at any time in the Government offices occupied by any of the persons under investigation or on telephones within these offices.
SECRET

RE: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was
E. SILVERMASTER, NATHAN GREGORY
MASTERS, NATHAN MASTERS AND SERGE
KOMOV

RE: HELEN WITTE SILVERMASTER, was
HELEN PETROVNA SILVERMASTER, HELEN
SILVERMASTER, MRS. NATHAN GREGORY
SILVERMASTER, HELEN WITTE, HELEN
VOLKOFF AND HELEN VOLKOV

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, in her statement, furnished the following allegations against the above-captioned individuals.

"Sometime in August, 1941, Golos informed me that he had had several meetings with a representative of a Russian group in Washington, D. C. He indicated, however, that due to his ill health, he would not be able to go to Washington to see those people and suggested that I make a trip to Washington and meet Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster at her home and become friendly with her.

"As a result, I went to Washington and actually met Mrs. Silvermaster on the basis of arrangements for that meeting made by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Golos while Silvermaster was in New York City conferring with Golos. It is to be noted at this point that Silvermaster subsequently told me that upon Germany's invasion of Russia, he was desirous of lending active aid to Russia and for that purpose made a trip to New York City, conferred with Earl Browder and requested the latter to put him in contact with someone who might transmit information he obtained to Russia.

"On the occasion of my initial visit to Silvermaster's home in Washington, D. C., arrangements for which were explained hereinafter, Mrs. Silvermaster treated me in a very careful, cagey manner, and to my mind indicated a definite distrust of me. She was the only person present at this time and our visit lasted approximately one and one-half hours. She did mention that she and her husband had known Browder for some time, but the conversation was almost wholly of a personal, social nature and included no remarks by her of their present or contemplated activities on behalf of Russia."
"Upon my leaving her home, no definite arrangements were made for subsequent meetings, and it is my recollection that such meetings would be arranged between Gregory Silvermaster and Golos.

"I returned to New York and discussed my visit with Golos and informed him that I had been treated in a rather suspicious manner and that Mrs. Silvermaster obviously had her doubts about my sincerity and the purpose of my visit. I later learned from Golos that Silvermaster, approximately two weeks later, came to New York and told Golos his wife had remarked to him that she thought I might be connected with the F.B.I. After telling me this, Golos reprimanded me for creating such an impression of distrust.

"Approximately two weeks after my initial visit to the Silvermaster home, I made another trip to their residence in Washington. I had been told by Golos that I could expect to be given some material by the Silvermasters to be brought by me to Golos in New York. At this time it is my recollection that Silvermaster was employed in the Farm Security Administration, United States Department of Agriculture. His wife was unemployed and William Ludwig Ullman was employed in the Treasury Department. My only information at this time concerning the nature of the written material that I was to obtain was that it came from United States Government sources. I think it was at this time that I was formally introduced to William Ludwig Ullman.

"For background purposes, I wish to state that Ullman originally came from a wealthy family in Missouri, I think St. Louis. It appears that at an early age, because of some family difficulties, he left home and went to New York City, and subsequently secured a clerical position in a government agency in Washington, D. C., after which he made the acquaintance of the Silvermaster family; and, it is my recollection, the Silvermasters recognized his potentialities and facilitated his obtaining a job in the United States Treasury Department. By the time of my initial visit to the Silvermaster residence, Ullman was living in the Silvermaster residence.

"Nathan Gregory Silvermaster is of Russian Jewish extraction and was born in the Ukraine, I believe, sometime around 1900. At an early age his family migrated to China where he stayed until about 20 years of age. Silvermaster then came to the United States and settled in California and attended one of the larger universities, I think, in or near San Francisco. He received a Ph.D. degree and subsequently taught for a period of about ten years for a Catholic college somewhere in California.
"He subsequently was employed by the State of California in connection with their Division of Labor or the California State Labor Relations Board, the exact name of which I do not recall. It is further to be noted that during his early years in China he was educated in British schools and speaks English perfectly with a British accent and he also, though a very young boy, became involved with certain Russian revolutionaries then in China, and his services were utilized in smuggling literature in their behalf.

"During the Longshoremen's strike on the West Coast in 1934 when Browder was being sought by the Vigilantes, he was hidden by the Silvermasters in their home. I am unable to state whether there had been previous acquaintance between the Silvermasters and Browder or not, but after that time they were very close friends.

"In 1935, Silvermaster and his wife moved from California to Washington, D. C. where he took a position in the Farm Security Administration, arrangements for which, I understand, had been made by some person whom he had met during his labor work in California. It is my understanding that he remained with the Farm Security Administration, United States Department of Agriculture from 1935 until 1942, at which time he became associated with the Board of Economic Warfare, and after a few months returned to the Department of Agriculture, and then shifted in the summer of 1944 to the Surplus Property Division of the United States Treasury Department, which last named position was secured for him by Harry White, present Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. It is my impression that Lauchlin Currie probably had something to do with his securing the Board of Economic Warfare position he held.

"Helen Silvermaster, wife of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, is approximately 42 or 43 years of age and was born in White Russia, the daughter of a Baltic Baron. Shortly after the Russian Revolution, she went to China where she married a White Russian by whom she had a son, Anatole. This son who uses his father's family name was, to the last of my knowledge, in the United States Navy, and I am unable to recall the family name. She came to the United States with her husband and established residence in California, and shortly thereafter she and her husband separated and she became acquainted with Silvermaster with whom she subsequently lived as man and wife. He was desirous of marrying her, but she was not particularly anxious in view of her first marital experience; but after she secured a divorce, which took three or four years, she finally married Silvermaster. To the best of my knowledge, she has never held any employment with the United States Government; although she has done considerable voluntary work, such as engaging in Red Cross activities."
The above outlined information came to my knowledge from conversation had with me by the Silvermasters and by various remarks made by them in my presence.

In connection with the disposition of material I received from the Silvermasters and turned over to Golos, I was informed by Golos that he turned this material over to a Russian contact. Previous to my association with the Silvermaster group, Golos had been meeting some Russian. He informed me that he had observed an individual's photograph in a newspaper and I recall that the name ended in 'TAN'. It is my recollection that the press carried the photograph in connection with a story that this individual had been apprehended on a charge of bribing a Standard Oil Company official. Golos informed me that this was the individual he had been meeting, but whose identity he had not known until he saw the newspaper photograph. This individual is not the person to whom Golos turned over the Silvermaster material, but a contact to whom Golos had probably turned over other information prior to the appearance of the Silvermaster crowd in this picture.

It appears that after this individual was arrested, Golos obtained another contact to whom he delivered his material. I later learned this individual was known as 'Charlie'; that he was a dentist; and that he had had a gall bladder operation. I also wish to state that in one of my later meetings with 'Jack' I learned from 'Jack' that 'Charlie' was described as follows: about 55 years old; 5'15" tall, weighing 160 pounds; stockily built, having dark hair, dark eyes, and a swarthy complexion, and being of Russian Jewish nationality. After I had been given this description by 'Jack', I recalled that I accidentally saw Golos at one time with an individual who answered the description of the person described to me by 'Jack'. It is to be noted further that I learned from 'Jack' that 'Charlie' was a permanent resident of the United States and had apparently been in this country for many years. I never was able to learn in what part of New York City he resided.

At about the time the Silvermaster group came into this picture, Golos informed me that because of his ill health, it would probably be wise for me to have a contact to turn the Silvermaster material over to in case something happened to him. He made arrangements for me to meet an individual in a drug store on 9th Avenue somewhere in the fifties, New York City. This contact whom I knew only as 'John' had a photograph of me and when he met me he was to tell me that 'Charlie' sent him. In this manner I was to know that this was the contact that Golos had selected for me. I met this individual 'John' about ten times. These meetings were either pre-arranged by myself or arranged by Golos. I recall this individual as being in his middle or late twenties, tall and slender with very blond hair, blue eyes and typically
"Slavic appearance. He had an emaciated look. From remarks made by him, it was obvious to me that he had just arrived in the United States and he spoke very poor limited English.

"On the occasion of my second visit to the Silvermaster residence in Washington, D.C., I was given by someone there a small unsealed envelope which I would state contained probably ten or twelve sheets with typing thereon. I had not been instructed by Golos not to read any material that might be turned over to me, nor was I so instructed by the Silvermasters, except that the latter group seemed somewhat reluctant to give me such material. Upon my arrival in New York City, I immediately handed to Golos this envelope. He did not inform me to whom he was going to give this envelope but simply thanked me for bringing it to him. Visits of a similar nature were made by me at approximate two week intervals thereafter and on those occasions when the Silvermaster group had material for me to bring back to Golos, I would take it and handle it in the manner described above. On those occasions I would take down to Washington for delivery to the Silvermasters various Communist and Russian literature secured by me from Golos.

"My traveling expenses on all trips at the behest of Golos to Washington were paid by him and I always executed a simple receipt upon being reimbursed. Also during this period, upon instructions from Golos, I collected Communist Party dues from persons both in the New York area and in Washington and remitted such collections to Golos, who told me he took them downtown to the Communist Party headquarters. He would later furnish me receipts from the Party evidencing payment by these persons of their Party dues.

"For a period of approximately six months subsequent to August, 1941, when I began the visits to the Silvermaster home, the only individuals I know of my own knowledge who were actually engaged in securing data for Golos to be transmitted through me were Ullman and Silvermaster. Sometime in the early part of 1942, I realized from remarks made by those two men that others in the group 'were involved' in a similar manner, but I was still not received in their fullest confidence and did not learn the identity of these persons for some considerable time. The volume of material being delivered by me from Ullman and Silvermaster to Golos steadily increased. After Golos' health became increasingly worse, he told me that he wanted me to begin reading such material myself. It is my recollection at this time that this material which still was in the form of typewritten notations made by Ullman and Helen Silvermaster consisted of data of an extremely varied nature and appeared to be secured by them both through their hearing discussions among government officials and employees as well as through their reading of various documents and writings. This material included, for instance, remarks which may have
indicated the policy of the United States Government with respect to both domestic and foreign issues of almost every description and was actually a motley hodgepodge of intelligence. I recall that Golos characterized the information as 'political.'

In connection with the information that Silvermaster was gathering, I learned that when Silvermaster started to gather this information he obtained some of it on his own initiative and later learned that on Silvermaster's trips to New York City where he met Golos, Golos would instruct him as to the type of information he was interested in receiving. Silvermaster and Ullman were collecting data which in their opinion would be of value to Russia in addition to that specifically requested by Golos on the occasions of the many visits of Silvermaster to New York City. I never received any information indicating that compensation in any form was being received by either Silvermaster or Ullman or by persons who later came into their picture for such services as I am describing.

Sometime in 1942, however, Golos began to give me verbal instructions for the guidance of Silvermaster and his group relative to the nature of the information desired and still later, probably in the last part of 1942, he began to give me typewritten instructions in Russian furnished him by 'Charlie' to be taken by me to Silvermaster. My knowledge of Russian was insufficient for me to gain an accurate idea of the type of information called for by the written instruction.

By the fall of 1942 Ullman and Silvermaster began to bring to the Silvermaster residence documents which they apparently had secured from Government files to which they had access. Ullman provided himself with a camera, I believe to have been a Contax, and became proficient in document photography. Also at this time he and Silvermaster began to dictate to me various types of information. I recall they would refresh their recollection prior to dictation from small pieces of paper they would take out of their various pockets as though they had jotted down brief notations during the day. Ullman photographed the documents which he and Silvermaster brought to the Silvermaster residence, which photographs were taken on microfilm, most of which was supplied by Golos, who obtained it from his contacts. About this time Ullman built an enlarging machine which he gave to me and I took it to my apartment at 58 Barrow Street, New York City. On only one occasion, sometime in 1944, did I personally witness the photographing at the Silvermaster residence, but I knew from their conversations and remarks that such work was carried on in the basement of the residence and that there was in the basement a more or less permanent photographic setup, that is, a holder for the camera and a device for holding documents securely while being photographed.
When I would return to New York City with the film, which at first would consist of probably two or three rolls, Golos would come to my apartment at 58 Barrow Street, where he would run the film through a viewer supplied to me by Ullman. He apparently did this in order to keep himself currently apprised of the information being secured and would always take the film from the apartment when he left.

In addition to the film which I would deliver to Golos, I also began to receive from Silvermaster carbon copies of documents usually letters from governmental employees outside the United States, reporting on conditions where they happen to be located.

With respect to the dictation which Ullman and Silvermaster gave me in Washington, D.C., I would transcribe such dictation upon my return to New York City on a typewriter in my office and deliver the transcription to Golos.

With further respect to the nature of the documents being photographed during this period, I recall that during Silvermaster's employment in the Board of Economic Warfare, he occasionally brought to his residence what appeared to be complete files, and although these had usually been photographed by the time I arrived in Washington to collect the materials, I recollect that sometime I would see him arrive at his home with these files and observe him and Ullman looking over the contents thereof and deciding which should be photographed. It is my recollection that Silvermaster was in the Europe-Africa division of the Board of Economic Warfare.

I do not recall definitely, but I believe sometime in the fall of 1942 Ullman's induction seemed eminent and I recall there was considerable discussion on the part of Silvermaster and himself as to which branch of service would seem most advantageous. I recall they rapidly dismissed any thought of his entering the Navy or Marine Corps because they thought both branches were anti-Semitic. They then realized he could not meet the physical requirements to be commissioned directly so it was decided that he would await being drafted and attempt to be assigned to the Air Corps. I recall that he did enter the Army as a private, was subsequently promoted to be a sergeant, was recommended for Officers' Candidate School, and was accepted and thereafter commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Air Force. He later was promoted to First Lieutenant and was a Captain the last time I saw him. I recall that Silvermaster was most anxious that Ullman be assigned to the Pentagon Building and further that through George Silverman he was in fact assigned to the Pentagon. After Ullman was assigned to the Pentagon Building he resumed his residence with the Silvermaster family.
With respect to George Silverman, he is approximately forty-five years old, is Jewish, is a graduate of Harvard University and is acknowledged to be a brilliant mathematician and statistician. It is my recollection that he went to Washington, D.C. in the early 1930's and was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board. I am unable to state when or under what circumstances he became acquainted with the Silvermasters and Ullman, except that he may have met the latter in Washington as he and Ullman were both members of the same Communist Party unit there. I do recall, however, that Silverman became friendly with these people and was at their home very often and after his being assigned to the Pentagon Building as a civilian specialist of some kind, he began to bring documents to the Silvermaster home there. I saw him on one occasion, but had never formally met him. With respect to the documents brought to him to the Silvermaster residence, he in fact did not know they were photographed. From remarks I heard there I believe it was his impression that Silvermaster would simply read the documents over, commit them more or less to memory, and then verbally give the contents thereof to Earl Browder. With respect to the ultimate destination of these documents I am of the positive opinion that although Silverman may have heard of Golos, he had no knowledge that such material was in fact being received by Golos.

During the period running from the latter part of 1942 through the early part of 1943, I became aware through remarks made by Silvermaster, his wife and Ullman, that Harry White, employed in the United States Treasury Department, was supplying them information consisting of documents presumably obtained by him in the course of his duties in the Treasury Department. I recall definitely having seen some documents at the Silvermaster residence, which documents were delivered there by Ullman or Silverman, both of whom were receiving material from White. As to the nature of such written material being supplied by White, I can only describe it as consisting of reports of a varied nature concerning the financial activities of the United States Government, particularly as they related to foreign commitments, also various memoranda and reports from other governmental departments and agencies. These documents had usually been reduced to photographs by the time I saw them, but on occasion I would see the original documents themselves.

In connection with the activities of Harry White, it was apparent to me from conversations I heard in the Silvermaster home, that one of his most valuable assets so far as the group was concerned was his ability to place in the Treasury Department, those individuals whom the group was anxious to have assigned there. Among individuals in this category were Ullman, William Taylor and Sonya Gold.

I have never met nor have I seen Harry White, and the information concerning him as related above came to me from Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster and Ullman. I recall also that White was regarded as a valuable adjunct because of his close relationship with former Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., and was felt to be in a position to secure favorable consideration for the USSR in financial matters.
"During this same period I became aware of the fact that Lauchlin Currie was friendly with the Silvermasters and was particularly friendly with George Silverman. To the best of my recollection, Currie did not supply Silverman or the Silvermasters with any documents, but used to inform Silverman orally on various matters. As an example of the information orally furnished Silverman, I recall one occasion when Currie informed him that the United States was on the verge of breaking the Soviet code. I recall that Currie was a social guest on occasion at the Silvermaster home, although never when I was present as I have never met him, and the only significant information concerning him I presently recall is that after Golos' death there was a discussion between Silvermaster and 'Bill' as to the advisability of introducing Currie and Harry White directly to the Russian contact. Silvermaster mentioned this matter to me, and indicated he was not in favor of it and as far as I know such meetings were never arranged.

"I recall further that during this same period mention was made of Sol Adler, who was a United States Treasury Department representative in Chungking, China. I recall seeing at the Silvermaster home official letters written by Adler from Chungking to the Treasury Department in Washington. Presumably these letters found their way to the Silvermasters through Harry White. I recall Silvermaster characterized Adler as an opportunist, but indicated they would like to place him in some strategic location in the United States Government. I do recall that Adler was a Communist Party member because his dues were among those collected by Silvermaster and turned over to me.

"Another individual about whom I heard during this period was William Taylor, previously mentioned herein as having been placed in the Treasury Department by Harry White. My recollection is that he was also sent as a Treasury Department representative to China and was later sent to Lisbon, Portugal for the Foreign Economic Administration. He also was a Communist Party member who paid his dues to the Silvermasters. During the interim between his return from China and his departure to Lisbon, he was in the Treasury Department in Washington and was supplying Silvermaster with written and oral information secured by him in that department. In addition, he prepared a report on conditions in China which he made available probably to Silverman but possibly to Silvermaster. I recall having seen this report among the data given to me for delivery to the Russians.

"I also recall that about this time I learned that Irving Kaplan, who was connected with the War Production Board, was giving information that he obtained through this agency to George Silverman. Through Silvermaster I learned the information from the War Production Board was coming from Irving Kaplan through Silverman. Kaplan was also a dues paying Communist Party member. I never met Kaplan and have no other information concerning him except that he at one time was associated with the Perlo


Referring again to William Ludwig Ullman and George Silverman, I recall that about late in the summer of 1943 a steadily increasing volume of material was obtained by these individuals which was subsequently photographed and turned over to me. I also recall that about this time Ullman ceased developing the photographs he took and gave me the undeveloped negatives which I turned over to Colos. Apparently the reason for this was that the number of rolls was increasing to such an extent that Ullman did not have the time or opportunity to develop them. Therefore, I did not have the occasion to actually see what was on the negatives. However, during this time I did have many conversations with Ullman and Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster, and I found out from these conversations that the material that Ullman and Silverman were obtaining and photographing included data on the following: aircraft production figures, allocation and deployment of aircraft, results of testing of aircraft, reports on the efficiency of particular types of airplanes, technological developments in aircraft manufacture, statistics regarding high octane aviation gasoline, personal data concerning important Air Force officers, opinions of aircraft personnel on other nations, Army gossip, all pertinent developments concerning the planning, construction and actual completion of the B-29, and proposed movements of these planes when they were completed, data concerning the approximate schedule date of D Day, copies of directives issued by General Marshall, and information concerning production, allocation and development of tanks, guns and motorized equipment. Almost every conceivable type of information relating to the Air Forces part in the war was included. A considerable volume of this material was brought to the Silvermaster home in its original form, that is, the documents themselves. However, on some matters Ullman would copy down figures and make such other notations as were necessary for him to have a record of the desired data.

It is to be noted that during this entire period George Silverman was a civilian employee of the War Department, also stationed in the Pentagon Building, assigned to the USAAF, and I am unable to state definitely which information was supplied by him and which by Ullman. This situation remained from the time of Ullman's original assignment to the Pentagon Building until the time I ceased relations with the Silvermaster groups in September, 1944, and the volume of material consistently increased.

I never knew exactly to which unit or division of the Air Force Ullman was assigned. However, I do recall that some mention was made of Major Kades, who worked with General Hillring. I also know that Major Kades and Ullman were friendly and that Kades told Ullman a great many things that he found out through talking to the General. I am sure, however, that Major Kades had no connection whatsoever with any of the operations on the part of Ullman or the Silvermaster crowd, and if any information was attributed to Kades, it was innocently done on the part of Kades.
"I recall that sometime in the summer or fall of 1943 the Silvermasters believed it desirable to have someone placed as a secretary to Harry White, in order to facilitate the obtaining of information from his office. As a result, Helen Silvermaster went to one of the Communist functionaries in Washington and was given the name of Sonya Gold. Eventually Sonya Gold through arrangements with Harry White, obtained a position as one of the secretaries in his department. As a result of this employment, Sonya Gold obtained documents from his office which she copied and turned her notes over to Helen Silvermaster. I do not recall specifically, but it is my recollection that the information which Sonya Gold obtained concerned principally the Treasury Department's opinions and recommendations concerning applications for loans made by the Chinese and French governments. I also recall that some of this information concerned political information concerning DeGaulle, which found its way into White's office. I understand Sonya Gold is no longer employed by the Treasury Department.

"I also recall that in about the spring of 1944, Bill Gold, the husband of Sonya Gold, came into the picture. Bill obtained a position in the Foreign Economic Administration and according to the conversations I had with the Silvermasters and Ullman, I determined that Bill had been supplying this group with what they indicated was excellent information regarding the goings on in the FEA. As a matter of fact during one of my conversations at the Silvermaster home, either Gregory Silvermaster or Ullman made the remark that Bill had done such a good job that they were thinking of supplying him with a camera so that he could do his own photographing at home. As far as I know Bill Gold is still employed with the FEA.

"In further connection with the Silvermaster family, I know that Helen's son by her first marriage, Anatole, went to some southern university and was indicated as a remarkable physicist. He was raised as a good Communist and he on occasion would come to New York and deliver me material that had been gotten together in the Silvermaster home. Anatole, however, was drafted into the Navy sometime in 1944 or thereabouts, and as far as I know he is still in that branch of the service. It is my recollection that he was assigned to a Naval Training Station near Chicago, Illinois, probably the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

"During the time I was associated with Golos I very often saw Berney Schuster and his wife come into the office where they talked with Golos. I knew at this time that Schuster was connected with the Finance Division of the Communist Party District and also recalled that his Party name was Chester. All during my association with Golos I merely knew Schuster as a social acquaintance of Golos. However, late in the Spring of 1944, I met Schuster on the street and he had a long conversation with me. I asked him how Gregg Silvermaster was and, when I appeared not
"To know him, he made a remark to indicate that he was familiar with Silvermaster and other persons who were doing the same type of work as Silvermaster. As a matter of fact he told me that he had been somewhat irritated over the manner in which some of the Communist Party members had been taken away from the Party and subsequently returned to the Party in an extremely nervous state. He indicated that some of these people needed psychiatric treatment as a result of the activities they had engaged in since leaving the Communist Party. . . . . . . .

"With respect to my previous knowledge of any of the persons mentioned above, I can state that I had heard N. Gregory Silvermaster mention a red-headed man named Kramer and it is my belief Silvermaster had known Kramer in California prior to their removing to Washington. Mention had previously been made to me also of Perlo by Silvermaster, who used to complain that the activities of Perlo in Washington were upsetting George Silverman. . . . . . . .

"With reference to John Abt, I had never met this individual prior to the meeting in his apartment described above, but I do recall mention by Silvermaster that there was a person named Abt wandering around Washington seeking information of one kind or another, the exact nature of which I never learned. . . . . . . .

"In connection with my activities with Catherine, I recall that either on one or two occasions I turned over material to her that I had received from the Silvermaster group. . . . . . . .

"In about September, 1944, at the time that Bill was contemplating moving to Baltimore or Washington, he informed me that he was going to personally take care of the Silvermaster group and that I would not have any further connection with them. . . . . . . .

"I have not seen Bill since that meeting and my only further knowledge of him comes from questioning put to me by Al a month or two ago, ostensibly to find out if I had seen Bill lately. In addition, it will be recalled that I by chance encountered Gregory Silvermaster in Pennsylvania Station in New York in August, 1945 and during a few minutes conversation with him I asked if he had seen Bill lately. He said he had not seen Bill for a couple of weeks but that he was still around. . . . . . . . . . . . .

"It will be recalled by this time (Christmas 1944) Bill was contacting the Silvermaster group and I made no Christmas purchases for them. . . . . . . . . . . . .
"Golos told me sometime during this period (1943) that the pressure was becoming increasingly heavy for him to turn over certain of his American contacts to other Russians. He stated particularly six months before his death (Thanksgiving Day, 1943) that he had been requested to turn over Mary Price, the Silvermaster group and myself. He, of course, refused to do this and I know that at the time of his death he had not turned over any of his contacts to any other persons; the only concession he had made in this regard was that the material I was picking up from the Silvermaster group in Washington was to be given by me directly to Catherine, the wife of Bill, thereby theoretically circumventing Golos. In fact, however, I was surreptitiously making this material available for Golos' inspection prior to passing it to Catherine. . . . . . . . .

"In June, 1944, I met Browder and on this occasion he told me it would be agreeable if Bill, my contact at that time, met with Gregory Silvermaster not oftener than once a month and that such meetings must be held in New York City and not in Washington. At a later meeting in June he agreed that the entire Silvermaster group should be turned over to the Russians without restrictions of any kind. . . . . . . . .

"It came to my attention from Gregory Silvermaster sometime prior to the death of Golos that Peters was in Washington and was attempting to infiltrate into the Silvermaster group, that is, to secure information from some of the members thereof. I recall that when I informed Golos of this attempted encroachment by Peters, Golos went to the New York headquarters of the Communist Party and made a protest there to someone. . . . . . . .

"The only other information I presently recall which may concern Hiss is that on one occasion when Gregory Silvermaster complained to me that Victor Perlo was upsetting existing arrangements among members of his group in Washington and asked if I could not do something to remedy the situation, I told Bill that Silvermaster's complaint and he said he knew a person named 'Gene' who could 'lay down the law to those boys and straighten them out.'"
Personal History, Activities and Associates of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster

Nathan Gregory Silvermaster was born in Odessa, Russia, November 27, 1898. He was naturalized as a United States citizen at San Francisco, California in 1926. He received a Bachelor of Arts Degree from the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington in 1920; attended Stanford University in California, 1926 to 1927; attended the University of California, Berkeley, California, 1929 to 1932, receiving a Doctor of Philosophy Degree in Economics. In 1932, he was associate economist with the California State Unemployment Commission. In 1933 until March, 1934, he was employed as a statistician for the California State Department of Labor. From March, 1934 to 1935, he was an economist for the California State Emergency Relief Administration. In August, 1935, he became a senior labor economist with the Resettlement Administration. He transferred to the Maritime Labor Board as principal economist in November, 1938. In July, 1940, he returned to the Department of Agriculture in the Farm Security Administration as a principal labor economist. He was so employed through 1944. As of June 16, 1945, he was employed by the Procurement Division of the United States Treasury Department.

Nathan Gregory Silvermaster registered for Selective Service on February 16, 1942, with Local Draft Board #2, 3000 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D.C. On his registration Silvermaster stated he was born November 27, 1898, at Odessa, Russia. Silvermaster identified his wife as Helen P. Silvermaster whom he married in 1930 at Huntington Park, Los Angeles, California. According to Selective Service records in 1942 Silvermaster was a Director of the Labor Division of the Farm Security Administration, Department of Agriculture, at a salary of $5,800 per annum. He indicated he had formerly been employed as a senior labor economist for the United States Government from 1935 to 1938 and from 1938 to 1940 was chief economist for the United States Maritime Board engaged in preparing recommendations on labor to the Congress of the United States. A supplemental questionnaire submitted by Silvermaster under date of May 15, 1942 indicated he was serving as chief economist with the Board of Economic Warfare and was in charge of European and African Division of this work. As of November, 1945, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster was residing with his wife at 5515 – 30th Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C.

A Hatch Act investigation was instituted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in January, 1942, predicated upon reports that Silvermaster was a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy, and a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. The Hatch Act investigation was completed and reports submitted to the United States Department of Agriculture in November, 1942.
On July 14, 1943, the Director of Personnel of the Department of Agriculture advised that the Interdepartmental Committee on Employee investigations had suggested that additional interviews be had with Mr. John M. McCloy of the United States Maritime Commission, Mr. Wayne Morse, then a member of the National War Labor Board and now Senator from Oregon, and Arthur Link, Administrative Assistant to the President. The three interviews were conducted and a report submitted to the Interdepartmental Committee on Employee Investigations in September, 1943. On June 15, 1944, Mr. T. Roy How, Director of Personnel and Chairman of the Departmental Committee, United States Department of Agriculture, advised the Interdepartmental Committee on Employee Investigations that the record in the Silvermaster Investigation did not contain evidence sufficient to warrant charges that Silvermaster was a member of an organization which advocated the overthrow of the Government of the United States. Accordingly, no action was taken.

The earliest reference to Silvermaster in the Bureau files is a report Seattle dated April 11, 1922, to the effect that Nathan Silvermaster, a Communist of the University District, Seattle, together with one Perline O'Connell, students at the University of Washington had left April 9 for San Francisco. Silvermaster was stated to be a known Communist and state contact of Anna Falkoff, 3731 Fourteenth Avenue, N. E., Seattle. It was indicated to be a Communist and of Russian-Jewish descent. Silvermaster was described as born on November 15, 1898 at Odessa, Russia, and had attended the University of Washington at irregular intervals since 1918. An alias of Silvermaster was shown to be Nat Zilbermeister.

In October, 1923, an investigation was made regarding a reference made by one Jacob Trachtengorte, a Russian who had applied for entrance to the Gym. Reference was Nathan Silvermaster, 2314 Dwight Way, Berkeley, Calif. No one named Nathan Silvermaster was found at 2314 Dwight Way.

Information was developed in San Francisco that Silvermaster was a member of the Communist Party of economics at St. Mary's College from 1926 to 1931, and advanced by certain persons to consider him a Communist. He was listed in San Francisco County as a Democrat and reportedly associated with other Communists, among whom were Sam Kagel and Isaac Falkoff.

The files of the Department of Agriculture contain a report which states that Silvermaster in 1935 contacted Sam Darcy, head of the Communist Party in California. This report further states, "By virtue of his associations and particularly by virtue of his thesis, it can be said that Silvermaster is an active radical." A confidential informant advised that he was a member of the Communist Party from 1932 to 1937.
Silvermaster was reportedly an underground member of the Communist Party in Seattle in the early 1920's, and was editor of the Seattle Union Record. A confidential informant advised that Silvermaster became friendly with Louis Bloch in California in about 1930 when he reentered the Communist Party. Another confidential informant has advised that he had heard that Silvermaster was a representative in the United States of GPU. A confidential informant has advised that a brother-in-law of Silvermaster's wife, named Scherbackoff, a Soviet agricultural expert, and the older brothers of Gregory Silvermaster were active in the Soviet Revolution in Vladivostok, one of whom was close to Boris Skvirsky, further identified as Director of the Soviet Information Bureau.

Silvermaster was interviewed under oath by the Washington Field Office of the Bureau, and denied membership or activity in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action in the Communist Party. While he was a student in the University of Washington, Seattle, from 1918 to 1920, he associated with Herbert J. Phillips and Garrand Ethel, who from 1935 to 1938 were members of the Communist Party Professional Unit. He was also associated with Dr. David Hersh, whose home in Seattle in 1936 was a meeting place of the Young Communist League. He was also associated with Mrs. Samuel Walters, whose husband is reported to be a violent Communist. In 1932, Garrand Ethel mentioned above, in discussing how many party members were getting into the Government, mentioned Silvermaster who had formerly been at the University of Washington in Seattle.

According to [redacted], Silvermaster was enrolled in the Professional Section of the Party in that city during the year 1936. In 1939, the special committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives published a membership list of the American League for Peace and Democracy, Washington, D. C., which showed that Gregory Silvermaster, economist for the Maritime Labor Board, was a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy.

A William Barkan of San Francisco, California advised that his mother, Mrs. Hans Barkan, on one occasion attended a meeting of a ladies' group at which Gregory Silvermaster spoke. Silvermaster, according to Barkan was at that time a vowed member of the Communist Party. This was in about 1936. During the course of his talk, Silvermaster made reference to the overthrow of the United States Government, and preached in favor of Communism. When Mrs. Barkan argued with Silvermaster, the latter made a remark to the effect, "You and your money—we'll annihilate you."

In the latter part of 1940, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Economist with the Maritime Labor Board and his wife, Helen F. Silvermaster, were carried on the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.
Gregory Silvermaster was stated to be an acquaintance of Lauren W. Casaday, a reported member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and it was stated by Miss Dorothy M. Sells, Director of Research of the United States Maritime Labor Board, that Casaday appeared to be a protege of Gregory Silvermaster and Louis Bloch of California. It is noted that Casaday was reported by the same source to be a contact of both Harry Bridges and Thomas Ray. Casaday was an analyst in the Division of Monetary Research, United States Treasury Department, and in February, 1942, was assigned to the United States Embassy, London, England.

Mrs. Gregory Silvermaster accompanied Robert Alexander Brady, head social economist of the Office of Price Administration, a reported member of the Communist Party, when Brady rented his Washington residence at 6266 29th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., according to Mrs. Edith M. Jones of Washington, D.C. Will Allen advised that Dr. Brady was consulted by Gregory Silvermaster when the latter was preparing his thesis entitled, "Lenin's Economic Thought Prior to the October Revolution." Allen further stated that Brady was given as reference when Silvermaster applied for his position with the Department of Agriculture.

In a letter to Private Isadore Salkind, Pfc, ASN 33133249, dated June 27, 1942, Jean Hinton, 2222 I Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., advised Salkind that her boss (Silvermaster) had come back. Salkind is a reported Communist and was a member of numerous front organizations in Washington, D.C., prior to his induction into the Army.

N. Gregory Silvermaster, 3630 Jocelyn Street, N.W., was the registered owner of an automobile which participated in a parade staged by the Washington Friends of Spanish Democracy in Washington, D.C., on February 26, 1938.

In connection with the Hatch Act investigation of M. H. Naigles, with aliases, economist, Postwar Labor Problems Division, Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, it was noted that Naigles, a member of various front groups in Washington, D.C., was apparently acquainted with Gregory Silvermaster, who was reported by Davis Sapos, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, to be probably a member of the Soviet Secret Police.

During the investigation of Walter Sassman, Associate Soil Science Analyst, Department of Agriculture, a member of various front groups, who denied he was a member of the Communist Party, it was alleged by Mr. R. C. Jacobson of the WPA that Sassman was friendly with Silvermaster and had worked for him. Jacobson claimed that Silvermaster was also an alleged Communist.
During the course of an investigation of the activities of Edwin S. Smith, now National Head of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, it was reported that Mary Van Kleek, member of numerous Communist front groups and representative of the Russell Sage Foundation of New York City, was reputedly a leader in the Communist Party and that on Thursdays she regularly came to Washington from New York and conferred with Edwin S. Smith, then on the National Labor Relations Board, with Alice Barrows and with N. Gregory Silvermaster.

It was reported that shortly after the United Federal Workers of America was chartered by the CIO, locals in Washington, D. C., established a Federal Workers School. In September, 1939, the "Federal Record," official organ of the union, announced that the teachers would include Dr. Gregory Silvermaster.

In December, 1943, the names of Helen and Greg Silvermaster, 5515 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., appeared on a list of names and addresses in the possession of Haakon Chevalier, reported Soviet espionage agent of Berkeley, California.

On January 4, 1944, Louise Bransten of San Francisco, California, NKVD agent attached to the Soviet Consulate, San Francisco, called at the office of Gregory Silvermaster in the Department of Agriculture Building, Washington, D. C., shortly after noon. After having lunch with him at the New England Raw Bar on 12th Street, S. W., they returned to the Agriculture Building, where Louise Bransten remained for over an hour.

Dr. David Hersh of Seattle, Washington, entertained Gregori Khleifets, NKVD agent of the Soviet Consulate, San Francisco, in his home on December 24, 1943. Dr. Hersh was a friend of Gregory Silvermaster.

In the investigation of Dr. Louis Bloch, with aliases, an associate of leading Communists in the San Francisco area, it was stated that during the maritime difficulties of 1934, he met Dr. Bloch at a meeting which included other Communists; Sam Darcy, Dr. Silvermaster and Joseph Gaer. Darcy was at that time District Director of District #13, Communist Party, USA.

Washington, in 1944, advised an agent of this Bureau that she had visited Silvermaster in California when she was en route to Europe in the early 30's.

Gregory Silvermaster, 5515 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., was a sponsor in May, 1944, of the visa applicant Hugo Richard Woog. Woog was a Swiss married to a Russian-born woman in Harbin, Manchuria, who was residing in Mexico City at the time the visa application was filed. His brothers resided in Mexico City and Zurich, Switzerland. Woog was a graduate in dentistry.
at the University of Tomsk. Gregory Silvermaster, in acting as his sponsor, stated that he had arrived in the United States at San Francisco aboard the Tenny Maru in August, 1915, and was acting as sponsor because Mrs. Woog was his, Silvermaster's, sister. Woog's case came before the Primary Committee on Visas and received an unfavorable opinion unanimously, August 10, 1944. The Review Committee likewise rendered an unanimously unfavorable opinion September 27, 1944. The Board of Appeals, however, on October 25, 1944, granted them admission to the United States.

The Washington Field Office ascertained that on August 26, 1944, advised that the CIO Maritime Committee, Washington, D. C., that Greg Silvermaster had urged him to take a job in the Procurement Division on Surplus Property Disposal. He wanted to discuss the matter with [redacted] from two points of view, that is, what Greg wanted and, "the other point" of view. He stated that Silvermaster is an "interesting guy."

[redacted], California State Federation of Labor, advised in the latter part of 1944, that [redacted], was definitely under Communist Party influence and takes orders from Louis Bloch, who is closely associated with Gregory Silvermaster, who is characterized as another Communist in Government service.

During the course of the investigation of Herbert Resner of San Francisco, California, attorney for the Communist Party, and a member of the Professional Club of the Party in San Francisco, it was believed that Gregory Silvermaster was identical with the individual known as "Greg." Resner was contacted by an unidentified person regarding the appointment of "Greg" as Director of the Disposal Board in the Treasury Department. Resner was quoted as saying to Louise Branch, mentioned heretofore, that he would write a letter to Senator Sheridan Downey, and that he would have Bartley Crum, President of the National Lawyers Guild in San Francisco, take the matter of "Greg's" appointment up with the White House.

SECRET

During an investigation of Richard Bransten, a member of the Communist Party, it was determined that he was a friend of Gregory Silvermaster. Silvermaster transferred December 29, 1944, from the Farm Security Administration to a position with the Treasury Department at a salary of $8,000 per annum. A check of the Civil Service Commission records in the District of Columbia, reflected that Silvermaster had been "flagged" by the Commission as a known Communist on the West Coast and in the District of Columbia. The Civil Service Commission refused originally to permit the transfer of Silvermaster from the Farm Security Administration to the Treasury Department, but their files indicate pressure was brought by the White House in securing this transfer for Silvermaster.

A review of the Civil Service files further showed that Silvermaster was friendly with Richard Bransten, the latter's former wife, Louise Bransten, and Richard's present wife Ruth Mckenney, also a Communist.

During the course of the investigation of Dr. Paul Radin, a known Communist and lecturer at the Communist-controlled California Labor School in San Francisco, it was determined that Radin in 1944 advised Louise Bransten, above mentioned, that he had seen "Greg" in Washington and that "Greg" is now an economist with the Treasury Department. "Greg" further sent his regards to Louise Bransten through Radin. It is believed that the "Greg" referred to is Gregory Silvermaster.

During the investigation of Robert Talbot Miller, III, it was determined that the subject was acquainted with a Mr. Silvermaster, and has mentioned the latter's name on occasion to one Jack Roth. It is believed that this individual is identical with Gregory Silvermaster. Robert Talbot Miller, III, and his wife are very well acquainted with Dr. Maurice Halperin of the Office of Strategic Services and John M. Hazard of the Foreign Economic Administration.
Personal History, Activities and Associates of Helen P. Silvermaster

Helen P. Silvermaster was born in White Russia, the daughter of a Baltic Baron known as Baron Peter Wite. She is about 42 or 43 years old. Her father was a counselor to the Czar and once headed a large Russian scientific expedition to Mongolia. He also acted as an advisor to the Mongolian Government and after the October Revolution he was arrested and subsequently released, thereafter becoming the head of Rice Institute in the South Ukraine where he engaged in scientific work.

After the revolution she went to China where she married a White Russian whose last name was Volkov. About 1923, he came to California as an advisor to the Manchurian Prince and presumably she accompanied him. He was allegedly sent here by the Russian Government and it is said that he finally became an O.G.P.U. agent, according to Charles Malamuth, who is a teacher of Russian at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, and formerly with Military Intelligence. Will Allen, a labor writer for the Washington Daily News, stated that she was supposed to have been the common-law wife of one Volkoff, who was an GPU agent. He was stricken with tuberculosis and asked Silvermaster to look after his wife. As a result of this marriage a son, Anatole Boris Volkov, was born in San Francisco, October 29, 1924. Shortly thereafter, she separated from her husband and lived with Silvermaster whom she married three or four years later, after securing a divorce from Volkov. Her marriage to Silvermaster is believed to have occurred in 1928 or 1929.

Since August of 1935, Helen P. Silvermaster and her husband have lived in Washington, D. C., their address since 1939 being 5515 30th Street, N. W., and prior to that, 2620 Jocelyn Street, N. W. She is not known to have been gainfully employed in Washington but it has been reported that she has done considerable voluntary work such as engaging in Red Cross activities. She is said to still have relatives in Russia and, according to Benjamin Mandel, 3101 Pennsylvania Avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C., she has a brother-in-law by the name of Shcherbuckoff, a Soviet agricultural expert, who was in the United States for a while.

According to the records of the Registrar's office at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, her son, Anatole Boris Volkov, entered the university in June, 1942, after having attended Woodrow Wilson High School in Washington, D. C. He withdrew from the university, May 10, 1944, to be inducted into the United States Navy. These records listed his mother as Helen P. Silvermaster, a graduate of the University of Moscow, Russia, and his stepfather as N. Gregory Silvermaster. It was reported that Anatole sometimes went to New York to deliver material for the Silvermasters. A picture of Anatole, obtained from the university records, is available in the file of the Charlotte, North Carolina Field Division. Another photograph of
him taken as he was leaving the convention hall of Communist Party District #16 on April 30, 1944, at Richmond, Virginia, is available in Bureau files. He was reportedly assigned to a naval training station near Chicago, Illinois, probably the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

[Paragraph cut-off]

is the divorced wife of Richard Bransten. Both she and her husband have been prominent in the Comrap investigation.

The names of Helen and Greg Silvermaster, 5515 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., appeared on a list of names, apparently a 1943 Christmas card list, prepared by Haakon Maurice Chevalier, a professor in the French Department of the University of California, frequently mentioned in the Comrap and Cinrad investigations.

It has been reported that Mrs. N. Gregory Silvermaster accompanied Robert Alexander Brady when he rented a home on 29th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Mr. Brady, at that time, was the head Social Economist in the Office of Price Administration and the subject of a Hatch Act investigation. He was reported to be a member of the Communist Party and of several front organizations.

David Sapos, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, stated that Helen Silvermaster was one of the leaders in the Washington Book Shop, the American League for Peace and Democracy, the Washington Committee for Aid to China, and probably the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. He added that he had heard that her husband represented the O.G.P.U. in the United States.

The name, Helen Silvermaster, appeared on a list of members of the Washington Committee for Aid to China. This list was furnished by an employee of the General Accounting Office, who described Helen Silvermaster as being one of the most outspoken and radical members of this organization. The organization is no longer in existence.

The names of Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster appeared in the indices of the United American Spanish Aid Committee, according to. They were also listed as having donated $45.00 to this organization, which is reported to be Communist controlled.

On March 18, 1938, Mrs. Silvermaster and her husband attended a reception in honor of Dr. Gustav Regler by the Women's Committee of the Friends of Spanish Democracy. Dr. Regler, for many years, was a leading Communist writer in Germany.
and later became a political commissar in one of the International Brigades in the Spanish Revolution. He is presently residing in Mexico where he has ostensibly departed from the Communist Party line.

In 1941, Mrs. Gregory Silvermaster, 5515 Thirtieth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., was arrested on the active indices of the League of Women Shoppers, Washington, D. C.

The name of Helen Silvermaster, 5515 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., appeared on the membership list of the Washington Committee for Aid to China in 1941.

The name of Mrs. Helen Silvermaster, 5515 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., appeared on the list of alleged members of the Washington Bookshop Association at sometime prior to 1941.

The name of Mrs. Gregory Silvermaster, with indication of membership in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, appeared on the list of the members of the Washington League of Women Shoppers as of 1940.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

A physical surveillance was instituted on Nathan Gregory Silvermaster on November 17, 1945. This surveillance revealed that he resides at 5515 - 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., with his wife, Helen P. Silvermaster. William Ludwig Pallmann also resides with them at that address.

On November 29, 1945, under a suitable confidential pretext, a detailed observation of the basement of the Nathan Gregory Silvermaster residence at 5515 - 30th Street, N. W., was made. It was ascertained that a laundry room approximately 12 x 15 feet, opening off the furnace room, has been converted into a dark room. It was also ascertained that two photo flood bulbs with attachments for attaching to holder or frame were found on a shelf beneath the work bench. In a work drawer in this room the bellows of a camera was found. This is similar to the bellows appearing in the photo record camera used by the Bureau. Several light reflectors were found on top of the rafters in this room. The laundry room, which had been converted into a dark room and which is located on the north side of the basement, contained a standard enlarger. Adjacent to this enlarger was a photographic time clock. Shelving and work benches in this dark room contained miscellaneous photographic equipment such as frames for drying prints, a cutting knife and board and an assortment of new and used printing paper.

Drawers and cupboards had been built under the work bench and contained photographic developing equipment. A good stock of commercial developing fluids and so forth was noted. Pans and developing fluid holders were also stored in these cupboards as was a substantial supply of printing paper in various sizes ranging from 2½ to 3½ on up to 8 x 10. The dark room gave the appearance of having been recently used as the waste paper basket contained blank negatives, some film which was still wet, wrapping paper from film packs, empty film pack cartons and trimmings from photographs indicating that a large number of photographs had recently been trimmed. One of the drawers under the work bench contained a large quantity of negatives in strips 2½ inches wide and 18 inches long. These negative strips were filed in a loose-leaf booklet. A casual examination of these indicated that they were photographs of individuals, scenery and homes. No documents were found in this group of negatives. No camera was found in the dark room but it was observed that on the south, top shelf of this room was a stand and holder which was similar to the type of stand and holder used on a photo record camera.

In the rumpus room of the basement were found two wooden tripods similar to the type used with the speed graphic camera equipment furnished by the Bureau. There were two large photo flood bulbs with reflectors and boxes containing approximately eight new photo flood bulbs. On a desk in one corner of the rumpus room was a large pasteboard box which contained a lamp very similar
to the lamp used on the Bureau's photo record camera for focusing. This lamp appeared to be practically new. A box on this desk also contained two electric dryers.

On November 27, 1945, through a technical surveillance on the Silvermaster residence, it was ascertained that individuals by the name of Marjory and Charlotte Young conversed with Helen Silvermaster in such a manner as to indicate that they were all mutual friends. It was also noted that Eddie Young was a friend of Helen Silvermaster and that he had stayed with the Silvermasters in the past. The Washington Field Office file reflects that Charlotte Young is a key figure Communist, having been director of the white collar or undercover Communists of the Communist Political Association in Washington, D. C., until January 16, 1945. Thereafter she was elected to the City Executive Committee of the Communist Party. Eddie Young (Edward Sidney Young), husband of Charlotte Young, has also been active in the Communist Party and is believed to be on the West Coast at the present time, having been recently discharged from the Army Air Corps.

On December 1, 1945, physical surveillance revealed that Nathan Gregory Silvermaster met Alexander Koral of Brooklyn, New York, and spent some time in his company. Information concerning Koral, who is employed by the Board of Education, Brooklyn, New York, and who is alleged to be a Communist, is being set out elsewhere in this case summary in view of his contact with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster.

On December 4, 1945, the technical surveillance on the residence of the Silvermasters revealed that Rose Gregg, wife of subject Joseph Gregg who was also named by Elizabeth Bentley as being engaged in Russian espionage, contacted Helen Silvermaster and they made an engagement to have lunch together on this date. Physical surveillance revealed that Helen Silvermaster and Rose Gregg had lunch together at the Georgia Avenue Hot Shoppe.

The physical surveillance revealed on December 6, 1945, that Phillip O. Keeney, who is employed at the Library of Congress and who resides at 215 B Street, N. E., Washington, D. C., was a visitor at the Silvermaster residence. Investigation has revealed that Phillip O. Keeney is the subject of a closed Hatch Act investigation.

On December 2, 1945, Helen Silvermaster attempted to contact Mrs. Elizabeth Sasuly but was unsuccessful, according to the technical surveillance. Elizabeth Sasuly is the subject of a pending Internal Security - R investigation in the Washington Field Office and is alleged to be a member of the undercover white collar group of the Communist Party.

On December 2, 1945, the technical surveillance revealed that Helen Silvermaster engaged in a conversation with an individual identified as Ann White who advised that her husband, Harry, is working again today on the British
loan matter. (It is believed that Ann White, the wife of Harry Dexter White who was also named by Elizabeth Bentley as a member of the group in Washington, D. C., engaging in Russian espionage.)

On December 3, 1945, Jeannie Steinberg, wife of Morton Haskell Steinberg, an attorney in the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice, was in contact with Mrs. Silvermaster and thanked her for the concert tickets.

On December 8, 1945, according to the technical surveillance, Helen Silvermaster engaged in conversation of a personal nature with Herman Klots who is employed in the United States Treasury Department. Later the same date Henrietta Klots, wife of Herman Klots, engaged in conversation with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. She indicated that she and her husband would visit the Silvermaster residence that evening. On December 12, 1945, Henrietta Klots engaged in conversation with Helen Silvermaster and advised that she was leaving her employment in the Treasury Department and would work for Mr. Morgenthau again at the request of Mrs. Morgenthau, which would necessitate her moving to New York. She then discussed at length her previous employment with Morgenthau.

Ruth Gruber, on December 10, 1945, conversed with Helen Silvermaster and invited her, her husband, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, and the "star boarder", William Ludwig Ullmann, over to her house for the evening. Ruth Gruber said that a friend of hers was in Washington from Chicago who was doing some interesting work on democracy in education.

On December 13, 1945, Mrs. Steinberg, mentioned above, conversed with Helen Silvermaster and asked her to go to the concert at Constitution Hall with them. Helen stated that she had some clothes to send to the Russian War Relief, winter clothes that her brother had on an expedition into China and Tibet.

It was ascertained that on December 14, 1945, Silvermaster and his wife discussed obtaining plane reservations out of Washington via Eastern Air Lines for January 4. The conversation indicated that reservations were being made for someone other than the Silvermasters. Silvermaster, an employee of the Surplus Properties Division of the RFC has moved his office from the Commerce Building to the Railroad Retirement Building. Through the technical surveillance it was ascertained that the Whites (possibly Harry Dexter White) had invited the Silvermasters over to their residence that evening.

Constant physical surveillance was discontinued on Nathan Gregory Silvermaster on December 14, 1945.

On December 17, 1945, the technical surveillance revealed that a party named Issy, identity unknown, talked with Helen Silvermaster at which time he advised that his father-in-law, identity unknown, is proceeding to Philadelphia to attend a dinner given by the American-Soviet Friendship. Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that she was familiar with the organization and that a good friend of
hers runs the organization and that she receives communications about this group which has for its purpose "the fostering of cultural relations between these great countries."

On December 19, 1945, the Washington Field Office advised by teletype that Nathan Gregory Silvermaster had moved his office from the Commerce Building to Room 4050-52 in the Railroad Retirement Building. His title is given as Chief of Division of Economic Analysis of the War Assets Board. Information secured indicates that the following persons are sharing office space with him at this place: Alexander Kom, Curtis E. Anderson and Gilda DeFrank.

On December 20, 1945, Helen Silvermaster, wife of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, attempted to contact Sonia Gold with negative results.

On December 23, 1945, the physical surveillance revealed that Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife left their residence and drove to the home of Harry Dexter White where they spent the evening. It had previously been reported that the Silvermasters had invited Joseph Gregg and his wife to their residence for Christmas dinner; however, physical surveillance and technical coverage on Joseph Gregg and his wife on Christmas Day indicated that the Gregg family did not visit the Silvermaster residence. (Sonia Gold, Joseph Gregg and Harry Dexter White were all named by Elizabeth Bentley as participating in Russian espionage, along with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster.)
ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in her statement made the following allegations against the above-captioned individual:

"It is my impression that Lauchlin Currie probably had something to do with his (Nathan Gregory Silvermaster) securing the Board of Economic Warfare position he held. . . .

"During this same period (running from the latter part of 1942 through the early part of 1943) I became aware of the fact that Lauchlin Currie was friendly with the Silvermasters and was particularly friendly with George Silverman. To the best of my recollection Currie did not supply Silverman or Silvermaster information but used to inform Silverman orally on various matters. As an example of the information orally furnished Silverman, I recall one occasion when Currie informed him that the United States was on the verge of breaking the Soviet code. I recall that Currie was a social guest on occasion at the Silvermaster's home although never when I was present as I have never met him, and the only significant information concerning him I presently recall is that after Golos' death there was a discussion between Silvermaster and 'Bill' as to the advisability of introducing Currie and Harry White directly to the Russian contact. Silvermaster mentioned this matter to me and indicated he was not in favor of it. As far as I know such meetings were never arranged.

"Another individual who I recall was supplied information at this time, which was from the summer and fall of 1943 until August, 1944, or September, 1944, was Michael Greenburg (or berg). My first information concerning this individual came from either Golos or Mildred Price who indicated to me that Greenburg was associated in some capacity in Washington with Lauchlin Currie. It is my recollection that Greenburg, who is a native of England, had probably become associated with Currie when the latter was one of the so-called anonymous assistants to the President and continued close to him when he assumed duties with the Foreign Economic Administration."
BACKGROUND

Personal History

"Who's Who in America 1944-1945" reveals that Lauchlin Currie was born in West Dublin, Nova Scotia, October 8, 1902, the son of Lauchlin and Alice (Eisenhauer) Currie. He attended the London School of Economics and received a B.S. Degree in 1925. In 1931 he received a Ph.D. Degree from Harvard. He married Dorothy York Bacon in 1927, and has two children, Lauchlin Morgan Currie and Roderich Bornish Currie. Currie first came to the United States in 1925, and was naturalized in 1931. He was an instructor and a tutor at Harvard University from 1927 to 1934, and a professor of international economics at Fletcher Graduate School of Law and Diplomacy, West Medford, Massachusetts, from 1933 to 1934. During this same period of time he was employed as a consultant by the Kendall Company, a cotton products concern in Boston.

During the latter part of 1934 he was appointed an analyst for the United States Treasury Department and later made Assistant Director of Research and Statistics for the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, which position he retained until 1939. He became Administrative Assistant to the President in July of 1939, and in 1941, was named head of the Economic Mission to China. In 1942, he went to China as the President's personal representative on a diplomatic mission. He is listed as a trustee of the William Alanson White Psychiatric Foundation, a member of the American Economic Association, and the author of a book entitled "The Supply and Control of Money in the United States" published in 1934. His residence address was listed as 4063 Potomac Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D.C., and his summer address at Hancock, New Hampshire.

"Current Biography," Volume 2, No. 5, for May, 1941, states that Currie is one of President Roosevelt's six Administrative Assistants and probably the most anonymous of these men who are chosen, according to the President, because of "their passion for anonymity." His job is stated to keep "ideas flowing smoothly back and forth between Roosevelt and administrative officials, big and little," and he is described as "polite, diplomatic, and unassuming." In the beginning of 1941, his duties were extended when he was sent to China on a special mission similar to that of Harry Hopkins' mission to England. He returned to the United States in March of that year to make his report. It was stated that although his report has not been made public, most commentators agree that he studied China's economic
structure in general and its special problems of currency and transportation in order to determine the best way for the United States to help the Chungking government. This interpretation of his mission was reportedly given weight by Currie's remarks while in China. He spoke of China as "an outpost of the world's present struggle for democracy," and spoke of the United States' responsibility to aid it.

"Time" magazine for April 11, 1941, stated that one of the strongest influences in the reforms of the Kuomintang during April was the United States, represented by the bespectacled face of Lauchlin Currie. It was further stated that Currie helped clear up the Communist problem by suggesting that Chiang Kai-shek's government "raise needed revenue and undercut Communist influence by taxing the landlords while feeding and pleasing the peasants." The article in "Current Biography" states that Currie's reputation while an instructor at Harvard spread far beyond Boston, and that his book "The Supply and Control of Money in the United States" became a standard work on the subject. His appointment as Senior Analyst in the Treasury Department by Secretary Morgenthau in 1934 was allegedly no surprise, and his subsequent promotion to the position of Assistant Director of Research and Statistics for the Federal Reserve Board also reportedly won enthusiastic recognition.

In 1938 he began to give evidence of his growing importance. In that year he put forward a plan to solve railroad troubles by a lease-lend procedure through which the railroads would get equipment in much the same way that Britain gets war goods under the Lease-Lend Bill. In that same year, he wrote an "influential memorandum" on the causes of the recession in which he discussed, among other things, Social Security taxes, and pointed out that compensatory Federal spending to stimulate heavy industry might be more flexible if concentrated outside the regular budget.

In May of 1939, Currie gave testimony before the Temporary National Economic Committee. He reportedly showed that investments follow production, and since 1932 State and local governments have been piling up savings so that the net Federal investment must be at least one billion dollars to provide equivalent purchasing power. In July of that year he was named President Roosevelt's personal Economic Advisor and Administrative Assistant.

A review of the "New York Times" morgue clippings revealed the following background information concerning Currie: During the latter part of 1934, Currie was appointed analyst for the United States Treasury Department
and was later made Assistant Director of Research and Statistics for the
Board of Governors for the Federal Reserve System, which position he re-
tained until 1939. He became Administrative Assistant to the President in
July, 1939, and in 1941 he was named Head of the Economic Mission to China
as personal envoy of the President in the early part of February, 1941,
and returned to the United States on March 10, 1941. It is reported that
while in China, Currie conferred with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and
other leading executives of the Chinese Government. Currie also found time
to study Chinese arsenals, military training schools, and industrial coopera-
tives. In 1942, Currie went to China as the President's personal representa-
tive on a diplomatic mission to confer with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.
During this same trip Currie also spent a few days in New Delhi, India, and
returned to the United States on August 20, 1942.

Currie was listed as one of the individuals who attended the
Institute of Pacific Relations Conference held at Mont Tremblant, Canada,
from December 4, to 1941, 1942. In the early part of September, 1943, Currie
was appointed as Acting Deputy Administrator where he remained until the
early part of 1945. He then resumed his former White House duties.

In February, 1945, Currie went to London as Head of the American
Mission conferring with British officials. At this time he was also report-
red as heading a mission to Switzerland for the purpose of curtailing Swiss
exports to Germany. On February 11, 1945, Currie was reported to be in
Berne, Switzerland, and returned to the United States on March 19, 1945.

The records of Stone's Mercantile Agency, Washington, D. C.,
revealed a report dated January 6, 1942. According to this report Lauchlin
Currie from December 1, 1934, to July, 1939, was Assistant Director of the
Division of Research and Statistics, Federal Reserve Board. From June 20,
1934, to November 10, 1934, he was Economic Analyst with the United States
Treasury at $6 per annum. From 1927 to 1933 he taught money and banking
at Harvard University. From July 12, 1939 to January, 1942, Currie was
employed at the White House as an Administrative Assistant to the President
of the United States at a salary of $10,000 per annum.

Currie purchased the property at 4863 Potomac Avenue, N. W. on
September 11, 1941, valued at $12,500. He previously resided, according
to this report, at 25 Everett Street, Kensington, Maryland; Chevy Chase,
Maryland; 3132 P Street, N. W., and the Roosevelt Hotel, Washington, D. C.
On August 25, 1945, Lauchlin B. Currie left a forwarding address from 4863
Potomac Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., to 19 Rector Street, New York 6,
New York, which is the office of the International Development Company. (Information concerning which will be set out later herein.)

The records of the Credit Bureau of Washington, D. C. reveal in a report dated August 24, 1942, that Dorothy Currie, wife of Lauchlin Currie, formerly operated an art studio at 3132 P Street, N. W.

In July, 1945, it was reported that the International Development Company, headed by Lauchlin Currie, opened offices at 19 Rector Street, New York City.

Through the records of Dun and Bradstreet, New York City, it was ascertained that the International Development Industrial Corporation, 19 Rector Street, Room 1902, has as its president and principle Lauchlin Currie. The company will engage in industrial advisory engineering and management export business with representation in various points abroad. The services supplied by the company includes the planning of new plants or the remodeling of old ones to actual engineering production management and the developing of the international industrial field. The International Industrial Corporation intends to open offices in key cities throughout the world to show the American "know how" methods of manufacturing and processing. The following individuals were listed as officers for the International Industrial Development Corporation:

- David E. Scoll, Executive Vice President
- Jack I. London, Vice President and Treasurer
- Arnold M. Grant, Secretary
- Daniel Bertrand, Assistant Secretary

Directors and Officers - Lauchlin Currie

Lauchlin Currie presently resides at 61 East 86th Street, New York City, and subscribes to telephone, Atwater 9-8367.

General Activities, Associates, and Comments

During the Hatch Act investigation of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, an employee of the Department of Agriculture, Lauchlin Currie was interviewed. When asked to comment upon Silvermaster's political philosophy, Currie stated that in his mind conclusive evidence of whether or not a person is Communistically inclined was the individual's attitude up to June 23, 1941, when Germany invaded the Soviet Union. Inasmuch as Silvermaster, according to Currie, was an advocate of war prior to that time, Currie did not regard him as Communist and stated that he was a "liberal" and "New Dealer in his
political leanings." It is interesting to note that during the course of the investigation, the Office of Naval Intelligence furnished information indicating that Currie and Silvermaster were associates and friendly.

Lauchlin Currie is listed as an officer of China Defense Supplies Corporation in Washington, D.C. During the investigation of Frederick Heizer Wright who was tried and acquitted upon a charge of failure to register as a propaganda agent of the Japanese government, Currie was interviewed. Currie described his contacts with Wright as a purely business nature and stated that during the year 1941 he was handling all lend-lease aid to China at the specific request of President Roosevelt.

Lauchlin Currie was listed as a sponsor for the visa application of Karl Borromaeus Josef Frank, better known as Paul Hagen. Hagen, the subject of a pending Internal Security - R investigation at the present time, has been alleged on numerous occasions to be a secret agent of the Soviet government. Hagen is an Austrian-German refugee who, since his arrival in the United States, has been active in the American Friends of German Freedom movement, a Communist inspired and infiltrated organization, and has also carried on the work of his group known as the "New Beginning." Hagen, at the time he was questioned in connection with his visa application, admitted being a member of the Communist Party in Europe from 1919 to 1929. He further admitted being a leader in this movement, but stated he had no contacts with Communists since his arrival in the United States. Investigation to date has indicated this statement is false as he has contacted numerous known Communists.

Currie appeared as a witness in behalf of Paul Hagen's visa application on April 30, 1942. A copy of his testimony is available in Bureau files, and it is to be noted it was given under oath. He gave his official position as Administrative Assistant to the President, and explained his interest in Paul Hagen through the fact that he was introduced to him at an international conference by Mr. E.C. Carter, Secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations and of the International Postwar Conference held in Maine. Since that introduction he has met and talked with Paul Hagen, and he has communicated with him in reference to several German refugees and "matters relating to moral and other inner facts of Germany."

Currie stated that he knew Paul Hagen was a member of the Communist Party at one time; however, he did not feel that there would be any danger to the country through the admission of Paul Hagen. Currie was asked if he would advocate the policy of granting a visa to an individual who admittedly is of the opinion that if there happens to be a conflict between his decisions
and the government to which he owes allegiance that he should follow his own decision. Currie stated he was not altogether in favor of such a policy, but indicated that it would depend upon the specific case. He stated that Paul Hagen advocated a democratic regime in Germany.

Currie was asked the question: "Suppose you were to decide whether or not in your judgment of socialism or communism, would you advocate such policies for our Government?" His answer was: "I can't see how that bears on this case. What I can tell you is that I was introduced to him. I think he is working against our enemies as far as I see." Following this question was a series of questions as to whether or not Currie believed that an alien such as Hagen should be admitted to the United States inasmuch as he might advocate a change in our form of government. The question was specifically raised as to whether there would be a difference if Communism came to the United States, and Currie stated there would. He was then asked the question: "The difference between Communism and Socialism...Communism as well as Socialism is the nationalization of private property. Communism is based on revolutionary means while Socialism, I would suppose, would be the evolution of that legal method rather (than) by revolution." Currie answered: "That could be defined as a distinction. One is dictatorship, and the other is Socialism. The dictator would be the communistic, and democratic procedure would be the socialistic." He was then asked: "It would be democratic so far as the method of accomplishing the end but the harm would be the same as Communism." To which he replied: "The aim is political means because in the Constitution itself we wouldn't protect democratic principles."

Lauchlin Currie was one of the Federal employees listed as an affiliate of subversive organizations by the Dies Committee in a memorandum submitted to the Attorney General. It was stated he was a member of the Washington Committee to Aid China. He received a salary of $10,000 as Executive Assistant in the Office of the President, and resided at 3132 P Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

An article appeared in the October 31, 1944, New York Daily Mirror reporting a speech by Governor Bricker stating that he declared Lauchlin Currie was a Federal employee with a subversive record. Currie was one of seven individuals named in Bricker's speech as "conclusively prove Roosevelt and the New Deal are in the hands of the radicals and the Communists."

One Dr. and Mrs. Lauchlin Currie are listed on the active mailing list of the Washington Committee for Spanish Refugee Aid, a branch of the United American Spanish Aid Committee inspired and dominated by the Communist
Lauchlin Currie spoke at the opening session of the International Student Assembly held in Washington, D.C., September 2-3, 1942, on "The End of Imperialism." He was introduced as an Assistant to the President, and it is interesting to note that the chairman of this session was Edward Carter of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Many known Communists or Communist sympathizers participated in the International Student Assembly.

Lauchlin Currie was one of the individuals given as a reference by Abba Petchy Lerner at the time he applied for a position with the War Production Board. Currie was interviewed and stated he regarded Lerner as a distinguished economist and a liberal New Dealer. The Bureau file shows that Lerner was closely associated with Communists and was subject to considerable Communist influence. Lerner did not receive an appointment, and subsequently in 1944 was charged in a Commissioner's complaint with conspiracy to violate the Selective Training and Service Act for assisting an Adolf Kornilov, an alleged Communist, to depart from the United States for Mexico to evade the requirements of the Selective Training and Service Act.

Whittaker Chambers, a former affiliate of the Soviet Secret Intelligence Service in Washington, D.C., for the purpose of developing a government underground, stated that Lauchlin Currie was a "fellow traveler" who helped various Communists but never went the whole way. This statement was made to a representative of the State Department when Chambers was questioned relative to individuals in the Government who were allegedly active in behalf of the Communist Party and the Soviet Union.

Owen Lattimore wrote a letter of introduction for Haakon Chevalier to Lauchlin Currie, Room 228, Department of State, Washington, D.C. It is to be noted that Chevalier was attempting to obtain a Government job during this period of time. Chevalier is a known Soviet Secret Intelligence Service (NKVD) contact, and has been associated with numerous members of the Communist Party on the West Coast and is allegedly a Party member himself.
During December of 1944, when the Russian War Relief Children's Clothing Campaign was opposed by the President's War Relief Control Board, Edward G. Carter, the President of Russian War Relief, sent two telegrams to Lauchlin Currie on December 2, 1944. One was addressed to Currie in care of the Foreign Economic Administration, Temporary T Building, Washington, D.C., and the second was addressed to his home at 1363 Potomac Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D.C. Both telegrams stated Carter would like to see Currie in New York City on Sunday or Monday and requested a reply to be sent to 331 East 71st Street, New York City, Carter's home.

Information was obtained through a

It is further to be noted that Lauchlin Currie, an official from the White House, according to an informant traveled to Chicago, Illinois, by plane to interview Oscar R. Lange shortly after his return from the Soviet Union.

A list of the individuals appointed to positions with the Foreign Economic Administration, dated October 26, 1943, issued by Leo T. Crowley, includes Lauchlin Currie as Acting Deputy Administrator. John Carter Vincent is also listed as an Acting Special Assistant to the Administrator.

A memorandum appearing in Bureau files, dated in November, 1943, indicated that Lauchlin Currie, the President's Far Eastern Advisor, was interviewed relative to the San Min Chu I Youth Corps, a Chinese youth group sponsored by the Kuomintang to combat Communist influence among Chinese youth. This organization has several active branches in the United States.

Information was received from Ugo Carusi during the period of time he was with the Department of Justice stating that Lauchlin Currie had received a request from President Roosevelt to study Chinese propaganda in the United States. Currie was interviewed on June 1, 1943, by Special Agent Frederick
G. Tillman, and at that time he indicated an interest in Chinese agents in the United States as well as Chinese propaganda activities. He referred to the recent ship desertions upon the part of Chinese seamen, stating that there was some indication this might be an attempt to embarrass the British. He remarked that the White House and the State Department were both deeply interested in the passage of legislation to grant citizenship to Chinese and to place them on the same basis as other nationalities. He was furnished material appearing in Bureau files, including several copies of the Monthly and Quarterly Intelligence Reports. This memorandum bears the pen notation: "See that he is furnished all pertinent material."

It might be noted that an article appeared in the June 1, 1943, issue of "New Masses" advocating the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act. This article followed the same outline as the discussion with Currie.
An article appearing in the Washington Post, June 22, 1942, consisting of a full page ad in behalf of Russian War Relief lists Mrs. Lauchlin Currie as a member of the Board of Directors of the Washington Chapter of Russian War Relief.

Through a technical surveillance on the CIO Maritime Committee, a conversation between Bjorn Halling, the ILWU representative, and David Skol, of the Maritime Commission, was obtained on March 6, 1943. Halling stated he had spoken to Lauchlin Currie who told him that Skol would probably like to see the material they (apparently the CIO Maritime Committee) were compiling on maritime operations.

The New York Times for July 13, 1945, carried the following article:

"The International Development Company, headed by Lauchlin Currie, formerly an administrative assistant to President Roosevelt in Washington, has opened offices at 19 Rector Street, it was announced yesterday. The company will engage in an industrial advisory, engineering and management export business and plans to open offices in key cities throughout the world. One of its principal activities will be to make available American manufacturing methods to industries in foreign countries, according to Dr. Currie."

In April, 1944, an anonymous letter was received by the FBI, the writer of which was subsequently identified as Mrs. Victor Perlo presently of Fort Worth, Texas. This letter, directed to the White House, listed the names of approximately twenty-five persons whom the writer designated as members of the Communist group in Washington or contacts thereof. Among those names listed was that of George Silverman with the following parenthetical
notation along side this name: "Railroad Retirement Brd. - works thru close friends who are indebted to him - Lauchlin Curry - Harry White, etc. -"

The following information concerning Lauchlin Currie was developed in connection with the investigation of the case entitled, "Philip Jacob Jaffe, with aliases, et al, Espionage - C."

In this regard, a review of the issues of "Amerasia" fails to indicate that Currie authored any articles. It is entirely possible, however, that he submitted unsigned articles, since there are a number of these appearing in the issues of "Amerasia."

Lauchlin Currie is an Honorary Vice Chairman of Indusco, Inc., which is otherwise known as the American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives. This was formed in 1940 and has for its stated purpose the function of acquainting Americans with the work of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives in China as well as raising funds in the United States to assist these cooperatives. They are small industries or workshops located throughout China, manufacturing supplies particularly in the past few years for the armed forces. There are a number of prominent people whose names are identified with this organization, including persons in the Government.

Among the members of the Advisory Board of Indusco, Inc., is Philip Jacob Jaffe. It has been alleged that Indusco sends funds to one Rewi Alley in China, or to him through Madame Sun Yat Sen. Alley is described as a New Zealander who adopted China as his native land shortly after World War I. After the original Japanese victories, Alley, with others, is related to have realized the necessity of establishing industries in the interior of China and spent full time thereafter in assisting the Chinese to set up cooperatives. The same source, reporting on this, stated that by inference Alley is said to be a Communist and that his organization, "Chinese Industrial Cooperatives," is a Communist "bore from within" set-up. It was explained by the source that the political connection is this - that the traditional Chinese landlord system must be replaced by bourgeois democracy before a proletariat will exist to give rise to ultimate Communism. Cooperatives are thus a perfect set-up for
this since, while it is not known that they are being fostered by Communist, it has not been possible for the landlord group to stop their growth. The cooperatives are said to offer the quickest and most efficient means for the Chinese to regain their strength, and, further, they cannot be attacked because the people of the cooperatives are not Communists. The source reporting on the above, furnished this information in connection with Mrs. Philip Jacob Jaffe, who is interested in Indusco, Inc.

By virtue of a physical surveillance it was ascertained that Ch'ao Ting Chi, a close contact of Philip Jacob Jaffe, was in Washington, D. C., on April 17, 1945. On this date he was seen to go to Room 234 in the State Department Building, which is the office occupied by Lau Ching. While he was Administrative Assistant in the Executive Office of the late President, Ch'ao Ting Chi left the State Department shortly after noon and thereafter went to the Treasury Department Building where he entered at the 15th Street entrance and met two unidentified men with whom he had lunch.

It was learned through a microphone surveillance on Philip Jacob Jaffe on May 8, 1945, that Andrew Roth, Philip Jacob Jaffe and Theodore Cohen, of the Foreign Economic Administration, were in Jaffe's room at the Statler Hotel, at which time they discussed various people in the Government. They referred to charges brought against Michael Greenberg in FEA by the Civil Service Commission. Greenberg had been charged with Communist connections and affiliations. Jaffe, in referring to Greenberg's case, stated that Lau Ching Currie "who was the guy who could help" refused to furnish assistance.

In connection with inquiries conducted relative to Jefferson Franklin Ray, Jr., a contact of both Philip Jacob Jaffe and Kate Louise Mitchell, it was learned that Ray in his work at the Foreign Economic Administration did liaison work with Lau Ching Currie, Administrative Assistant to the late President Roosevelt in charge of Chinese matters. Ray, at least until the demise of FEA, received $8,000 per year from the Foreign Economic Administration, being in charge of lend-lease to China (as it affected FEA).

In connection with inquiries conducted with respect to Michael Greenberg, referred to above, it was learned that Greenberg at one time was assigned to work with Lau Ching Currie at the White House on matters pertaining to Chinese affairs. In the Hatch Act investigation conducted of Greenberg a number of persons described him as being definitely a leftist if not a Communist. One source interviewed, George Taylor, Assistant Director of the Office of War Information, stated that Greenberg always advocated full and complete cooperation and support to the Chinese
Communists. Mr. Taylor described the knowledge of the Near East and China on the part of Greenberg as being second-hand. He stated: "He (Greenberg) has never been there, and he hasn't been able to go because he is not a citizen. He should not be given a position of trust in the United States Government."

Microphone surveillance on Philip Jacob Jaffe revealed on May 29, 1945, that Andrew Roth and Philip Jacob Jaffe were discussing possible and potential contacts for Jaffe, these contacts being employed in the United States Government or being closely affiliated with persons therein. Roth referred to John Service in a vague fashion, and thereafter Jaffe made the statement, "Yeah – I know that Lauchlin Currie always used to be interested." Roth stated, "Yeah. That's right." The exact meaning behind these expressions is not clear. It is entirely possible, however, that they were referring to Currie as being interested in the Chinese Communists and their welfare.

The Bureau files further reflect that Lauchlin Currie spoke at the opening session of the International Student Assembly held in Washington, D. C., from September 2, to September 5, 1942, on "The End of Imperialism." Many known Communists and Communist sympathizers participated in the International Student Assembly.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

A physical surveillance was instituted on Lauchlin Currie on November 26, 1945, which revealed that he resided at 61 East 86th Street, New York City, and his business address was International Development Company, 19 Rector Street, New York City.

On November 30, 1945, Lauchlin Currie left New York City to spend the week end in Washington, D. C. However, physical surveillance failed to indicate that Currie had contacted any of the individuals named by Elizabeth Bentley as being engaged in Russian espionage.

On December 5, 1945, Lauchlin Currie again visited Washington, D. C., and returned to New York City the following day.

On December 7, 1945, Lauchlin Currie boarded a Northeastern Air Lines plane at LaGuardia Field on a flight to Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada, and on December 9, 1945, he returned to New York City from Bangor, Maine.

On December 9, 1945, according to a technical surveillance on the residence of Lauchlin Currie, it was ascertained that Lauchlin Currie talked to Mattie and that Currie advised Mattie that he had gotten back that evening. During the course of the conversation Currie said, "I'm dying with curiosity to know if you met with the 'Doc' today." Mattie said, "We're not going to see him until tomorrow." Currie stated, "You didn't need all that briefing then." Mattie advised Currie that he would see him the following day.

On December 12, 1945, through the technical surveillance, it was ascertained that Lauchlin Currie asked one John Lawler, 48 Sagamore Road, Bronxville, New York, to do something about the preparation of an agenda for the Italian meeting to be held in a few days. Currie also asked that consideration be given to the name and activities of the proposed organization. John Lawler told Currie that he had heard Currie may fly to Switzerland in a Martin Mars to demonstrate its air worthiness. Currie stated that he was not in favor of this and would probably get someone else to do it. He stated that he had received his passport but that it does not list Italy as one of the countries he may visit. Lawler said that he would check this for Currie and Currie suggested that an application be made for travel on the Queen Mary as well as trying for the Queen Elizabeth on December 29 or another ship for January 14.

Jack London, who is an associate of Lauchlin Currie, resides at 36 West 86th Street, New York City, and was formerly with the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.
On December 18, 1945, through the technical surveillance, it was ascertained that Lauchlin Currie conferred with Frank Coe (phonetic) of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Coe wanted to know if Currie was coming down to Washington and said there was to be a gathering of old-timers at Louie Behns (phonetic) on Thursday and that Lawler had asked Frank Coe to get in touch with Currie. Coe stated that a number of Currie's friends were to be there. However, Currie did not indicate that he would be present at the gathering.

Through the technical surveillance it was ascertained that Lauchlin Currie has stated that he plans to sail for Europe on January 14, 1946.
SECRET

December 17, 1945

RE: BELA GOLD; wa, Bill Gold

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in her statement made the following allegation against the above-captioned individual:

"I also recall in about the Spring of 1944 Bill Gold, the husband of Sonya Gold, came into the picture. Bill obtained a position in the foreign Economic Administration and according to the conversations I had with the Silvermasters and Ullman, I determined that Bill had been supplying this group with what they indicated was excellent information regarding the goings on in the FEA. As a matter of fact, during one of my conversations at the Silvermaster home either Gregory Silvermaster of Ullman made the remark that Bill had done such a good job that they were thinking of supplying him with a camera so that he could do his own photographing at home. As far as I know Bill Gold is still employed with the FEA."

BACKGROUND

The records of Selective Service Board #2 at Arlington, Virginia, reveal that Bela Gold registered on October 16, 1940, at Arlington, Virginia, giving his address as 3057 North Pershing Drive, Arlington, Virginia. He was born January 30, 1915, at Goloszvar, Hungary. He stated that Sonia Steinman Gold of the same address would always know his address. He listed his employment as U.S. Department of Agriculture, South Building. His questionnaire revealed that he was married in New York City to Sonia Gold on July 5, 1938. His education consisted of attending New York University for four years, majoring in industrial engineering, and he took a graduate course at Columbia University, New York City, for two years studying economics. He listed as dependents his wife, Sonia, and a brother, William Gold whose age he gave as 19 in 1940 who was attending the University of Maryland Summer School and American University. He listed his parents as Leo Gold, age 51 in 1940, and Esther Gold, his mother, age 49, both residing at 1038 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, New York City.

In his questionnaire which he filled out in June, 1942, Bela Gold stated that his job at that time was a principal social science analyst and that his duties were to direct general economic and social research, carry out special administrative and research assignments for the Chief of the Bureau of Intelligence, Office of Facts and Figures, and for the head of the Division of Program Surveys, Bureau of Agriculture Economics. He stated that he was best fitted for directing research requiring knowledge of engineering, managerial and economic aspects of industrial operations. He is next best fitted as a
director of social research. The Selective Service files further reveal that on April 16, 1945, form 42-A requesting deferment was submitted on behalf of Bela Gold by Kenneth O. Warner, Chairman of the Agency Deferment Committee, Foreign Economic Administration, which listed Bela Gold's position as adviser (Foreign Development Policy), salary $8,000, which employment began September 18, 1944. He entered on duty in his present position as of February 1, 1945. His duties were described as follows: "Under a broad administrative direction of the Assistant Administrator in Charge of the Office of Economic Programs, Gold serves as Adviser of Foreign Economic Development Problems and Programs; specifically: arranges for the analyses of plans and projects for the reconstruction of war damaged areas and for the economic development of foreign countries and helps formulate such programs for major geographical areas of the world in conformance with the basic policies in long range interests of the United States; apprizes the relationship among industry, reconstruction, foreign development, U.S. conversion, and foreign disposal requirements, for their effective adjustment to one another; apprizes the relationship between relief and immediate rehabilitation measures on the one hand and longer run proposals so as to minimize waste and major gaps in the continuity of reconstruction program; arranges for the comparative analyses of U.S. postwar requirements for war materials and consumers' goods and the production potentials and local market potentials of alternate development program."

Bela Gold's place of employment with FiA was given as Temporary Building T located at 14th and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Room 2243, his telephone extension is 2263 on the FiA telephone number Executive-7030.

His Selective Service file further reflects that Bela Gold was rejected for the Army on March 6, 1943, October 14, 1943 and May 18, 1945, because of subminimal vision.

Information concerning Bela Gold's wife, Sonia Steinman Gold, is set out elsewhere herein inasmuch as she is also a subject in this case.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Physical surveillance was instituted on Bela Gold on November 19, 1945. This surveillance reveals that Bela Gold drives a black 1938 or 1939 Ford sedan from his residence, 3007 North Pershing Drive, Arlington, Virginia, to work each morning and parks it in the vicinity of Temporary Building T of the Foreign Economic Administration. The surveillance revealed that Bela Gold also visits the FEA Office at 22nd and Virginia Avenue, N. W.

On November 21, 1945, Bela Gold met an elderly couple at Union Station and they spent the Thanksgiving holiday with Bela Gold and his wife. They departed from Washington, D. C., on November 25, 1945, from Union Station and proceeded to New York City and entered an apartment building located at 50 Grand Concourse, Bronx, New York. It is possible that this elderly couple was either Bela Gold's parents or his wife's parents. On November 21, 1945, it was noted that there was a nurse and a small baby at the Gold residence and it is recalled that Sonia Gold, wife of Bela Gold, has recently been on maternity leave from her position at the Treasury Department.

On November 26, 1945, Bela Gold left work at 5:35 P.M., and drove to Constitution Avenue and H Street, D. C., where he picked up a woman (later identified as Mrs. Elizabeth Sasuly) who appeared to be waiting for him at the curb. Bela Gold then drove this woman to his residence. At 7:00 P. M., that evening Bela Gold and Elizabeth Sasuly were observed having dinner together and they spent the evening in what appeared to be a serious discussion. At 11:25 P.M., Elizabeth Sasuly left Bela Gold's residence and proceeded by bus and street car to her apartment in the Alban Towers Apartment, 3700 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W. Elizabeth Sasuly is the subject of an Internal Security case in the Washington Field Office. An investigation of her reveals that in the spring of 1945, prior to the National Convention of the Communist Political Association in New York City, William Z. Foster and Earl Browder came to Washington, D. C., and were met by Elizabeth Sasuly, at which time Browder continued on to Pittsburgh and Foster was accompanied from the station by Elizabeth Sasuly to her residence in the Alban Towers Apartment. Elizabeth Sasuly is believed to be a member of the White Collar Unit of the Communist Party.

Investigation further revealed that December 7, 1945, Bela Gold received the following telegram from Leo Gold, New York City: "Appointment arranged." This wire also included a money order for the sum of $100. Leo Gold, 1038 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, New York, is a brother of Bela Gold.

SECRET
Physical surveillance on Bela Gold was discontinued at 5:45 P.M. on December 8, 1945. Mail cover placed on the residence of Bela Gold reveals that he received a letter from the Royal Institute of International Affairs, 542 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York. On December 7, 1945, he received a letter from the Society for the Advancement of Management, Post Office Box 27, Washington 4, D. C. He did not receive any other mail that would be pertinent to these investigation. However, it was noted that Bela Gold's brother, whose name is William Gold, receives mail at the same address as Bela Gold.

The Washington Field Office advised the Bureau on December 18, 1945, that it was ascertained through a technical surveillance that Bela Gold had lunch with a party referred to as Greg, which might either apply to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster or Joseph Gregg. This individual referred to as Greg indicated to Bela Gold that he was thinking about taking back his old job with the old agency with which he was previously connected. Inasmuch as it is known that Joseph Gregg is presently attempting to secure a position in view of his terminating his service with the Office of Inter-American Affairs around January 1, it is believed that the Greg was possibly Joseph Gregg, who was also named by Elizabeth Bentley as engaged in Russian espionage.
December 18, 1945

RE: SONIA STEINMAN GOLD; was, Sonia Gold, Sonya Gold, Mrs. Bela Gold

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in her statement made the following allegations against the above-captioned individual:

"In connection with the activities of Harry White (employed in the United States Treasury Department) it was apparent to me from conversations I heard in the Silvermaster home, that one of his most valuable assistance so far as the group was concerned was his ability to place in the Treasury Department those individuals who the group was anxious to have assigned there. Among the individuals in this category were Ullman, William Taylor, and Sonya Gold.

"I recall that some time in the Fall of 1943 the Silvermasters believed it desirable to have someone placed as a secretary to Harry White in order to facilitate the obtaining of information from his office. As a result, Helen Silvermaster went to one of the Communist functionaries in Washington and was given the name of Sonya Gold. Eventually Sonya Gold through arrangements with Harry White obtained a position as one of the secretaries in his Department. As a result of this employment, Sonya Gold obtained documents from his office which she copied and turned her notes over to Helen Silvermaster. I do not recall specifically, but it is my recollection that the information which Sonya Gold obtained concerned principally the Treasury Department's opinions and recommendations concerning applications for loans made by the Chinese and French governments. I also recall that some of this information concerned political information concerning DeGaulle which found its way into White's office. I understand Sonya Gold is no longer employed by the Treasury Department.

"I also recall that in about the Spring of 1944 Bill Gold, the husband of Sonya Gold, came into the picture. . . . ."

BACKGROUND

The Treasury Department records reflect that Sonia Gold was formerly employed as secretary or assistant secretary to Harry White of the United States Treasury Department. Her address was indicated as 3007 North Pershing Drive, Arlington, Virginia.

On November 21, 1945, Special Agent Stanley T. Blaszak telephonically contacted the information bureau of the Treasury Department and ascertained that Sonia Gold was employed by the Treasury Department in the Monetary Research
Branch, Room 3449 at the main Treasury Building, 15th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., and that she was presently on leave. It was further ascertained that Sonia Gold was on maternity leave at the present time and had been for the past two months and the date of her return to her U.S. Treasury Department employment was not known.

Considerable information concerning Sonia Steinman Gold's husband, Bela Gold, is set out elsewhere in this case summary inasmuch as Bela Gold is also a subject.

One Sonia Gold was present on February 17, 1944, at a party sponsored by Lodge #141 (Jewish American – West Los Angeles) at 4660 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles, California. The proceeds of which were to be contributed to the Morning Freheut Association. Sonia Gold was one of the individuals present who sent greetings to the Red Army through the Morning Freheut. Sonia Gold was also believed to be a member of the Executive Committee of Lodge #141 of International Workers Order of Los Angeles. It is not known whether this Sonia Gold is identical with the above-captioned individual or not.

One Sonia Gold of 3573 Dekalo Avenue, New York City, sent mail on July 21, 1943, to Frances Cleuman, wife of Morton Cleuman subject of a security matter (WP) investigation.

One Sonia Gold was listed as a member of the professional section of the Communist Party, USA, District 13, at San Francisco.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Investigation has revealed that Sonia Gold is at present on maternity leave from her position as secretary or assistant secretary to Harry White of the United States Treasury Department. A pretext telephone call to the Treasury Department revealed that Sonia Gold is on maternity leave at the present time and has been for the past two months. Physical surveillance instituted on November 20, 1945, revealed that Sonia Gold, wife of Bela Gold, is at present staying at her home, 3007 North Pershing Drive, Alexandria, Virginia, where it has been observed that she is apparently taking care of a young baby. In view of this fact, the physical surveillance was discontinued. A physical surveillance of Sonia S. Gold which has been handled in connection with that of her husband, Bela Gold, reveals that she spends most of her time with her husband in the evenings. The surveillance has not indicated that she has returned to work at the Treasury Department nor does it indicate that she is otherwise employed except as a housewife.

On December 7, 1945, Bela Gold drove his wife, Sonia Gold, to the Union Station in Washington, D. C. She was carrying a small satchel type suitcase, dark brown in color. She purchased a one way ticket to New York City and departed from Washington, D. C., for New York City on the 6:00 P.M. train which was scheduled to arrive in New York City at 10:00 P.M. Surveillance of Sonia Gold was taken over by Agents of the New York Field Office upon her arrival in New York City. Bela Gold returned to his residence in Arlington, Virginia, after placing his wife on the train.

The Washington Field Office by teletype dated December 15, 1945, advised the Bureau that Sonia Gold, wife of Bela Gold, will return to work at the Treasury Department shortly after January 1, 1946. On December 26, 1945, the Washington Field Office by teletype advised that it was learned through a technical surveillance on the residence of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster that on December 20, 1945, Helen Silvermaster attempted to contact Sonia Gold with negative results.

The Washington Field Office by teletype advised the Bureau on December 27, 1945, that Sonia Gold, wife of Bela Gold, had an appointment to meet Mrs. Helen Silvermaster at noon, Friday, December 28, 1945, for lunch. Through the technical surveillance it was learned that Mrs. Silvermaster was very insistent in making this appointment and that Sonia Gold was reticent in accepting the appointment.
ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in her statement made the following allegations against the above-captioned individual:

"I also recall at about this time I learned that Irving Kaplan, who was connected with the War Production Board, was giving information that he obtained through this agency to George Silverman. Through Silverman I learned the information from the War Production Board was coming from Irving Kaplan through Silverman. Kaplan was also a dues paying Communist Party member. I never met Kaplan and have no other information concerning him except that he at one time was associated with the Perlo Group. The last I heard he was connected with the Foreign Economic Administration."

BACKGROUND

Personal History

The records of the Selective Service Board Number 3, 1740 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., reveal that Irving Kaplan registered for Selective Service on January 12, 1943, at which time he stated that he was born on September 23, 1900, at Zdow, Nowogrodek, Poland. At the time he registered he was residing at 335 Martha Custis Drive, Alexandria, Virginia. He stated that he was married to Dorothy F. Kaplan at New York City, on March 31, 1929. He stated that his education consisted of one year liberal arts, City College of New York, three years liberal arts, Columbia University, and one and one half years at Fordham Law School.

On the Selective Service records Irving Kaplan listed his employment as follows:

1935 - 1938, Associate Director, National Research Project
1938 - 1940, Special Assistant to the Attorney General
1940 - 1942, Principal Analyst

In 1943 he stated that his occupation was economist and head Program Progress Analyst of the War Production Board, Social Security Building (Specific locations of employments not listed).
On the Voters' Registration Certificate #741528 on file with the Philadelphia Board of Registration Commissioners the name of Irving Kaplan appears and it is reflected that Kaplan stated he was born on September 23, 1900, at New York City.
At the time Kaplan was attending Morris High School, Bronx, New York, he indicated that he resided at 522 Morris Park Avenue, New York City, from December 1926, to July, 1929; at 34 West 75th Street, New York City, the residence address of Irving Kaplan.

There is being set forth below in chronological order a list of the residence addresses of Irving Kaplan:

According to the Retail Credit Association records, San Francisco, California, while employed by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company from 1929 to 1931, Irving Kaplan resided at 2130 Leavensworth Street, 1014 Rollin Street, 3188 Jackson Street, and 3650 Geary Street, San Francisco, California.
both in San Francisco, California, and 1110 Miller Avenue, Berkeley, California.

Records of the WPA in Washington, D. C., indicated that prior to the time Irving Kaplan was employed by this agency in July, 1935, he had resided at 883 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

The Retail Credit Bureau of Greater New York advised that on May 27, 1936, their Bureau had received a claim against Mrs. Irving Kaplan who formerly resided at 883 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, her former name being Dorothy Friedland.

In 1935, when Irving Kaplan made application for employment with the WPA in Washington, D. C., he listed his address as 1830 Phelps Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The records of the Market Street National Bank, Juniper and Market Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, disclosed that in 1935, a joint bank account was opened by Irving Kaplan and Dorothy Friedland, then residing at 5101 North 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The Voters' Registration, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, disclosed that Irving Kaplan registered as a voter in 1935, at which time he was residing at 135 South 20th Street, Philadelphia. At the time of registration Irving Kaplan indicated that he had resided one year in the Philadelphia area and two and one half years in the state of Pennsylvania; that he had come from California in 1935.

The files of the Credit Bureau, Washington, D. C., contained a report from the Potomac Credit Bureau, Incorporated, Arlington, Virginia, dated July 14, 1943, on one Irving Kaplan (Dorothy) of 5350 Edmonds Place, N. W. This information indicated that Kaplan had resided at 5350 Edmonds Place, N. W., since about 1940 and that prior to this residence he had resided at 1800 Connecticut Avenue, N. W. for a period of two years. This
report further reflected that he had come to 5315 Edmond Place, N.W., from the Chatham Apartments, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he had resided for a number of years. This report indicated that he was employed by the War Production Board, Washington, D.C., in the Office of Progress Reports as Vice Chairman of production and that he had been so employed since about February, 1942. His annual income was reported at $6,500 per year. The report indicated that his wife was unemployed.

As of March, 1945, according to J. P. Bowder, Manager, C and P Telephone Company at Alexandria, Virginia, Irving Kaplan was then residing at 3354 Matha Custis Drive, Park Fairfax, Alexandria, Virginia.

Activities and Associates

[Blank]
At the time of Irving Kaplan's employment with the WPA in Washington, D.C., in a personnel status statement prepared by him dated July 10, 1935, he indicated that the following individuals were his references for employment:

1. Virgil Jordan, 247 Park Avenue, New York City. It was subsequently developed that Dr. Virgil Jordan was affiliated with the National Industrial Conference Board, 247 Park Avenue, New York City, where Kaplan was at one time employed.

2. S. C. Rubinow, Director of Publicity, American Farm Bureau Federation, 58 East Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois.


4. Miss Frances Rice, Head of the Section on Cost of Living Indices and a statistician employed by the Department of Labor. (During 1942, Frances Rice was known as Mrs. Herbert Fuchs, an associate statistician and economist in the Cost of Living Division, Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation conducted by the Bureau. This investigation revealed that the name of Mrs. Herbert Fuchs, 5410 Cathedral Avenue, N. W., appeared on the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization and the Dies Committee records indicated that Mrs. Herbert Fuchs was affiliated with the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and affiliated with the League of Women's Shoppers, and was listed as a speaker at the National Convention of the League held in New York City, May 10, 11, 1940.

At the time of Irving Kaplan's employment with the Department of Justice, he listed the following persons as his references:
1. Corrington Gill, Assistant Administrator, WPA, Washington, D.C. Corrington Gill, according to the 1940-1941 edition of Who's Who in America, is an economist who was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, on January 17, 1898. He has been employed by the United States Government in various capacities since 1931.

2. Lauchlin Curry, Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D.C. (This person is undoubtedly identical with Lauchlin Currie who was the Assistant Director of the Division of Research and Statistics for the Federal Reserve Board. Lauchlin Currie was identified by Elizabeth T. Bentley as being a member of the Communist Party underground group in Washington, D.C., and as having engaged in espionage activities for the Soviet Union.)


4. Harry Jerome, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

5. A.G. Silverman, the Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D.C. (This individual is believed identical with Abraham George Silverman, who like Lauchlin Currie was identified by Elizabeth Bentley as a member of the Communist underground group in Washington, D.C., engaged in Soviet espionage.)

According to the report of Special Agent A. Robert Swanson, made at New York, dated August 22, 1945, in the case captioned "Isidore Gibby Needelman, Internal Security - R.".

During the course of the above investigation it was determined that long distance telephone calls were placed from the Needelman home to telephone number Temple 0983 in Alexandria, Virginia, on December 10, 1944; January 24, 28, 1945; March 13, 17, 23, and 26, 1945. Through Mr. J. E. Bowden, Manager of the C & P Telephone Company, it was ascertained that telephone number Temple 0983 was listed to Irving Kaplan, residing at 3351 Martha Custis Drive, Alexandria, Virginia. Mr. Bowden informed that the service to Kaplan has been continuous since October 8, 1943.
It will be noted that Isidore Needelman was admitted to the United States citizenship on September 23, 1926, before the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. At the time of his naturalization, the two witnesses given by him were detained due to business reasons, and, therefore, there were substituted other witnesses, one of whom was Irving Kaplan, a tax clerk who resided at 1330 Morris Avenue, Bronx, New York.

Isidore Needelman, referred to above, was on March 6, 1945, a legal representative of Amtorg Trading Corporation at New York City and maintained an office in the Amtorg Building at 210 Madison Avenue, New York City. He was born in Russia on November 4, 1902, and was admitted to practice law in the state of New York in 1932. Both Needelman and his wife were described as Communists.

According to the report of Special Agent Arthur E. Dooley, made at New York, dated September 14, 1943, in the case entitled, "Sampson Milgrom, Internal Security - C," it was reflected that Milgrom, a prominent New York Communist, when he rented an apartment at 6720 12th Street, Detroit, Michigan, stated in his application for a lease that he had previously resided with G. Needelman at 13 West 93rd Street for a period of two years. It will be noted that this address is the present residence of Isidore Gibby Needelman.

The name Irving Kaplan appeared in the active indices or mailing list of the United American - Spanish Aid Committee, according to

[Signature: Dorothy Friedland]

The report of Special Agent R. C. Taylor, San Francisco, California, dated June 25, 1941, in the case entitled, "Paul Wright Orr, with aliases, et al, Internal Security - C," contains information to the effect that on March 25, 1935, Violet Balcomb Orr, a prominent Communist, was associated with Dorothy Friedland and both were described as "two professional grafters." On March 26, 1935, Violet Orr received a letter from Earl Browder in New York City. It was indicated that the letter had been addressed to Dorothy Friedland at 1026 Market Street, San Francisco, California. On April 15, 1935, Violet Orr had taken the place of Dorothy Friedland as the Correspondence Secretary of the American League Against War and Fascism.

The report of Special Agent T. W. Davsey, dated March 8, 1941, at Washington, D. C., captioned, "League of Women's Shoppers, Internal Security
Dorothy Friedland Kaplan was listed as an active member of this organization.

In the report of Special Agent Dawsey referred to above, dated March 10, 1941, Washington, D.C., in the case captioned, "National Federation for Constitutional Liberties," Dorothy Friedland Kaplan was listed as an active associate.

The personnel files at the WPA reflect that Dorothy Friedland Kaplan received a temporary appointment with this agency on September 4, 1940, and that her services were terminated on January 31, 1941.

On January 24, 1941, the Washington Field Division received information that one Dorothy Kaplan, who was employed by the War Shipping Administration, contacted an individual named Elaine at the National Maritime Committee, Washington, D.C. Dorothy Kaplan requested that Elaine round up six typists and stated to Elaine, "You'd better handle this if you want to get your seaman deferred." It is not known whether this Kaplan is identical with Dorothy Friedland Kaplan.

The report of Special Agent R. N. Franke dated May 21, 1941, New York City, in the case captioned, "Amorg Trading Corporation, Espionage - R.," it was stated that [redacted] who is himself affiliated with the Amorg Trading Corporation, identified one Morris Kaplan as an American citizen connected with Amorg, whom he characterized as a "less important Communist Party member." This Kaplan was subsequently identified by [redacted] as being identical with Morris Kaplan, who was last in the state of Mississippi. It is not known whether this individual is identical with the father of Irving Kaplan or not.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

As stated previously herein on July 10, 1945, passport #176 Special was issued to Irving Kaplan for travel to the continent of Europe, the British Isles, and necessary countries en route for a one year period.

A physical surveillance was instituted at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Kaplan at 3354 Martha Custis Drive, Alexandria, Virginia, on November 27, 1945. However, this surveillance was discontinued when it was learned that Irving Kaplan had transferred from the FIA to the Treasury Department and is presently in Europe on a Government mission. It was learned that he had been in Europe on this Government mission for about four months prior to December 1, 1945, and is expected back in the United States about January, 1946.

Through a technical surveillance on the residence of Irving Kaplan, it was ascertained that Dorothy Kaplan, wife of Irving Kaplan, on December 7, 1945, contacted Sara Silverman, wife of Abraham George Silverman, advising that Joey (whose identity is unknown) had contacted her at work and asked what was the name of that man who works for the Russians in New York. Dorothy Kaplan told Mrs. Silverman that she had informed Joey to ask George Silverman for this information. Mrs. Silverman then said that Joey was very unpredictable and that George Silverman is the only one who knows how to handle him. Mrs. Silverman mentioned that Joey had been attempting to reach Silverman for the last few nights, apparently with negative results.

On December 10, 1945, through a technical surveillance it was ascertained that at 8:00 p.m. Dorothy Kaplan contacted Helen Silvermaster, wife of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, and inquired for Ludwig Ullmann. She talked with Ullmann and asked him if he had a time schedule as to when her husband Irving Kaplan might be coming home from Europe, and she inquired concerning cables which had been sent by the War Department relative to Kaplan's homecoming. Ullmann told Dorothy Kaplan that he had sent a personal cable in addition to the War Department's cable informing Kaplan that the War Department had been requested by the Treasury Department to return Kaplan to this country.

On the same date it was ascertained that Dorothy Kaplan contacted Sara Silverman, wife of George Silverman to explain that she, Dorothy Kaplan,
had received a cable from Irving Kaplan to the effect that he had not received a cable from anyone. Dorothy Kaplan advised that the Treasury Department had requested Kaplan's release so that he might return to the Treasury Department to work. George Silverman then indicated to Dorothy Kaplan that he would call up his friend Ullmann on December 11, 1945, to find out why Ullmann "doesn't do it."

On December 11, 1945, it was ascertained through technical surveillance that Dorothy Kaplan received a cablegram from Irving Kaplan in Europe instructing her to tell Frank (possibly Frank Coe) that no confirming cable had been received by him as yet; that a person named Nixon had cabled one Bernstein and White (possibly Harry Dexter White) on December 11, 1945, requesting Kaplan's immediate recall on account of urgent matters. (It is believed that the Bernstein referred to is a Lieutenant Colonel Bernard Bernstein, who is a close contact of Harry Dexter White; it is also believed that the Frank referred to is perhaps Frank Coe of the Treasury Department.)

On December 11, 1945, through the technical surveillance it was ascertained that Dorothy Kaplan contacted Ludwig Ullmann and told him that she had been talking to Frank Coe about the time schedule for Irving Kaplan's coming back and the fact that she had received a cable from Irving Kaplan indicating that he had not received any cable from the War Department. Ullmann told Mrs. Kaplan there was nothing he could do, that the War Department was being requested by the Treasury Department to return Kaplan to the United States immediately.

On December 11, 1945, Dorothy Kaplan contacted George Silverman and stated that she was emotionally upset about Ludwig Ullmann's attitude and because the cable was not sent until December 7, 1945. Dorothy Kaplan indicated that she blamed Frank Coe about sending the cable late, and she advised Silverman concerning the cable she had received from Irving Kaplan. Dorothy Kaplan told Silverman that Frank Coe was deeply concerned over Irving Kaplan and was trying to find an important job for him at the Treasury Department. George Silverman indicated to Mrs. Kaplan that he had called Frank Coe and tried to impress him as to the urgency of the situation.

On December 11, 1945, it was further ascertained through the technical surveillance that Dorothy Kaplan again contacted Frank Coe regarding the cable to her husband to recall him from Europe at which time Frank Coe advised Dorothy Kaplan to send a cable telling him that they are doing everything possible and that it will take time because of the red tape involved.

The Washington Field Office advised the Bureau by teletype December 15, 1945, that Dorothy Kaplan, wife of Irving Kaplan, was expected to have dinner at the Lagdoifs on Wednesday evening, December 19, 1945.
Through a technical surveillance it was further learned that Ludwig Ullmann had contacted Dorothy Kaplan and advised her that the War Department had finally sent out the cable to Irving Kaplan requesting his recall to this country. Dorothy Kaplan subsequently contacted George Silverman and advised him of the information she had received from Ludwig Ullmann. George Silverman then suggested that Dorothy Kaplan send the following cable to Irving Kaplan: "Recall cable has cleared War Department and sent overseas. Suggest that you might try expediting your end." Through the technical surveillance it was ascertained that Dorothy Kaplan did send this cable to Irving Kaplan in Europe.

The Washington Field Office advised the Bureau by teletype dated December 18, 1945, through technical surveillance it was ascertained that Irving Kaplan was flying home from Europe on or about December 24, 1945.

The Washington Field Office advised the Bureau by teletype December 26, 1945, that Mrs. Dorothy Kaplan went to New York City on Saturday, December 22, 1945, to meet her husband, Irving Kaplan, who was arriving from overseas. They had reservations at the Hotel New Yorker, New York City. Prior to Mrs. Kaplan's departure from Washington, D.C., she lunched with George Silverman. On December 23, 1945, Irving Kaplan called George Silverman and advised that he would arrive in Washington on Christmas Day. George Silverman invited Irving Kaplan and his wife, Dorothy Kaplan, to spend New Year's Eve at the Silverman residence.

The Washington Field Office by teletype advised the Bureau on December 27, 1945, that through a technical surveillance it was ascertained that Irving Kaplan informed Harry Lagoff that he Kaplan, was returning to work at the Treasury Department on December 26, 1945.
On December 1, 1945, it was ascertained that an unknown person had contacted Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and had spent several hours with him and had departed from Washington, D. C., on Pennsylvania train number 154 which was expected to arrive at New York City at 9:00 P.M. Physical surveillance revealed that this individual was later identified as Alexander Koral and he proceeded from Pennsylvania Station to an apartment building located at 290 Empire Boulevard, Brooklyn, New York.

BACKGROUND

The records of Selective Service Board No. 183, Brooklyn, New York, reveals that Alexander Koral registered for Selective Service on February 15, 1942. He stated that he was born on April 18, 1897 at White Chapel, London, England, and that he was employed by the Board of Education at a building located at 49 Flatbush Avenue Extension. On his Selective Service questionnaire executed on August 21, 1942, Koral stated that his education consisted of two and one half years studying general science at Cooper Union and one year studying mechanical drawing at the same school. He also spent one year studying strength of materials at Polytechnic Institute. The title of Koral's present position is that of Plumbing and Training Engineer and his work is said to be plumbing for public schools. He claims two years of experience in this work and presently receives a salary of $4,260 per annum. He began working with the Board of Education on January 16, 1922. Koral stated that he was married on May 19, 1923 at the Brooklyn Ethical Cultural Society and his wife's name is Helen, her age in 1942 was 38. He also set out the names of Richard Koral, age 18 in 1942, and Gilbert Koral, age 16, in 1942, as the names of his two sons.

Salvatore J. Basile, superintendent at 290 Empire Boulevard, Brooklyn, New York, advised that Alexander Koral and his family resided at apartment 6C at that address. Basile stated that Koral was "one hundred and two per cent" Communist and that he made no secret of his Communist attachment. He also said that Koral maintained one room in his apartment which was outfitted as a laboratory in which he had chemical paraphernalia and that he had observed Koral's apartment had a considerable number of tools and supplies from the Board of Education.

Mr. Basile was recontacted and he advised that Alexander Koral and his family occupied a four room apartment and he has living with him his wife and their one son named Richard who has recently been discharged from the United States Army. They have another son who is presently in a
sanitarium suffering from tuberculosis of the bones. Alexander Koral is
described as a man who minds his own business and although he had resided
at the apartment house for over five years, very little is known about him
by the superintendent.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

A physical surveillance on Nathan Gregory Silvermaster reveals that at 3:00 P.M., on December 1, 1945, Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster left their residence in their automobile and parked near the intersection of Thirty-sixth Street and Reno Road. Silvermaster separated from his wife and mingled with shoppers and pedestrians and shortly thereafter returned to rejoin Mrs. Silvermaster with a man subsequently identified as being one Alexander Koral. The three individuals entered the Silvermaster automobile and they proceeded north on Connecticut Avenue, turning east of Broad Branch Road, Northwest, thence to Beach Drive via Brookville Road, emerging from Rock Creek Park Way via Morrow Drive and proceeded to the Transit Company Station at Fourteenth and Colorado Avenue. Alexander Koral alighted from the Silvermaster car and proceeded to the street car stop. He was observed to cross Fourteenth Street and to board a street car proceeding south on Fourteenth Street. He proceeded to Union Station and boarded a train for New York City at 4:55 P.M., and arrived in New York City at 9:25 P.M. There he proceeded to his residence at 290 Empire Boulevard, Brooklyn, New York.

In view of the above contact with Silvermaster, an investigation was instituted concerning the activities of Alexander Koral. On December 5, 6, and 7, 1945, physical surveillance revealed that Koral left his residence at approximately 8:10 A.M., and proceeded to the Offices of the Board of Education, 49 Flatbush Avenue Extension, Brooklyn, New York, where Koral is employed.

A physical surveillance on December 8 and 9 indicated that Alexander Koral engaged in repeated maneuvers to determine the presence of a surveillance and for this reason surveillance was temporarily discontinued.

A physical surveillance from December 12 to December 14, 1945, indicated that Koral each morning proceeded to his place of employment.

His activities on Saturday, December 15, and Sunday, December 16, were likewise covered by physical surveillance and during the course of the above mentioned surveillances, Alexander Koral was not observed to make any contacts believed pertinent to instant investigation.
ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, in her statement, made the following allegations concerning the above-captioned individual.

"I recall that Silvermaster was most anxious that Ullman be assigned to the Pentagon Building and further that through George Silverman he was in fact assigned to the Pentagon .......

"With respect to George Silverman, he is approximately forty-five years old, is Jewish, is a graduate of Harvard University and is acknowledged to be a brilliant mathematician and statistician. It is my recollection that he went to Washington, D.C., in the early 1930's and was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board. I am unable to state when or under what circumstances he became acquainted with the Silvermasters and Ullman, except that he may have met the latter in Washington as he and Ullman were both members of the same Communist Party unit there. I do recall, however, that Silverman became friendly with these people and was at their home very often and after his being assigned to the Pentagon Building as a civilian specialist of some kind, he began to bring documents to the Silvermaster home there. I saw him on one occasion but had never formally met him. With respect to the documents brought by him to the Silvermaster residence, he in fact did not know they were photographed. From remarks I heard there I believe it was his impression that Silvermaster would simply read the documents over, commit them more or less to memory, and then verbally give the contents thereof to Earl Browder. With respect to the ultimate destination of these documents I am of the positive opinion that although Silverman may have heard of Golos, he had no knowledge that such material was in fact being received by Golos.

"During the period running from the latter part of 1942 through the early part of 1943, I became aware through remarks made by Silvermaster, his wife and Ullman, that Harry White, employed in the United States Treasury Department, was supplying them information consisting of documents presumably obtained by him in the course of his duties in the Treasury Department. I recall definitely having seen some documents at the Silvermaster residence, which documents were delivered there by Ullman or Silverman, both of whom were receiving material from White.................
"During this same period I became aware of the fact that Lauchlin Currie was friendly with the Silvermasters and was particularly friendly with George Silverman. To the best of my recollection, Currie did not supply Silverman or the Silvermasters with any documents, but used to inform Silverman orally on various matters. As an example of the information orally furnished Silverman, I recall one occasion when Currie informed him that the United States was on the verge of breaking the Soviet code ............

"Another individual about whom I heard during this period was William Taylor, previously mentioned herein as having been placed in the Treasury Department by Harry White. In addition he (William Taylor) prepared a report on conditions in China which he made available probably to Silverman but possibly to Silvermaster. I recall having seen this report among the data given to me for delivery to the Russians.

"I also recall that about this time I learned that Irving Kaplan, who was connected with the War Production Board, was giving information that he obtained through this agency to George Silverman. Through Silvermaster I learned the information from the War Production Board was coming from Irving Kaplan through Silverman. Kaplan was also a dues paying Communist Party member. I never met Kaplan and have no other information concerning him except that he at one time was associated with the Perlo group. The last I heard he was connected with the Foreign Economic Administration.

"Referring again to William Ludwig Ullman and George Silverman, I recall that about late in the summer of 1943 a steadily increasing volume of material was obtained by these individuals which was subsequently photographed and turned over to me. I also recall that about this time Ullman ceased developing the photographs he took and gave me the undeveloped negatives which I turned over to Colos. Apparently the reason for this was that the number of rolls was increasing to such an extent that Ullman did not have the time or opportunity to develop them. Therefore, I did not have the occasion to actually see what was on the negatives. However, during this time I did have many conversations with Ullman and Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster, and I found out from these conversations that the material that Ullman and Silverman were obtaining and photographing included data on the following: aircraft production figures, allocation and deployment of aircraft, results of testing of aircraft, reports on the efficiency of particular types of airplanes, technological developments in aircraft manufacture, statistics regarding high octane aviation gasoline, personal data concerning important Air
"Force officers, opinions of aircraft personnel on other nations, Army gossip, all pertinent developments concerning the planning, construction and actual completion of the B-29, and proposed movements of these planes when they were completed, data concerning the approximate schedule date of D Day, copies of directives issued by General Marshall, and information concerning production, allocation and development of tanks, guns and motorized equipment. Almost every conceivable type of information relating to the Air Forces' part in the war was included. A considerable volume of this material was brought to the Silvermaster home in its original form, that is, the documents themselves. However, on some matters Ullman would copy down figures and make such other notations as were necessary for him to have a record of the desired data.

"It is to be noted that during this entire period George Silverman was a civilian employee of the War Department, also stationed in the Pentagon Building, assigned to the USAAF, and I am unable to state definitely which information was supplied by him and which by Ullman. This situation remained from the time of Ullman's original assignment to the Pentagon Building until the time I ceased relations with the Silvermaster groups in September, 1944, and the volume of material consistently increased.

"I never knew exactly to which unit or division of the Air Force Ullman was assigned. However, I do recall that some mention was made of Major Kades, who worked with General Hillring. I also know that Major Kades and Ullman were friendly and that Kades told Ullman a great many things that he found out through talking to the General. I am sure, however, that Major Kades had no connection whatsoever with any of the operations on the part of Ullman or the Silvermaster crowd, and if any information was attributed to Kades, it was innocently done on the part of Kades.

... ... ...

"With respect to my previous knowledge of any of the persons mentioned above, I can state that I had heard N. Gregory Silvermaster mention a red-headed man named Kramer and it is my belief Silvermaster had known Kramer in California prior to their removing to Washington. Mention had previously been made to me also of Perlo by Silvermaster, who used to complain that the activities of Perlo in Washington were upsetting George Silverman."
BACKGROUND

Abraham George Silverman resides at 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., telephone Adams 1044. He was born February 2, 1900, at Przasnysz, Poland. He is a graduate of Harvard University, holding the following degrees: S.B., A.M., and Ph.D. Likewise he holds an M.A. degree from Leland Stanford University. Silverman was formerly employed as a Chief Production Specialist, Material Division, Army Air Forces, with a rating of CAF-15, salary $8,250. This employment lasted from March 26, 1942, until August 18, 1945, at which time Silverman left this employment to work for the French Supply Council, a part of the French Government, with offices at 1800 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., telephone number Decatur 7935, Extension 445.

An anonymous letter was received in April, 1944, which purported to list certain members of the Communist underground government group. This letter was believed written by Mrs. Victor Perlo inasmuch as the anonymous writer had placed a parenthetical notation "ex-husband" after listing the name Victor Perlo. On the list of alleged members of the government underground group was "George Silverman (Railroad Retirement Board works through close friends who are indebted to him — Lauchlin Currie — Harry White, etc."

Mrs. Victor Perlo, nee Katherine Wills, alias Roberta Major, was interviewed in Fort Worth, Texas, on September 6, 1944, and confirmed that she had written the anonymous letter mentioned above regarding the Communist underground in the government. She, upon interview, indicated with reference to George Silverman that the latter had endeavored to sever his connections with the Communist Party but had been unsuccessful in this regard due to fear that he would be persecuted by that organization.

The records of the Washington Field Office reveal that A. George Silverman, residing at 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., of the Railroad Retirement Board, was carried on the membership list of the Capitol City Forum. The records of the Capitol City Forum also indicated that Silverman was a Socialist and that his name also appeared on the indices of the League of Industrial Democracy. Silverman was also reported to have participated in the National Socialist Workers' Laidler dinner in 1940.

On February 7, 1945, Harriet Boulog, Legislative Representative of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, CIO, who is attached to the CIO Maritime Committee in Washington, D. C., contacted a
Mr. Silverman of the War Department, Extension 4802, to change the time of an appointment which had previously been arranged for Louis Goldblatt. Louis Goldblatt is Secretary-Treasurer of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, CIO, San Francisco, California, and is known by the San Francisco Field Office to be a member of the Special Branch of the Communist Party in that city.

The following information was developed in connection with the case entitled "Philip Jacob Jaffe, with aliases, et al; Espionage - C."

During the stay of David Karr, an assistant of Drew Pearson, at the Beverly Hills Hotel, Beverly Hills, California, May 26-29, 1945, photographs of the personal papers and notebook of Karr were obtained. There appeared in the notebook an entry as follows: "George Silverman? - Adams 104, 4802 - ?"

The notation "4802" appearing after George Silverman's name probably refers to Silverman's telephone extension at the War Department which was revealed from the telephone call made by Harriet Bouslog to the War Department, Extension 4802. The notation "Adams 104," is probably a residence telephone number which current directories show is the number listed for A. George Silverman, 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

In June, 1945, it was determined that A. George Silverman was a civilian employee of the Army Air Forces, War Department, Washington, D. C. This individual was contacted as a source of information in connection with a Hatch Act investigation of Margaret Greenfield, Assistant Chief, Progress Reporting Branch, Division of Research, Office of Price Administration. Silverman advised that he had worked with Greenfield at the Railroad Retirement Board and praised the individual under inquiry as to both her ability and loyalty. In 1929 the name A. George Silverman, 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest, was on the Washington, D. C. mailing list of "The Socialist," official publication of the Socialist Party of the United States. Inasmuch as Abraham George Silverman has been connected with both the Railroad Retirement Board and the War Department, it is believed that he is identical with the George Silverman mentioned by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in her statement as a part of a Soviet espionage ring.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On November 20, 1945, a physical surveillance of Abraham George Silverman was instituted, which surveillance has disclosed that he resides at 2325 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Telephone Adams 1044, and that he is employed by the French Supply Council of the French Government, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C.

On November 27, 1945, Silverman was observed to leave the French Supply Council with an unidentified man and they drove off in a 1941 Chevrolet sedan with D. C. license 83-239, which is listed to Oscar L. Altman, 502 6th Street, S. W., Washington, D. C. They drove to the Carlton Hotel where Silverman alighted from the car and went into the lobby of the hotel and visited some one at the Carlton.

On December 2 and 3, 1945, Silverman was in contact with an individual later identified as Jerome K. Gehrke, an official of the Ohrbach department store of New York City. Bill Gurney, additional identifying data unknown, was in Washington, D. C. with Jerome K. Gehrke. It is not known what connection there is between these two individuals and Silverman.

On December 4, 1945, through a technical surveillance on the residence of Silverman, it was ascertained that an unidentified man contacted Silverman and asked him for Dorothy Kaplan's telephone number, which was Temple 0953. (Dorothy Kaplan is the wife of Irving Kaplan who was mentioned by the informant as engaging in Russian espionage activities). The unidentified man indicated that Irving Kaplan and others would be recalled as of December 5, 1945. On the same day the technical surveillance revealed that Sarah Silverman, wife of Abraham George Silverman, contacted Dorothy Kaplan.

On December 5, 1945, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster contacted Mrs. Silverman and asked for George Silverman who was out at that time. Later the same evening, Silverman contacted the Silvermaster residence and spoke to Helen Silvermaster who advised him that "Gregg" would not be able to see Silverman on the following Sunday.

On December 7, 1945, Dorothy Kaplan, wife of Irving Kaplan, was again in contact with Mrs. Silverman.

On December 10, 1945, through technical surveillance it was ascertained that Dorothy Kaplan again contacted Mrs. Silverman to explain that she had received a cable from her husband Irving Kaplan. Dorothy Kaplan further explained to Mrs. Silverman that she had just had a conversation with William Ludwig Ullman and he had told her that the cable had come from the War Department asking for Kaplan's release and another had been sent to Kaplan direct. Later the same day Dorothy Kaplan also conversed with Abraham George Silverman and she told him that on Tuesday, December 4, 1945, Irving Kaplan had called from Paris...
and had talked with Frank Coe. She indicated that the Treasury Department had requested Kaplan's release so that he may return to work. Silverman indicated in the conversation that Frank Coe was a good friend of Kaplan's and that he, Silverman, would try to push the thing through as soon as possible.

On December 13, 1945, Dorothy Kaplan contacted Silverman, at which time she stated that she had just received a call from William Ludwig Ullman telling her that the cable to her husband had finally cleared.

On December 6, 1945, a physical surveillance revealed that Silverman had dinner at the Willard Hotel on this date with a man believed to be George A. Tesoro, who was evidently employed in Temporary Building T at 14th and Constitution Avenue, N.W.

On December 6, 1945, Silverman was again in contact with an individual believed to be Oscar Altman mentioned above.

On December 12, 1945, at 12:45 a.m., an unidentified individual was observed to leave Silverman's apartment and proceed to the Carlton Hotel. Investigation revealed that General B. E. Myers resided at the Carlton Hotel, and as much as one Ben Myers was to call at Silverman's residence on the evening of December 11, 1945, it was believed that Ben Myers was General B. E. Myers. Henry Paris, Assistant Manager of the Carlton Hotel, advised that Major General Bennett Myers, Bayville, Long Island, had registered in room 306 at that hotel on December 10, 1945, and that he had stopped at the hotel on numerous occasions during the past few months. Mr. Paris stated that Myers is presently in civilian clothes.

The Washington Field Office by teletype dated December 17, 1945, advised the Bureau that George Silverman and his wife were going to meet their son Dick Silverman at 5:00 p.m. in the lobby of the Hotel New Yorker on Tuesday, December 18, 1945, and that they were scheduled to return to Washington on the 7:30 p.m. train on the same day. Inquiry at the Hotel New Yorker revealed no record of registration for the month of December for George Silverman and his wife or son Dick Silverman.

By teletype dated December 19, 1945, the Washington Field Office advised that through a technical surveillance it was ascertained that George Silverman had a conversation with an individual whose name was phonetically believed to be Sacha Dony at the Statler Hotel on December 12, 1945. Further inquiry made at the Statler Hotel reflects that this person is identical with one Cesare Saer Doti, who is registered as being employed at the Italian Embassy and who is allegedly in the United States on an Italian mission, the nature of which is unknown.

On December 19, 1945, George Silverman was in Washington, D.C., and was observed at his office.

The Washington Field Office by teletype dated December 26, 1945,
advised the Bureau that Mrs. Dorothy Kaplan went to New York City on Saturday, December 22, 1945, to meet her husband Irving Kaplan who was arriving from overseas and prior to Mrs. Kaplan's departure from Washington she lunched with George Silverman on December 22.

On December 23, 1945, Irving Kaplan called George Silverman and advised that he would arrive in Washington on Christmas Day.

Physical and technical surveillance has revealed that Abraham George Silverman has been in contact with numerous individuals; however, the complete activities of George Silverman are not being set out herein as they are not deemed pertinent to the instant investigation.
December 18, 1945

RE: WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in her statement made the following allegations against the above-captioned individual:

"In connection with the activities of Harry White it was apparent to me from conversations I heard in the Silvermaster home that one of his most valuable assistance so far as the group was concerned was his ability to place in the Treasury Department those individuals who the group was anxious to have assigned there. Among individuals in this category were Ullman, William Taylor and Sonya Gold.

"Another individual about whom I heard during this period (running from the latter part of 1942 through the early part of 1943) was William Taylor previously mentioned herein as having been placed in the Treasury Department by Harry White. My recollection is that he was also sent as a Treasury Department representative to China and was later sent to Lisbon, Portugal, for the Foreign Economic Administration. He also was a Communist Party member who paid his dues to the Silvermasters. During the interim between his return from China and his departure to Lisbon he was in the Treasury Department in Washington and was supplying Silvermaster with written and oral information secured by him in that Department. In addition he prepared a report on conditions in China which he made available probably to Silverman (possibly to Silvermaster). I recall having seen this report among the data given to me for delivery to the Russians."

BACKGROUND

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reveal that William Henry Taylor was born at Revelstoke, British Columbia, on March 30, 1906. He was employed as a university professor and arrived at Honolulu, Hawaii on September 4, 1936, on the SS "Empress" of Japan residing there until December 12, 1939.

The file further reflects that he married Dorothy Gray Taylor on September 17, 1906. She was born in New York City. Taylor filed his petition for naturalization on December 12, 1939, and certificate of naturalization #472136 was issued to him in the United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii at Honolulu on March 30, 1940.
Taylor studied at the University of British Columbia and received a Ph.D. Degree from the University of California in 1933 after which he taught economics in the University of Hawaii for eight years. During 1934 he paid a visit to Russia for several months duration. Informants in Hawaii have advised that Taylor was definitely Communist.
Mr. A. F. Luxford, Assistant General Counsel, U.S. Treasury Department, advised that Taylor had always supported Russia and has pointed out the importance of Russia's participation in the war effort. He said that he did not believe that Taylor was a member of the Communist Party. He advised that he and Taylor have been in conferences with representatives of the Soviet Government in connection with monetary matters relating to our mutual war effort.

The records at the Friendship Heights post office, subnetation Washington, D.C., revealed that there was a change of address card for William Henry Taylor which was filed with that post office on June 4, 1945, which shows that Taylor's address was 3760 39th Street, N.W., and that his new address would be "c/o The American Embassy, London, England." An anonymous inquiry was made telephonically of the U.S. Treasury Department, Division of Monetary Research, and advice was received that William Henry Taylor is presently in London, England, for the Treasury Department and that mail to him should be addressed "William Henry Taylor, United States Treasury Representative, c/o American Embassy, London, England."

Taylor was active in the International Professional Association (IPA), Honolulu, Hawaii, and according to this source is definitely Communist in his ideas, regardless of whether he is actually a member of the Communist Party or not. This informant stated that Taylor talks about Communism constantly and is lavish in his praise of Russia. Taylor visited Russia for several months in 1934.

E. M. Berstein, Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department, advised that he had known Taylor from the time he commenced working for the Treasury Department in 1941. He stated that Taylor was first employed under his jurisdiction and that he now holds an equal position in the same division. He further advised that he knows nothing that would indicate that Taylor was disloyal to the United States but would state that Taylor was pro-Russian in that he has a great deal of admiration for the Soviet government both prior to and since the outbreak of the war between Russia and Germany.

William Henry Taylor was shown as a sponsor on a visa application for one Carlos Blanco (Aquinga)

William Henry Taylor was also listed as a sponsor of a visa application of Wu Chee-hsien.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

As stated above, investigation at the Friendship Heights Post Office Substation revealed that there was a change of address card for William H. Taylor which was filed with that post office on June 1, 1945. This card showed that Taylor's address was 3760 - 39th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., and that his new address would be in care of the American Embassy at London, England. An anonymous inquiry was made telephonically in November, 1945, to the Personnel Department of the United States Treasury Division of Monetary Research and advice was received that William H. Taylor is presently in London, England, for the Treasury Department and that mail to him should be addressed to William H. Taylor, United States Treasury Representative, Care American Embassy, London, England.

Inasmuch as William H. Taylor is employed in London, England, for the Treasury Department, no further investigation has been conducted by the Washington Field Office.

A technical surveillance revealed that Harry Dexter White, who is home ill, was contacted on Saturday, December 15, 1945, by William H. Taylor. The conversation indicated that Taylor would arrive in Paris, France, on December 17, 1945, and White requested Taylor to contact Mr. Snyder of the Treasury Department upon arrival. The conversation indicated that Taylor was to be in charge of the Treasury Department project there.
ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, in her statement, made the following allegations concerning the above-captioned individual.

"Approximately two weeks after my initial visit to the Silvermaster home, I made another trip to their residence in Washington. I had been told by Golos that I could expect to be given some material by the Silvermasters to be brought by me to Golos in New York. At this time it is my recollection that Silvermaster was employed in the Farm Security Administration, United States Department of Agriculture. His wife was unemployed and William Ludwig Ullman was employed in the Treasury Department. My only information at this time concerning the nature of the written material that I was to obtain was that it came from United States Government sources. I think it was at this time that I was formally introduced to William Ludwig Ullman.

"For background purposes, I wish to state that Ullman originally came from a wealthy family in Missouri, I think St. Louis. It appears that at an early age, because of some family difficulties, he left home and went to New York City, and subsequently secured a clerical position in a government agency in Washington, D.C., after which he made the acquaintance of the Silvermaster family; and, it is my recollection, the Silvermasters recognized his potentialities and facilitated his obtaining a job in the United States Treasury Department. By the time of my initial visit to the Silvermaster residence, Ullman was living in the Silvermaster residence.

"For a period of approximately six months subsequent to August, 1941, when I began the visits to the Silvermaster home, the only individuals I knew of my own knowledge who were actually engaged in securing data for Golos to be transmitted through me were Ullman and Silvermaster. Sometime in the early part of 1942, I realized from remarks made by those two men that others in the group 'were involved' in a similar manner, but I was still not received in their fullest confidence and did not learn the identity of these persons for some considerable time. The volume of material being delivered by me from Ullman and Silvermaster to Golos steadily increased. After Golos' health became increasingly worse, he told me that he wanted me to begin
"reading such material myself. It is my recollection at this time that this material which still was in the form of typewritten notations made by Ullman and Helen Silvermaster consisted of data of an extremely varied nature and appeared to be secured by them both through their hearing discussions among government officials and employees as well as through their reading of various documents and writings. This material included, for instance, remarks which may have indicated the policy of the United States Government with respect to both domestic and foreign issues of almost every description and was actually a motley hodgepodge of intelligence. I recall that Golos characterized the information as 'political'."

"In connection with the information that Silvermaster was gathering, I learned that when Silvermaster started to gather this information he obtained some of it on his own initiative and later learned that on Silvermaster's trips to New York City where he met Golos, Golos would instruct him as to the type of information he was interested in receiving. Silvermaster and Ullman were collecting data which in their opinion would be of value to Russia in addition to that specifically requested by Golos on the occasions of the many visits of Silvermaster to New York City. I never received any information indicating that compensation in any form was being received by either Silvermaster or Ullman or by persons who later came into their picture for such services as I am describing. . . . . . . . . . . .

"By the fall of 1942 Ullman and Silvermaster began to bring to the Silvermaster residence documents which they apparently had secured from Government files to which they had access. Ullman provided himself with a camera, I believe to have been a Contax, and became proficient in document photography. Also at this time he and Silvermaster began to dictate to me various types of information. I recall they would refresh their recollection prior to dictation from small pieces of paper they would take out of their various pockets as though they had jotted down brief notations during the day. Ullman photographed the documents which he and Silvermaster brought to the Silvermaster residence, which photographs were taken on microfilm, most of which was supplied by Golos, who obtained it from his contacts. About this time Ullman built an enlarging machine which he gave to me and I took it to my apartment at 58 Barrow Street, New York City. On only one occasion, sometime in 1944, did I personally witness the photographing at the Silvermaster residence, but I knew from their conversations and remarks that such work was carried on in the basement of the residence and that there was in the basement a more or less permanent photographic setup, that is, a holder for the camera and a device for holding documents securely while being photographed.
"When I would return to New York City with the film, which at first would consist of probably two or three rolls, Golos would come to my apartment at 58 Barrow Street, where he would run the film through a viewer supplied to me by Ullman. He apparently did this in order to keep himself currently apprised of the information being secured and would always take the film from the apartment when he left.

"In addition to the film which I would deliver to Golos, I also began to receive from Silvermaster carbon copies of documents usually letters from governmental employees, usually Treasury employees outside the United States, reporting on conditions where they happen to be located.

"With respect to the dictation which Ullman and Silvermaster gave me in Washington, D. C., I would transcribe such dictation upon my return to New York City on a typewriter in my office and deliver the transcription to Golos.

"With further respect to the nature of the documents being photographed during this period, I recall that during Silvermaster's employment in the Board of Economic Warfare, he occasionally brought to his residence what appeared to be complete files, and although these had usually been photographed by the time I arrived in Washington to collect the material, I recollect that sometime I would see him arrive at his home with such files and observe him and Ullman looking over the contents thereof and deciding which should be photographed. It is my recollection that Silvermaster was in the Europe-Africa division of the Board of Economic Warfare.

"I do not recall definitely, but I believe sometime in the fall of 1942 Ullman's induction seemed eminent and I recall there was considerable discussion on the part of Silvermaster and himself as to which branch of service would seem most advantageous. I recall they rapidly dismissed any thought of his entering the Navy or Marine Corps because they thought both branches were anti-Semitic. They then realized he could not meet the physical requirements to be commissioned directly so it was decided that he would await being drafted and attempt to be assigned to the Air Corps. I recall that he did enter the Army as a private, was subsequently promoted to be a sergeant, was recommended for Officers' Candidate School, and was accepted and thereafter commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Air Force. He later was promoted to First Lieutenant and was a Captain the last time I saw him. I recall that Silvermaster was most anxious that Ullman be assigned to the Pentagon Building and further that through George Silverman he was in fact assigned to the Pentagon. After Ullman was assigned to the Pentagon Building he resumed his residence with the Silvermaster family.

"With respect to George Silverman, he is approximately forty-five years old, is Jewish, is a graduate of Harvard University and is acknowledged to be a brilliant mathematician and statistician. It is my recollection that he went to Washington, D. C. in the early 1930's and was employed by
"the Railroad Retirement Board. I am unable to state when or under what circumstances he became acquainted with the Silvermasters and Ullman, except that he may have met the latter in Washington as he and Ullman were both members of the same Communist Party unit there. I do recall, however, that Silverman became friendly with these people and was at their home very often and after he was assigned to the Pentagon Building as a civilian specialist of some kind, he began to bring documents to the Silvermaster home there. I saw him on one occasion, but had never formally met him. With respect to the documents brought by him to the Silvermaster residence, he in fact did not know they were photographed. From remarks I heard there I believe it was his impression that Silvermaster would simply read the documents over, commit them more or less to memory, and then verbally give the contents thereof to Earl Browder. With respect to the ultimate destination of these documents I am of the positive opinion that although Silverman may have heard of Golos, he had no knowledge that such material was in fact being received by Golos.

"During the period running from the latter part of 1942 through the early part of 1943, I became aware through remarks made by Silvermaster, his wife and Ullman, that Harry White, employed in the United States Treasury Department, was supplying them information consisting of documents presumably obtained by him in the course of his duties in the Treasury Department. I recall definitely having seen some documents at the Silvermaster residence, which documents were delivered there by Ullman or Silverman, both of whom were receiving material from White. As to the nature of such written material being supplied by White, I can only describe it as consisting of reports of a varied nature concerning the financial activities of the United States Government, particularly as they related to foreign commitments, also various memoranda and reports from other governmental departments and agencies. These documents had usually been reduced to photographs by the time I saw them, but on occasion I would see the original documents themselves.

"In connection with the activities of Harry White, it was apparent to me from conversations I heard in the Silvermaster home, that one of his most valuable assets so far as the group was concerned was his ability to place in the Treasury Department, those individuals whom the group was anxious to have assigned there. Among individuals in this category were Ullman, William Taylor and Sonya Gold.

"I have never met nor have I seen Harry White, and the information concerning him as related above came to me from Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster
and Ullman. I recall also that White was regarded as a valuable adjunct because of his close relationship with former Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and was felt to be in a position to secure favorable consideration for the USSR in financial matters.

Referring again to William Ludwig Ullman and George Silverman, I recall that about late in the summer of 1943 a steadily increasing volume of material was obtained by these individuals which was subsequently photographed and turned over to me. I also recall that about this time Ullman ceased developing the photographs he took and gave me the undeveloped negatives which I turned over to Golos. Apparently the reason for this was that the number of rolls was increasing to such an extent that Ullman did not have the time or opportunity to develop them. Therefore, I did not have the occasion to actually see what was on the negatives. However, during this time I did have many conversations with Ullman and Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster, and I found out from these conversations that the material that Ullman and Silverman were obtaining and photographing included data on the following: aircraft production figures, allocation and deployment of aircraft, results of testing of aircraft, reports on the efficiency of particular types of airplanes, technological developments in aircraft manufacture, statistics regarding high octane aviation gasoline, personal data concerning important Air Force officers, opinions of aircraft personnel on other nations, Army gossip, all pertinent developments concerning the planning, construction and actual completion of the B-29, and proposed movements of these planes when they were completed, data concerning the approximate schedule date of D Day, copies of directives issued by General Marshall, and information concerning production, allocation and development of tanks, guns and motorized equipment. Almost every conceivable type of information relating to the Air Forces' part in the war was included. A considerable volume of this material was brought to the Silvermaster home in its original form, that is, the documents themselves. However, on some matters Ullman would copy down figures and make such other notations as were necessary for him to have a record of the desired data.

It is to be noted that during this entire period George Silverman was a civilian employee of the War Department, also stationed in the Pentagon Building, assigned to the USAAF, and I am unable to state definitely which information was supplied by him and which by Ullman. This situation remained from the time of Ullman's original assignment to the Pentagon Building until the time I ceased relations with the Silvermaster groups in September, 1944, and the volume of material consistently increased.

I never knew exactly to which unit or division of the Air Force Ullman was assigned. However, I do recall that some mention was made of Major Kades, who worked with General Hillring. I also know that Major Kades and Ullman were friendly and that Kades told Ullman a great many things that he found out through talking to the General. I am sure, however, that Major Kades had no connection whatsoever with any of the opera-
tions on the part of Ullman or the Silvermaster crowd, and if any
information was attributed to Kades, it was innocently done on the
part of Kades.

"I also recall that in about the spring of 1944, Bill Gold, the
husband of Sonya Gold, came into the picture. Bill obtained a position
in the Foreign Economic Administration and according to the conversations
I had with the Silvermasters and Ullman, I determined that Bill had been
supplying this group with what they indicated was excellent information
regarding the goings on in the FEA. As a matter of fact during one of my
conversations at the Silvermaster home, either Gregory Silvermaster or
Ullman made the remark that Bill had done such a good job that they were
thinking of supplying him with a camera so that he could do his own photo-
graphing at home. As far as I know Bill Gold is still employed with the
FEA.

"I recall that when I was to return the enlarger that Ludwig
Ullman turned over to me, Jack instructed me not to hand this to him
personally, but to take this to a locker in the Greyhound Bus Terminal
on 34th Street in New York City, and that when I subsequently saw him I
was to turn over to him the key to this locker, and he would have someone
pick this up. On other occasions, I utilized lockers in the railroad
terminals, and I know this was a favorite device adopted where some bulky
object had to be delivered from one person to another."
The records of Selective Service Board #2, 3000 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., reveal that on November 26, 1940, a letter was addressed to Local Draft Board #2 from the White House, Washington, D. C., over the signature of Lauchlin Currie requesting the members of the Board to consider further deferment of William Ludwig Ullmann inasmuch as his services were presently irreplaceable and that it was difficult to find another person with Ullmann's professional competence and specialty, inasmuch as he was particularly well-informed and an expert analyst of questions regarding strategic and other economic aspects of national defense. On November 9, 1940, a communication was addressed to Local Draft Board #2 by the Treasury Department over the signature of H. D. White (Harry Dexter White), Director of Monetary Research, requesting deferment of William Ludwig Ullmann. The records of Selective Service Board #2 further reveal that William Ludwig Ullmann entered on active duty April 16, 1943 and his Army serial number was 0-579514. He separated from the Army on October 14, 1945, with the rank of Major, Army Air Forces, at Fort George Meade, Maryland. The Selective Service file indicated no dependents and the person to be notified and who would always know his whereabouts was listed as N. Gregory Silvermaster, 5515 - 30th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. A telephone directory of the War Department dated September 17, 1945, lists Major William L. Ullmann, AAF, M and S, Room 4-E120, Pentagon Building, Extension 2101. After William Ludwig Ullmann left the Army Air Forces on October 14, 1945, he returned to his civilian employment at the United States Treasury Department.
Bureau files reflect that William Ludwig Ullmann, while an employee of the Treasury Department, was interviewed during the Hatch Act investigation of Harold Glasser, Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department. At this time Ullmann stated that he could not recall Glasser ever having mentioned any interest in political activities and that he had no reason to doubt Glasser's complete loyalty and Glasser's satisfaction with the democratic processes of government.

William Ludwig Ullmann of the Monetary Research Division of the Treasury Department was interviewed in connection with the Hatch Act investigation concerning Lauren W. Cassaday, Principal Economic Analyst, Division of Monetary Research, Department of the Treasury. Ullmann stated that Cassaday had worked under his direction at the Treasury Department for a short period of time and although he was only casually acquainted with Cassaday, he stated he had no reason to doubt Cassaday's loyalty to this country and he had no information regarding the possible membership of Cassaday in any organization of any kind. The Hatch Act investigation revealed that the name of Lauren W. Cassaday appeared on the Dies Committee list as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and that two sources had reported that Cassaday allegedly had Communistic tendencies. The report further revealed that Cassaday was acquainted with Louis Bloch in California and with his assistant, Gregory Silvermaster.

William Ludwig Ullmann was one of the individuals who had been informed by William H. Taylor, Assistant Director of Monetary Research, U. S. Treasury Department, regarding a clandestine receiving set in the Stanley Internment Camp on the Stanley Peninsula, Victoria Island, Hongkong, which was able to receive broadcasts from Radio Station KGRI at San Francisco. Taylor also mentioned the existence of the aforementioned radio to Harry White, Assistant to the Under Secretary of the Treasury. William Taylor described William Ullmann as his close friend formerly with the Treasury Department and now with the United States Army as a First Lieutenant. William Taylor furnished the above information on August 6, 1943, when he was interviewed by Bureau Agents.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Physical surveillance was instituted on William Ludwig Ullmann on November 17, 1945. This surveillance revealed that Ullmann together with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster habitually leave the Silvermaster residence at 5515 30th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., between 8:00 and 8:15 a.m. each morning in Ullmann's automobile. They then drive to the Treasury Department Building at 15th and Pennsylvania Avenue where Ullmann alights and proceeds to his office at Room 5007, Treasury Department Building. Silvermaster then drives Ullmann's automobile to the courtyard of the Commerce Building which he enters by the 13th Street entrance and where space #5 is apparently reserved for him.

The surveillance revealed that Ullmann was a close part of the Silvermaster residence in that he was observed assisting Silvermaster and his wife painting the living room on one occasion, working about the house, lawn and garden during the daytime with Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster, etc.

Physical surveillance on the night of November 29, 1945, revealed that at 8:35 p.m. Ullmann left the Silvermaster residence and drove alone to 3500 39th Street, N.W., which is an apartment building in the McLean Gardens. Ullmann entered this building and it is believed that he attended a party which was in progress in Apartment C, which is listed in the name of Cornelius Kyan. At 12:10 a.m. on the morning of November 30, 1945, Ullmann left the building with three women and two men. The other people entered a car noted to have D.C. license #116,097, which was subsequently determined to be registered to Bernard Bernstein of 303 Albemarle Street, N.W.

Bernard Bernstein, according to Stones Mercantile Agency, was born November 30, 1908, and in January, 1939, he was Assistant General Council of the Treasury Department at a salary of $8,000 per year, and that Mrs. Bernstein the former Beatrice Lottin was born November 26, 1908, and was employed at the U.S. Social Security Board as Assistant General Council in Charge of State Relations at a salary of $6,500 per year. Bernstein was originally from New York City and came to Washington about 1924. He is a graduate of Columbia University Law School and was formerly engaged in a general practice of law in New York City.

The Washington Field Division indices reveal that one Bernard Bernstein was listed as a visitor to Commonwealth College at Lons, Arkansas. This college had its corporate charter revoked upon convictions in criminal proceedings brought by the State of Arkansas in January, 1941, for displaying an illegal emblem (the hammer and sickle) and for teaching anarchy.

On December 2, 1945, physical surveillance revealed that Ullmann and Mrs. Helen P. Silvermaster left their residence in Ullmann's automobile and proceeded to 5355 32nd Street, N.W., where Mrs. Silvermaster stopped momentarily at the home of Martin A. Steinberg, who is presently an attorney in the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice.
At 10:40 p.m. on the same date, Ullmann and Mrs. Helen Silvermaster together with another woman, all riding in the Silvermaster car, proceeded to the Albin Towers, 3700 Massachusetts Avenue, where the woman alighted at that point. It was ascertained that this woman was Mrs. Elizabeth Sasuly, who is a subject of an Internal Security - R investigation in the Washington Field Office and who is reported to be a member of the white collar group of the Communist Party. Ullmann and Mrs. Silvermaster returned to their residence at 11 p.m.

On December 8, 1945, a couple driving a 1940 Pontiac sedan, D.C. license #196, were observed to enter the Silvermaster residence at 3515 30th Street, N.W. It was subsequently determined that this car was registered to Henrietta Klotz, Westchester Apartments, and that she is the wife of Herman Klotz, and both live in Apartment 312B in the Westchester Apartments, 39th and Cathedral Avenue, N.W. Mr. and Mrs. Klotz remained at the Silvermaster residence until 11:15 a.m., the following morning. Mr. and Mrs. Klotz have important executive positions in the U.S. Treasury Department.

The Washington Field Office by teletype dated December 13, 1945, advised that through a technical surveillance on the Silvermaster residence it was ascertained that Henrietta Klotz had contacted Ludwig Ullmann and he advised her that he would contact Jack Field to see if he could get Henrietta Klotz an apartment in New York City. During the course of the conversation it was ascertained that Henrietta Klotz would be at the residence of Harry Dexter White for dinner on the night of December 14, 1945. Early on the same date Henrietta Klotz had contacted Helen Silvermaster and stated that she was leaving the Treasury Department and was going to work for Morgenthau again at the request of Mrs. Morgenthau, and that she would go to New York City.

The Washington Field Office by teletype dated December 15, 1945, advised that through a technical surveillance on the residence of the Silvermasters it was ascertained that Ludwig Ullmann contacted Dorothy Kaplan, wife of Irving Kaplan, and advised her that the War Department had finally sent out the cable to Irving Kaplan requesting his recall to this country. It was further ascertained that Dorothy Kaplan subsequently contacted George Silverman and advised him of the information she had received from Ullmann. Both George Silverman and Irving Kaplan have been named by the informant Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as engaging in Russian espionage activities.

Other activities of William Ludwig Ullmann were obtained through the physical and technical surveillances; however, these activities appear to be of a routine nature and did not appear pertinent to instant investigation.
December 18, 1945

RE: ANATOL BORIS VOLKOV

ALLEGATIONS OF INFLUENT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in her statement made the following allegation against the above-captioned individual:

"In further connection with the Silvermaster family, I know that Helen Silvermaster's son by her first marriage, Anatole, went to some Southern university and was indicated as a remarkable physicist. He was raised as a good Communist and he on occasion would come to New York and deliver me material that had been gotten together in the Silvermaster home. Anatole, however, was drafted into the Navy some time in 1944 or thereabouts and as far as I know he is still in that branch of the Service. It is my recollection that he was assigned to a Naval Training Station near Chicago, Illinois, possibly the Great Lakes Naval Training Station."

BACKGROUND

The Bureau files reflect that Anatole Boris Volkov was born on October 29, 1924, San Francisco, California, and entered the University of North Carolina in June, 1942, having previously attended Woodrow Wilson High School, Washington, D. C. He is the stepson of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Director
Labor Division, Farm Security Administration, Washington, D. C. While attending the University of North Carolina, Volkov rented post office box #481 and during the period he rented this box he received regularly copies of the Communist publication "Daily Worker." He is reported to have attended the District Convention of the Communist Party in Richmond, Virginia, during the year 1944. A photograph of Volkov is available in the files of the Charlotte Field Office.

Volkov was mentioned by Charles Benbow, President of the Student Council, University of California, as possibly being the individual among several other Jewish students who might have written an anti-Semitic letter to another Jewish student. Benbow stated that this may have been done for any number of reasons but principally to arouse sympathy on behalf of the Jewish students.

On August 26, 1945, Volkov, while stopping at the Governor Clinton Hotel, New York City, was requested to be present at a gathering at the home of Ruth (McKenney) Bransten, Stanford, Connecticut, it being noted that Ruth Bransten is well known in connection with Communist activities.

Volkov was requested by telegram while stopping at the Governor Clinton Hotel, New York City, to bring a female companion to the Bransten residence.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

A technical surveillance on the residence of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster revealed that as of December 12, 1945, Anatole Boris Volkov, son of Helen P. Silvermaster, was attending the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, North Carolina. On December 12, 1945, according to the technical surveillance, Anatole Volkov called his mother, Helen P. Silvermaster, from Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and advised her that he was sick with the flu and he would probably have to take an incomplete in his course and come home on the following Monday instead of Friday. He requested her to get an appointment with Dr. Goodman. A short time later Mrs. Silvermaster contacted Dr. Goodman’s office and made an appointment for Anatole Volkov for Friday, December 21, 1945. She advised Dr. Goodman that Anatole Volkov would arrive on Friday morning and would stay over until January 2, 1946.
RE: HARRY DEXTER WHITE

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, in her statement, made the following allegations concerning the above-captioned individual.

Harry White, present Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, secured a position for Nathan Gregory Silvermaster in the Surplus Property Division of the United States Treasury Department in the summer of 1944.

"During the period running from the latter part of 1942 through the early part of 1943, I became aware through remarks made by Silvermaster, his wife and Ullman, that Harry White, employed in the United States Treasury Department, was supplying them information consisting of documents presumably obtained by him in the course of his duties in the Treasury Department. I recall definitely having seen some documents at the Silvermaster residence, which documents were delivered there by Ullman or Silverman, both of whom were receiving material from White. As to the nature of such written material being supplied by White, I can only describe it as consisting of reports of a varied nature concerning the financial activities of the United States Government, particularly as they related to foreign commitments, also various memoranda and reports from other governmental departments and agencies. These documents had usually been reduced to photographs by the time I saw them, but on occasion I would see the original documents themselves.

"In connection with the activities of Harry White, it was apparent to me from conversations I heard in the Silvermaster home, that one of his most valuable assets so far as the group was concerned was his ability to place in the Treasury Department, those individuals whom the group was anxious to have assigned there. Among individuals in this category were Ullman, William Taylor and Sonya Gold.

"I have never met nor have I seen Harry White, and the information concerning him as related above came to me from Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster and Ullman. I recall also that White was regarded as a valuable adjunct because of his close relationship with former Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and was felt to be in a position to secure favorable consideration for the USSR in financial matters. .......

"After Golos' death there was a discussion between Silvermaster and Bill as to the advisability of introducing Lauchlin Currie and Harry White directly to the Russian contact. Silvermaster mentioned
"this matter to me and indicated he was not in favor of it. As far as I know such meetings were never arranged. . . . . .

"I recall that sometime in the summer or fall of 1943 the Silvermasters believed it desirable to have someone placed as a secretary to Harry White, in order to facilitate the obtaining of information from his office. As a result Helen Silvermaster went to one of the Communist functionaries in Washington and was given the name of Sonya Gold. Eventually Sonya Gold through arrangements with Harry White, obtained a position as one of the secretaries in his department. As a result of this employment, Sonya Gold obtained documents from his office which she copied and turned her notes over to Helen Silvermaster. I do not recall specifically, but it is my recollection that the information which Sonya Gold obtained concerned principally the Treasury Department's opinions and recommendations concerning applications for loans made by the Chinese and French Governments. I also recall that some of this information concerned political information concerning DeGaulle, which found its way into White's office. I understand Sonya Gold is no longer employed by the Treasury Department. . . . .

"Another individual of whom I became aware during my association with the Perlo group was Harold Glasser, who for a time in 1944 was outside the United States in some capacity with the United States Treasury Department. He returned to the United States, so far as I know, probably in the early fall of 1944, and was thereafter in the Treasury Department in Washington. He may have been an assistant to Harry White, and at least was rather closely associated with him. He was able to supply general information concerning the activities of the Treasury Department particularly where they concerned proposed loans to foreign countries. He also supplied information originating in F.E.A. that was sent to the Treasury Department."

BACKGROUND

Harry Dexter White was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 29, 1892. Since 1939 he has resided with his wife, Anne Terry White, and two daughters at 6810 Fairfax Road, Edgemere, Bethesda, Maryland.

During the first World War he served as a First Lieutenant in the Infantry of the United States Army and spent some time overseas during his service from April, 1917 to February, 1919. Following his return to the United States he directed the American Expeditionary Force orphan asylum for the period of two years. He attended Stanford University where he obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1924, and a Master of Arts degree in 1925. He was awarded a Doctor of Philosophy degree by Harvard University in 1935. His legal residence is in the State of Wisconsin and he served as Professor of Economics for two years at Lawrence College in Appleton, Wisconsin. He was also an instructor in Economics at Harvard University for a period of six years.
In June, 1934 Professor Jacob Viner of the University of Chicago brought Mr. White to the United States Treasury Department to make a special study. He was employed in the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury as an economic analyst from June 20 to October 4, 1934. From October 5 to October 31, 1934 he served as Chief Economic Expert with the United States Tariff Commission. Following this, he served as Principal Economic Analyst, Division of Research and Statistics, Treasury Department, from November 1, 1934 to October 1, 1936.

It is noted that during the year 1935 he was sent to England to study economic and monetary questions. He became Assistant Director in the Division of Research and Statistics, United States Treasury Department, and served in this capacity from October, 1936 to March 25, 1938, when on the latter date he became Director of Monetary Research and continued in that position until August 5, 1941. He assumed his present position as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of the Division of Monetary Research on August 5, 1941.

Also in this year he was entrusted with the management of the two-billion-dollar stabilization fund of the United States Treasury. Mr. White has represented the United States Treasury on the Economic Defense Board and he is also a trustee of the Export-Import Bank in Washington, D. C. He is also a member of the Government's Committee for Reciprocity Information, which Committee has been active in connection with reciprocal trade agreements with foreign countries. He accompanied (former) Secretary Morgenthau in 1943 on a trip to Italy and North Africa.

During the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference which began July 1, 1944, Harry White was the Chief Technical Expert for the United States Government and gave to the press daily summary of the Committee meetings. In September, 1944 he was instrumental in drawing up the Morgenthau Plan for treatment of Germany following World War II.

Current Biography also states that Harry Dexter White is the man behind (former) Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau's postwar monetary proposals, and he was the chief author of the measures under discussion at the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, in July, 1944.

According to Current Biography, Anne Terry White, wife of Harry Dexter White, is a writer of children's books. They have two children.

Harry Dexter White has written the following books and articles:

The Monetary Fund (Foreign Affairs, January, 1945, volume 23, pages 195 to 210).

Information concerning Harry White including that set out above is contained in the following:

Two Plans for International Monetary Stabilization - Jacob Viner - Yale Review, volume 1, pages 77 to 107 - Summer, 1943.
Mr. White's White Paper - Time Magazine, December 6, 1943; Time Magazine, July 31, 1944.
Takeover - Newsweek Magazine - July 31, 1944.
Biography of Harry White - Current Biography, 1944, pages 730 to 735.
New York Herald Tribune, Section 2, page 3, April 11, 1943.

Harry Dexter White, Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, was the subject of an Internal Security - Hatch Act investigation in 1942, predicated upon charges by the Special Committee on un-American Activities of the House of Representatives that Harry Dexter White of Bethesda, Maryland, was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. White's name did not appear in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. However, it was ascertained that the name of Mrs. Anne Terry White, his wife, did appear in those active indices. Investigation determined that White had served as Chief Economic Expert with the Tariff Commission in 1934 and Principal Economic Analyst in the Division of Research and Statistics for the Treasury Department until October 1936, when he was appointed Assistant Director of that Division. In March 1938 he was appointed Director of Monetary Research and in August 1941 he was made Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury in charge of the Division of Monetary Research at a salary of $9,000.00 per annum. Four individuals were interviewed in connection with this investigation with negative results and White was afforded the Hatch Act interview on March 30, 1942, at which time he denied membership in the Communist Party and in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and likewise denied membership in any organization which he had reason to believe might be dominated by the Communist Party or the policies of which were dictated by any foreign government. The greater part of the interview was a denunciation of the type of investigation being conducted and its origin in the reports of the Dies Committee. He did state that his wife had contributed to the League of Women Shoppers and had also contributed to Spanish relief during the Spanish Civil War.

In an envelope postmarked Fort Worth, Texas, April 14, 1944, the FBI received an anonymous letter from an individual listing the names of a number of persons identified as "members of the underground Communist group in Washington, D. C." Among the names listed, along with approximately twenty-five others many of whom have been identified as closely affiliated with the Communist movement, was that of George Silverman. In parentheses along side this name there was...
written, "Railroad Retirement Brd - Works through close friends we are indebted to him - Lauchlin Curry - Harry White, etc."

The writer of this anonymous letter was subsequently identified as Mrs. Victor Perlo of Fort Worth, Texas. She is the divorced wife of Victor Perlo who, from other sources, has been reported to be a Communist. Mrs. Perlo reiterated the information submitted in her letter. She stated that she had been in the Communist movement for a number of years and upon her leaving it was divorced by her husband and threatened by the Communist Party.

In January 1945 the "Federal Record," official publication of the United Federal Workers of America, CIO, reported that local #11 in the Main Treasury Building met with Mr. Harry Dexter White, new Assistant Secretary, to discuss a meeting for staffs of the three research divisions attached to the Office of the Secretary. Mr. White agreed that such a meeting should be held and promised to speak on the significance of the Bretton Woods agreement.

Through a technical surveillance it was learned that Harriet Bouslog of the CIO Maritime Committee contacted the Treasury Department, more specifically Harry White's office, room 3434, to confirm an appointment for Louis Goldblatt on the following Thursday. Harriet Bouslog on this same date also contacted Mr. Silverman in the War Department, extension 4802, for the purpose of changing
an appointment of Louis Goldblatt from 2:30 to 3:45 P.M. on the following Thursday. Goldblatt was to see Harry White at 4:30 P.M. on the following Thursday.

It might be noted that Louis Goldblatt is reported to be a member of the special branch of the Communist Party in San Francisco, California. He is Secretary-Treasurer of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union of America, CIO. This is the union of which Harry Bridges is the head.

During the middle of February, 1945, United States Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Harry White was a member of a delegation to the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers at Mexico City. White, according to press releases, was interested in the consideration at the Conference of methods of preventing Axis leaders from caching funds in "safe-havens."

In July, 1945, the Department of State reported that J. Warren Wolfenson, a clerk in the Passport Division who had been formerly employed as a clerk by the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission, was allegedly taking down certain information relative to Government officials travelling abroad. Wolfenson had access to information relative to passport applicants. He was also reported by the State Department to be interested in pro-Nazi and Communist derogatory reports. He is alleged to have stated that the information he has picked up would be of value and that he knew a man who would pay him a thousand dollars for it. In his application for employment with the Department of State Wolfenson listed as a reference, among others, all of whom recommended him highly, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Harry White. An investigation conducted of Wolfenson met with negative results in so far as any underground activities or subversive activities on the part of Wolfenson, other than the preliminary allegation. Wolfenson was born November 11, 1925, in the Bronx, New York, and his mother, Rose Wolfenson was born in Odessa, Russia, while his father, George Wolfenson, was born in Paris.

During September, 1945, Harry White, along with Mr. Will Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State; Mr. Frank Coe, Director of Monetary Research; Mr. Marriner Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board; and Mr. Taylor of the Commerce Department, represented the United States government in a conference with British officials relative to a loan to the British government. British officials consisted of Lord Halifax, British Ambassador; Lord Keynes, Financial Consultant to the British government, and the Honorable R. H. Brand, formerly head of the British Supply Consul in Washington, D.C.

On October 20, 1945, it was learned that functionaries of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, Inc. were considering inviting Harry White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to be a speaker at the organization's rally scheduled for November 14, 1945, Madison Square Garden, New York City. This organization is reliably reported to be under Communist control and its main
function is to propagandize the Soviet Union. The functionaries of the organization who are responsible for policy matters and invitations such as this include Edwin S. Smith, former NLRB employee, and Theodore Bayer, reported Communist and apologist for the Soviet Union.

Through a microphone surveillance it was learned that on April 18, 1945, Andrew Roth and Philip Jacob Jaffe conferred at the Statler Hotel in Washington, D.C. Jaffe referred to Irving S. Friedman and his position in the Treasury Department. Jaffe was curious as to whether Friedman would lose his job if Secretary Morgenthau were to be replaced. Roth was inclined to think that Friedman was employed there on his own merits. Jaffe then states, "It is. Of course Harry (White) has ...." Roth stated, "Do you think so?" Jaffe replied, "Of course, if he chooses to keep him." Roth stated, "Well, but Harry White is pretty widely respected." Jaffe then said, "Yeah, but he is pretty radical, so if that new guy comes in...."

On May 29, 1945, Philip Jacob Jaffe and Andrew Roth discussed various possible contacts for the former for information from government sources. Roth referred to David Karr, alias Katz, as obtaining "a lot of stuff on the Far Eastern things that the other guys don't get - because of his Treasury connections. He goes up once a week with Harry." Jaffe inquired as to whether this were Harry White, and Roth stated that it was and that Karr spent about three-quarters of an hour with him and that "he will tell you a lot of stuff." Jaffe questioned Roth as follows: "He goes to Harry White's office? In the Treasury Building?" Roth stated that he did not know.

On the afternoon of June 7, 1945, Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was interviewed with respect to persons apprehended in the Jaffe case. With respect to any general leaks of information in the Treasury Department, White stated that he did not recall any instances, with the exception of one which is not pertinent, of any documents being taken or of any information being given to unauthorized individuals. He did recall that during several months previous to the interview, information concerning Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau's going to Germany had gotten out without authorization and that the Treasury Department had been much concerned over the matter.

With regard to specific aspects of the Jaffe case, White stated he was not acquainted with Philip Jaffe although the name was familiar to him, it having been made known to him in the past in connection with periodicals which his Department had been receiving for the last five or ten years in connection with Far Eastern affairs. The periodicals in question, he stated, were "Far Eastern Affairs," "Pacific Affairs," and "Amerasia". He did state that numerous persons have visited him since he has been with the Treasury Department, and it is possible that Jaffe may have been in to see him, although he, White, did not recall meeting him. He denied knowing Andrew Roth, Emmanual Larsen or Mark Gayn. He said the name of John Service was familiar to him, and that he
believed Irving Friedman had mentioned Service's name to him. He stated that the name of Kate Mitchell was familiar to him as that of a writer. All of these persons were subjects in the Jaffe case.

During the interview, White stated that Irving S. Friedman, an employee in the Treasury Department, handled matters dealing with monetary affairs in the Far East. He said that he himself had brought Friedman to the Treasury Department approximately five or six years previously and at that time Friedman was either working for the British or for the Italian Government on affairs in India. He had no reason whatsoever to question the integrity of Friedman. He did state that because of the nature of Friedman's work he, Friedman, must necessarily know a number of persons who handle Far Eastern affairs because that field was limited. He informed that Friedman had authority to take papers with him to his home at night the same as other officials in the Treasury Department. (It might be noted that Irving Friedman has been acquainted with Jaffe, admitting this himself. He also wrote an article for "Amerasia," of which he knew Jaffe to be the editor. After he was employed by the Treasury Department, Friedman stated, he declined writing additional articles for "Amerasia" because he did not feel that as a government employee he was free to write articles. Friedman also admitted knowing Service, Roth and Kate Mitchell. He also stated he was acquainted with Ch'ao Ting Chi, a contact of Philip Jacob Jaffe.)
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Physical surveillance was instituted on Harry Dexter White on November 20, 1945. On November 22, 1945, this physical surveillance revealed that a Plymouth sedan bearing license #116-195, visited at the residence of Harry Dexter White, 6810 Fairfax Road, Eggmore, Bethesda, Maryland. This automobile is listed in the name of Frances L. Edelstein, 3623 Jennifer Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. She is the wife of Harry M. Edelstein, formerly a Division Chief in the Interior Department.

According to the indices of the Washington Field Division, Harry Edelstein was interested in Commonwealth College in the State of Arkansas. His name was listed on the indices of the cooperative "Keep Out of War Congress" and the Capital City Forum. The name of Mrs. Harry M. Edelstein appeared on a list of names of the Washington Committee of Democratic Action and in February, 1941, an automobile bearing a license issued to Frances Edelstein was parked in front of Turners Arena where a meeting of the American Youth Congress was being held.

Physical surveillance on November 28, 1945, revealed that Anne White, wife of Harry Dexter White, met a woman believed to be Gladys Solomon at 12:30 p.m. at the S Street entrance of Woodward & Lothrop department store. They walked to Reeves Luncheon at 1209 F Street, N.W. Gladys Solomon is known to be an active member of Local #10 of the United Federal Workers of America, CIO, and has written for the "Federal Record," its official publication, and has helped prepare union radio scripts. She is employed at the Social Security Building and is believed to reside at 2127 California Street, N.W.

On November 30, 1945, at 10 a.m., Anne White contacted Maurice Friedberg at the Treasury Department, extension 2306, and asked him to dinner that night. Friedberg accepted and Mrs. White told him to get in touch with her husband, Harry Dexter White.

On November 24, 1945, a black Chrysler coupe bearing D.C. license #116-097 was observed to visit Harry Dexter White's residence from 4 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. It was subsequently determined that this license is issued to Bernard Bernstein, 3003 Albemarle Street, N.W.

On November 26, 1945, at 8:15 p.m., it was observed that Harry Dexter White left his residence in his automobile and drove to 407 Battery Lane, Bethesda, Maryland, which is the address of Colonel Bernard Bernstein. On November 27, 1945, at 3:05 p.m., White left his residence and drove to the residence of Colonel Bernard Bernstein, 407 Battery Lane, Bethesda, Maryland.

With reference to Lieutenant Colonel Bernstein mentioned above, the indices of the Washington Field Office reflect that in January, 1941,
an investigation concerning Bernard Bernstein, who was the Assistant General Council of the Treasury Department, was conducted and that he had made aerogatory remarks concerning the Bureau. He has been employed by the U.S. Treasury Department since December, 1933, and on January 27, 1943, he was detailed to the War Department and received a commission as lieutenant colonel in the United States Army. He has resided at 407 Battery Lane, Bethesda, Maryland, since March, 1943.

On November 28, 1945, at 8:05 p.m. White left his residence and drove to 2820 Dumbarton Avenue, Washington, D.C., which is the residence of Drew Pearson. At 8:45 p.m. a man left Drew Pearson's residence and departed in a Buick automobile which was registered to James M. Neave, 79 Ideal Street, Buffalo, New York. At 8:57 p.m. two Naval officers arrived at the Drew Pearson residence in a convertible coupe, license #4355. This automobile was registered to Christopher S. Sargent, 3530 Springland Lane, N.W., Washington, D.C. At 11:10 p.m. five men including a lieutenant colonel in the Air Corps left the residence of Pearson and drove away in a Cadillac bearing Virginia license #355-650. At 11:45 p.m. Harry Dexter White left the Pearson residence and at the same time seven other individuals left and were driven away in a car bearing United States Government license #133.

Through a technical surveillance on the residence of Harry Dexter White, it was ascertained that on December 1, 1945, a Mr. Ben (or Ian) Edes (phonetic) of the State Department was in touch with Harry White concerning a meeting with the Secretary of the Treasury.

On December 6, 1945, according to a technical surveillance, a woman named Henrietta was in contact with White's daughter. She was informed that Harry Dexter White was in New York. White's daughter indicated to Henrietta that her mother at that time was visiting Frances Edelstein, who is the wife of Harry W. Edelstein, who since May, 1936, has been employed in the Interior Department as Assistant Solicitor.

At 7:45 p.m. on December 6, 1945, Harry Dexter White contacted his wife from New York City and advised her that he was staying with Abe in Newark and that he was with Ruth, Abe (who has been identified as Dr. Abram Wolfson of Newark, New Jersey) and Mort. He indicated to his wife that he was going to Newton and requested that she read him the directions to get there. She told him to take Route #10 to Newton, East on Main Street taking a left turn at the Courthouse on to Route #8 via the Delaware Water Gap, exactly three miles from Newton on the speedometer make a right turn on the Macadam road toward Paulinskill Lake, drive exactly one mile by speedometer always bearing left on this road and exactly one mile there is a house on the left with a light in front which is the caretaker's house. She said that the telephone number is Circle-91-84 and mentioned Livingston.

Harry Dexter White then asked his wife to call Frank Coe and find
out if there was any reason why he should get back by noon on December 7. He told her that if she wanted to reach him that she might call him at Anne's, telephone Tyler 4-4998.

The Newark Field Division advised the Bureau by teletype that a physical surveillance revealed that Dr. Abram Wolfson and Harry Dexter White had appeared at a house on Paulinskill Lake, New Jersey, at 10:30 a.m. on December 7, 1945, looked over the property like prospective buyers, and left at 11:15 a.m. Apparently only a caretaker was there during the time. White and Wolfson returned to Newark, and White took the 1:15 p.m. train from Newark to Washington, D. C.

On December 8, 1945, Bernie (possibly Bernard Bernstein), according to technical surveillance, inquired of Harry Dexter White concerning the trip to New York. White said that he had just gone up to New York to see a bunch of reporters, a score or so. White also said that he had looked at a farm while up there but didn't buy it.

On December 11, 1945, Henrietta (believed to be Henrietta Klotz), former secretary of Henry Morgenthau, contacted Harry Dexter White, and she stated that she had just returned from a vacation in New York and that there were loads of opportunities for her there. She stated that Mr. Morgenthau was in town and inquired about having him for lunch the following day. White stated that they were arranging for a dinner for Morgenthau the next evening, and that he thought it was being arranged by Kelly, who is in Vinson's office. She still insisted that White should invite Morgenthau for lunch the next day with "the boys" in the Treasury Department after they had returned from the President's affair. Mrs. Harry Dexter White then invited Henrietta Klotz to come over the next day, and Henrietta indicated that she would see her some time in the afternoon or before dinner and tell her a big secret.

On December 13, 1945, according to the technical surveillance, Nancy Stauss (phonetic) of the League of Women Shoppers was in touch with Anne White and asked her to write a protest to Lansburgh's department store concerning their refusal to serve colored people at the lunch counter after the end of the war after having served them during the war. Anne White agreed that she would write. In this connection the Washington Field Office files reflect that the name of Mrs. Anne White (Harry D.), 6810 Fairfax Road, Bethesda, Maryland, telephone Wisconsin-6896, is set out on the January 1, 1941, list of the Washington League of Women Shoppers.

On December 3, 1945, at 9:50 a.m. Harry Dexter White left his residence and picked up a man believed to be Lee Pressman at 4619 Norwood Drive, Bethesda, Maryland. Pressman is General Counsel for the National Congress of Industrial Organizations with offices at 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D. C. At 9:10 a.m. he picked up two men at 2700 36th Street
N.W. This is the residence of Virginius Frank Coe. He resided in Toronto from 1934-39. Since July 2, 1942, he has been Assistant Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration at a salary of $9,000 per annum. At 9:30 a.m. the automobile with the four men drove down the ramp at the South-west corner of the Treasury Building. The passengers got out of the car and entered the building by the small basement door on the West side of the building.

On December 8, 1945, a Chrysler automobile belonging to Bernard Bernstein arrived at the White residence and departed at 10:10 p.m.

On December 10-11-12-13, 1945, Harry Dexter White was in contact with Bernard Bernstein mentioned previously above.

On December 12, 1945, at 10:20 p.m. Harry Dexter White was observed leaving the East Room of the Mayflower Hotel in the company of about ten men who had been attending a dinner held in honor of Treasury officials Daniel W. Bell and Herbert E. Ganson. The group separated at the Connecticut Avenue entrance and Harry Dexter White and an unidentified man continued walking together and entered White's car. At 10:45 p.m. the unidentified man alighted from White's car at either 3210 or 3212 P Street, N.W. It was noted from the telephone directory that Alger Hiss resides at 3210 P Street, N.W., which would indicate a strong possibility that the unidentified man was Alger Hiss, who was also named by Elizabeth Bentley as engaged in Russian espionage activities.

The Washington Field Division by teletype advised the Bureau on December 14, 1945, that through a technical surveillance it was learned that the Harry Dexter Whites have invited the Silvermasters over to their residence on the evening of December 14, 1945.

On December 15, 1945, the Washington Field Division advised the Bureau by teletype that technical surveillance had revealed that Harry Dexter White and his wife visited the Halperins in their home at 3 p.m. on December 15, 1945. In addition it was expected that the Frank Coes would be present. Prior to his visit to the Halperins' house Harry Dexter White attended a conference at the Pentagon Building.

By teletype on December 18, 1945, the Washington Field Office advised the Bureau that through a technical surveillance it was ascertained that Harry Dexter White was to have lunch with a Mr. Forrestal on Wednesday, December 19.

The Washington Field Office by teletype on December 26, 1945, to the Bureau advised that a physical surveillance on December 23 at the residence of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster revealed that Silvermaster and his wife left their residence and drove to the home of Harry Dexter White where they spent the evening.
Re: DR. ABRAHAM WOLFSON, with aliases
A. Street, A. Wilson Street,
Abram Wolfson

CONNECTION WITH CASE

The New York Field Division advised the Bureau that on the evening of December 6, 1945, Harry Dexter White left New York City in a car registered in the name of Dr. Abraham Wolfson, 51 Berkeley Avenue, Newark, New Jersey. The Newark Field Office advised that Harry Dexter White and Dr. Abraham Wolfson on the morning of December 7, proceeded to a house near Paulsikgg Lake, New Jersey, and returned to Newark by automobile. Harry Dexter White then took the 1:45 p.m. Pennsylvania train to Washington, D.C. The Newark Field Office advised that Dr. Abraham Wolfson had resided at 51 Berkeley Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, with Max and Emma Schriebs Albach until two weeks ago when Albach moved to 14 La Salle Road, Montclair, New Jersey. The present residence of Dr. Wolfson is unknown. Albach is an attorney in the firm of Rubach and Albach, Newark. He and his wife are associates of Philip H. Levy, the subject of an "Internal Security - R" case, Newark origin.

BACKGROUND

Personal History

The records of Selective Service Board #13, East Orange, New Jersey, reveals that Dr. Abraham Wolfson registered for Selective Service on April 27, 1942 and that he was residing at 33 Washington Street, East Orange, New Jersey, at that time. He was born on April 28, 1894, at Odessa, Russia and his occupation was dentist at the Medical Towers, 31 Lincoln Park, Newark, New Jersey. On his occupational questionnaire, Dr. Abraham Wolfson stated that he was a citizen of the United States and that his education consisted of graduation from high school, three years of college and that he had been employed as an ortho dentist for the past twenty-five years.

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City, reveal that on November 27, 1912, a petition for naturalization was filed by Joseph Wolfson who was born August 10, 1871, at Odessa, Russia. He arrived in New York City on July 17, 1904, accompanied by his wife who was also born in Russia. At the time of filing the petition for citizenship, Joseph Wolfson had five children, one of whom was Abraham Wolfson, who was born May 12, 1894. A certificate of naturalization was issued on March 10, 1913, to Joseph Wolfson which would indicate that Abraham Wolfson became a United States citizen through derivative citizenship (naturalization of his father).
The May 18, 1934 issue of the Newark Star Ledger revealed that Dr. Abraham Wolfson had been divorced by his wife, Mrs. Ruth (Terry) Wilson, 33 Washington Street, East Orange, New Jersey. She was described as an instructor at the Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City. The article stated that Dr. Abraham Wolfson had been a resident of East Orange, New Jersey, for the past twenty-one years and had an income of $21,000 a year from a dental practice in Newark, New Jersey.

As of October, 1944, Dr. Abraham Wolfson was residing at 27 Elizabeth Avenue, Newark, New Jersey.

Activities and Associates

A physical surveillance of Dr. Abraham Wolfson on December 7, 1943, revealed that he attended a Communist Party meeting at the residence of Lester Lawrence, 307 Norfolk Street, Newark, New Jersey, who had recently been a candidate for State Assemblyman of New Jersey on the Communist Party ticket. The physical surveillance also revealed that Dr. Abraham Wolfson on January 25, 1944, attended a meeting of the Third Ward Branch of the Communist Party which was held in the Ukrainian Hall, 59 Beacon Street, Newark, New Jersey. According to a chart maintained in the headquarters of the Third Ward Branch of the Communist Party at Newark, New Jersey, Dr. Abraham Wolfson contributed $100 to the 1944 Campaign Fund for Victory of the Third Ward Branch of the Communist Party.

It was advised that Dr. Abraham Wolfson was a member of the Third Ward Branch of the Communist Party, Essex County, New Jersey, as of December 10, 1943, under the name of A. Street. On January 21, 1944, Dr. Abraham Wolfson was a member of the Third Ward Branch of the Communist Party and it was reported that he had been active in Communist Party affairs for the past seven years and utilized the name A. Wilson Street. It was reported that Dr. Abraham Wolfson held Communist Party meetings in his office in the Medical Towers Building, 31 Lincoln Park, Newark, New Jersey, in October, 1943. Dr. Abraham Wolfson was also reported to be active in Russian War Relief, Essex County, New Jersey, and he assisted by carrying letters addressed to professional men in Essex County, New Jersey, soliciting funds for Russian War Relief. On March 23, 1943, the Newark Evening News carried an article reflecting that Dr. Abraham Wolfson would preside over the meeting and speak in behalf of the Russian War Relief Committee Campaign being held on the following Saturday at 8:15 p.m. under the sponsorship of the Women's Committee for Russian War Relief. The purpose of this recital was to obtain kits to present to Russian families returning to recaptured towns.
Dr. A. Wolfson, Medical Towers, Newark, New Jersey, was one of the individuals who wrote to the State Department on behalf of Jesus Hernandez Tomas, a Communist.

Abraham Wolfson, 2711 Elizabeth Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, was a sponsor on State Department visas for Moses Joseph Wang and Mary Kreiner Wang early in 1945.

On March 16, 1941, Dr. A. Wolfson was one of the sponsors of the North New Jersey Conference for Peace at the Hotel Douglas, Newark, New Jersey, sponsored by the Essex County Council of the American Peace Mobilization. Approximately 150 persons attended this meeting.

Dr. A. Wolfson was one of the signers of an open letter on behalf of Harry Bridges which was sponsored by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

Abraham Wolfson was on the New York Sponsoring Committee of the Peoples Institute of Applied Religion.
According to a letterhead of the New Jersey Civil Liberties Union in 1940, Dr. A. Wolfson was on the Executive Board of the New Jersey Civil Liberties Union which was affiliated with the American Civil Liberties Union.

Dr. A. Wolfson, 31 Lincoln Park, Newark, New Jersey, was one of twenty-five to thirty individuals in the New Jersey district who had contributed their money as well as their efforts to the organization of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

During the 1944 registration of the Communist Party, Dr. A. Wolfson considered having Horace Sims go along with him while visiting negroes in the James Baxter Terrace. Dr. Wolfson at that time was engaged in reregistering Communist Party members and the James Baxter Terrace was a negro housing project in which Horace Sims was residing.

Dr. Abraham Wolfson acted as toastmaster at the Newark Ambijan Committee dinner which was held on February 8, 1945, at the Essex House, Newark, New Jersey. According to the Newark Evening News the above dinner was a fund-raising dinner and it was attended by approximately 500 persons. More than $4,000 was raised for the benefit of orphan refugee children in Russia.

Although releases submitted prior to this dinner stated that the New York Soviet Consul General, Eugene Kisselev, would be a speaker at the dinner, he was not in attendance. However, Soviet Vice Consul Mikhailov was present.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

As previously stated herein, under the heading "Connection with Case", it was reported through a physical surveillance of Harry Dexter White that White had met one Dr. Abraham Wolfson on the evening of December 6, 1945, and had remained in his company until December 7, 1945. Further details concerning this meeting are as follows:

At 6:30 P. M. Harry Dexter White entered the lobby of the Hotel Governor Clinton in New York City and went directly to the check room and obtained his briefcase, after which he immediately left the hotel. He was observed entering a waiting automobile which headed north. This automobile was a 1940 Chrysler sedan, grey in color and carrying 1945 New Jersey license plates EJ-20H. These license plates reflect that they were issued to a Dr. Abraham Wolfson, 51 Berkeley Avenue, Newark, New Jersey.

The Newark Field Office by teletype on December 8, 1945, advised that Dr. Abraham Wolfson had formerly resided at 51 Berkeley Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, with Max and Emma Schriebs Albach until two weeks previously when the Albachs had moved to 11 LaSalle Road, Montclair, New Jersey. The present residence of Wolfson is unknown.

Physical surveillance of Dr. Abraham Wolfson and Harry Dexter White in New Jersey revealed that Wolfson and White appeared at a country house on Paulinskill Lake at 10:30 A. M. on December 7, 1945. They looked over the property like prospective buyers. They left at 11:15 A. M. and apparently there was only a caretaker there during the time. White and Wolfson returned to Newark, New Jersey, and the surveillance revealed that Harry Dexter White took the 1:45 P. M. train for Washington, D. C.
December 17, 1945

RE: SCHLOMER ADLER; was,
Solomon Adler, Sol Adler

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in her statement made the following allega-
tion against the above-captioned individual:

"I recall further that during this same period (running from the
latter part of 1942 through the early part of 1943) mention was made of Sol
Adler who was a United States Treasury Department representative in Chungking,
China. I recall seeing at the Silvermaster home official letters written by
Adler from Chungking to the Treasury Department in Washington, presumably these
letters found their way to the Silvermasters through Harry White. I recall
Silvermaster characterized Adler as an opportunist but indicated they would
like to place him in some strategic location in the United States Government.
I do recall that Adler was a Communist Party member because his dues were among
those collected by Silvermaster and turned over to me."

BACKGROUND

The records of Selective Service Board #9, 1622 H Street, N. W., Wash-
ington, D. C., revealed that Solomon Adler was born on August 6, 1909, at Leeds,
England. According to these records, Solomon Adler resided at 1834 K Street,
N. W., Washington, D. C., and was an employee of the Treasury Department. On
July 10, 1945, the Treasury Department requested the Local Board to permit
Solomon Adler to leave the country to go to China as a representative of the
Treasury Department. This permission was granted and was supposed to expire
September 27, 1945, at which time Adler was given the classification of 4-A.
Information was received from Mr. A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, that he had received information from Whittaker Chambers in 1939 that Schlomer Adler was employed by the United States Treasury Department and that he had sent weekly reports to the Communist Party.

Solomon Adler of the U. S. Treasury Department was questioned by Bureau Agents in connection with the Philip Jaffe case at which time he admitted that he was acquainted with John Service having first met him in the Fall of 1941 in Chungking, China. He advised that he considered Service to be a loyal, capable and honest person and one who would not obtain confidential information for the use of any one. He also admitted that he was acquainted with Andrew Roth and denied ever having furnished any confidential information to him.

During a conversation in a hotel room in Washington, D. C., between Philip Jaffe, John Service and Andrew Roth, an informant advised that a discussion was held concerning some written material and that Jaffe and Roth were requested by Service not to report what they had seen, that Sol (believed
to be Solomon Adler) would get his neck wrung pretty badly. Service further advised that he did not believe Gregg (possibly Joseph Gregg) had collaborated with Solomon on this material. No information is available as to the exact nature of this material.

In a letter from the New York Office to the Bureau dated April 4, 1944, and in another letter dated July 1, 1944, information was furnished by

On November 21, 1944, a transit visa was granted to Solomon Adler, Financial Attache at the United States Embassy in China, by the Portuguese Embassy, Washington, D. C.

Information was received by the Bureau from Whittaker Chambers in May of 1945 that Schlomer Adler was definitely a Communist and was employed by the United States Treasury Department. This informant further advised that he knows Adler to have been in close contact with Peters and to have made reports of a financial nature to Peters. He stated that he suspected the Communist Party was playing the stock market and that they utilized Adler's financial information in this connection. It is to be noted that Peters referred to above is identical with Alexander Stevens.
The records of Local Selective Service Board #9, 1622 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., revealed that Solomon Adler, who resided at 1834 K Street, N. W., was an employee of the Treasury Department and on July 10, 1945, the Treasury Department had requested the Local Board to permit Solomon Adler to leave the country to go to China as a representative of the Treasury Department. This permission was granted and was supposed to expire September 27, 1945. Inasmuch as Solomon Adler is out of the United States, no investigation could be conducted concerning his present activities.
ALLEGATIONS OF DEFENDANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley has advised that during 1943 Jacob Golos told her of a contact he had made with a group in Washington and indicated that he met this group through Earl Browder. Bentley said that after the death of Golos, Browder approached her early in 1944 and arranged a meeting for her with this group at the apartment of John Abt in New York.

Bentley advised, "On the day specified I went to the apartment of John Abt, was admitted by him to his apartment and there met four individuals, none of whom I had ever seen before. They were introduced to me as Victor Perlo, Charlie Kramer, Henry Magoff and Edward Fitzgerald. They seemed to know, at least, generally that they could talk freely in my presence and I recall some conversation about their paying Communist Party dues to me, as well as my furnishing them with Communist Party literature. There followed then a general discussion among all of us as to the type of information these people, excepting Abt, would be able to furnish. It was obvious to me that these people, including Abt, had been associated for some time and that they had been engaged in some sort of espionage for Earl Browder.

Bentley also advised that at this meeting they spoke of the type of information each member of the group would furnish and that "I recall that Perlo, who at that time had a position with the War Production Board, declared he would be able to supply statistical data in the aircraft field generally....."

Bentley further advised that at this meeting those present discussed the contributions of intelligence which might be expected from other members of the group,....."insasmuch as it will be recalled that at the early part of this meeting I am now discussing, Perlo and the others mentioned that they were delegates from their group in Washington, D. C." 

Bentley also stated, "I remember further that on the occasion of this meeting Perlo asked if the information to be furnished by himself and the others to me was going to 'Uncle Joe' and I recall that Abt was very amused by this query."

Elizabeth Bentley informed that she had a second meeting with members of the group at the apartment of John Abt and that "on or about the second meeting I had at Abt's apartment, Perlo and Fitzgerald were present and some conversation was had concerning the collection and payment of Communist Party dues by the members of the Perlo group, and I noticed that from their conversation the Perlo group appeared to be in a rather disorganized state and were suffering somewhat from internal strife as well as lack of leadership."
"With respect to this second meeting," continued Bentley, "the date of which, as I recall, had been mutually agreed upon at the conclusion of their first meeting, I remember that Perlo had with him some information which he turned over to me. I desire to point out at this time that to the best of my recollection, Perlo had on the initial meeting, produced some written material, including OSS documents made available by Wheeler. But the most significant aspect of this, to my mind, was that some of the typewritten material in Perlo's possession at that time, which material he had been typed by him, bore a great resemblance to written material I had seen some months previously in Golos' possession. I know these particular writings had been given to Golos by Browder and were typed on a machine with an unusual type, and when I saw Perlo exhibit material on the first meeting I immediately concluded that it obviously had been prepared on the same machine upon which the material I previously saw in Golos' possession had been prepared; also, some of the typewriting was unusual, and again the handwritten notations on Perlo's material appeared identical with the material previously seen by me."

Bentley informed that arrangements were made by her with members of the Perlo group to meet them in the apartment of Mary Price in New York. She stated, "With reference to individuals of the Perlo group whom I met at Mary Price's apartment and who turned over information to me, I would state that Victor Perlo represented this group in meetings with me more often than the other members of the group...."

"Generally, Perlo's material concerned miscellaneous information concerning aircraft activities that came into his possession while he was with the WFB."

With particular respect to Victor Perlo, Bentley advised that prior to her meetings with the Perlo group, mention had been made to her "of Perlo by Silvermaster, (Nathan Gregory Silvermaster) who used to complain that the activities of Perlo in Washington were upsetting George Silverman...."

"By way of background, I recall from conversations I have had with members of the Perlo group some information concerning their past history:

"Victor Perlo is of Russian-Jewish parentage and was born in the United States. He is college trained and, I believe, went to the University of Pennsylvania, and is reputed a brilliant statistician. He was divorced from his first wife who some time later was committed to an insane asylum, and I recall that a great deal of trouble ensued as a result of this. Perlo told me that he had received letters from his first wife threatening to send a letter to President Roosevelt exposing his, as well as the activities of Perlo's associates. I am unable to state from my own knowledge whether any such letters were written by this woman."
"I recall that Perlo subsequently remarried and is a long-time resident of Washington, D.C., but lives, I believe, at the present time someplace in Maryland. When I first knew Perlo, as related above, he was employed with WPS and continued in this employment at the time I ceased my activities in December, 1944. However, I understand that he is presently employed by the FEA."

Elizabeth Bentley furnished information regarding Harold Glasser whom she identified as being a member of the Perlo group. With reference to this information, of particular interest to Victor Perlo is the statement of Bentley that she recalled "that after his return from his assignment in Europe, probably in Italy for the U.S. Treasury Department, (referring to Glasser) Victor Perlo told me that Glasser had asked him if he would be able to get back in with the Perlo group. I asked Perlo how Glasser happened to leave the group and he explained that Glasser and one or two others had been taken some time before by some American in some Governmental agency in Washington, and that this unidentified American turned Glasser and the others over to some Russian.

"Perlo declared that he did not know the identity of this American and said that Charlie Kramer, so far as he knew, was the only person who had this information." According to Bentley, the unidentified American was identified by Kramer as "Hiss" who was in the U.S. State Department.

BACKGROUND

The telephone directory of the National War Agencies for October, 1945, lists Victor Perlo as Statistician, War Production Board, Room 3700, Social Security Building. The Washington telephone directory reflects that Victor Perlo resides at 4517 Brandywine Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. and that his telephone number is Emerson 5392.

Personal History

The records of the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia reflect that Victor Perlo and his wife, Ellen Menaker Perlo, own their own home at 4517 Brandywine Street, N.W., having purchased it in about 1945. Ellen Menaker Perlo is the daughter of Nicholas C. Menaker and Fannie Menaker, 4303 Russell Place, Mt. Rainier, Maryland.

Victor Perlo married Katherine Wills on March 19, 1934, at Elkton, Maryland, and has one daughter born in 1937. Perlo divorced Katherine Wills in June, 1943.
In a report dated April 3, 1934, records of Stone's Mercantile Agency, Washington, D.C., reflect that Victor Perlo then resided at 524 Murray Avenue, Virginia Highlands, Virginia, was 23 years of age and married. Perlo was employed from September, 1933 to April 3, 1934 by the National Recovery Administration, Room 1108, Investment Building, as a Statistical Assistant at a salary of $1300 per annum.

The Credit Report disclosed that Perlo's wife, whose name was not given, was also reported to be employed but the name of her employer was unknown. The Credit Report also stated that Victor Perlo came to Washington, D.C. from New York City in September of 1933 and for one month resided at the Bellevue Hotel, 15th and E Streets, N.W., that later he resided at 1920 Sunderland Place, N.W., Washington, D.C.

A Credit Report by Stone's Mercantile Agency, dated April 22, 1935, disclosed that Victor Perlo and his wife, Katherine, were residing at 2127 California Street, N.W., Apartment 811. At that time they had one child. A former address was given as 1454 Belmont Street, N.W., where they resided for one year. Another address was 1416 Chaplin Street, N.W., where the Perlos resided for two years. It is reported that they also resided at 1467 Irving Street, N.W.

According to the Credit Report, Victor Perlo was employed at the Brookings Institute, 722 Jackson Place, N.W. as a Research Mathematician and Reviewer at $3200 per annum. The report stated that Perlo was formerly employed at the Home Owners Loan Corporation for 2½ years as an Assistant Statistician. An additional notation in the Credit Report indicated that in 1942 Victor Perlo resided at 5707 25th Road, North, Arlington, Virginia.

Communist Activity

On July 17, 1935, the office of Senator William J. Bulow, Jr. of South Dakota, made inquiry of the Bureau for information with respect to one Victor Perlow, 1320 Sunderland Place, Washington, D.C., stating that an auto license observed in North Dakota in connection with Communist disturbances there had been traced to this individual.

In an index under the label of "Capital City Forum" the name of V. Perlo, 1025 Oakcrest Road, Arlington, Virginia appears. In this same index Perlo was listed as a Socialist Party contact, a subscriber to "The Socialist," organ of the Socialist Party, and as affiliated with the National Socialist Workers' dinner. Victor Perlo, 1025 Oakcrest Road, was also listed as one of the individuals attending the 1940 Socialist Party Convention and who made contributions to this party in the District of Columbia area.
Socialist Party of the District of Columbia has been reported to have held meetings with the Communist Party during past years and it is known that the two organizations associated in connection with police brutalities, et cetera.

The active indices of the Washington Chapter of the American Peace Mobilization contained the name of Victor Perlo, 5707 - 25th Road, North, Arlington, Virginia, during the early part of 1941.

In April, 1944, an anonymous complaint was received by mail alleging that Perlo was a member of the Communist Party. At this time it was determined that Perlo was formerly with the OPA and as of July 21, 1944, he was a Section Chief of the WPB, his last known address being 5707 - 25th Road, Arlington, Virginia.

It was subsequently determined that the anonymous complaint referred to was received from Katherine Wills, alias Roberta Major, the ex-wife of Victor Perlo. When interviewed in Ft. Worth, Texas, on October 15, 1944, Katherine Wills informed that Victor Perlo was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D.C., under the Party name of Martin Stribling.

It was indicated by Katherine Wills that Victor Perlo was Socialistically inclined, that he also delighted in commenting their child and in engaging in big talk concerning what he would like to do to Government officials.

Whitaker Chambers has furnished information regarding one Nathan Perlow, who may be identical with Victor Perlo. Chambers advised that Nathan Perlow was an economist and was formerly associated with the Brookings Institute in Washington, D.C. Chambers also informed that Perlow was a member of the Communist Party underground group in Washington, D.C. It will be noted that the Credit Report of Stone's Mercantile Agency, referred to above, dated April 22, 1938, advised that Victor Perlo was employed at Brookings Institute as a mathematician and reviewer.

Description

The following description of Victor Perlo was obtained from observation and from automobile registration records:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>33</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Born</td>
<td>May 15, 1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>140 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>5' 10½&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair</td>
<td>Medium brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes</td>
<td>Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital status</td>
<td>Married</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wife
Ellen Menaker Perlo

Children
One small child

Home address
4517 Brandywine Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Occupation
Statistician - War Production Board
(now Civilian Production Administration),
Room 3700
Social Security Building
4th and C Streets, S.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Automobile
Light grey Plymouth Coach
Maryland License 332744
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On November 20, 1945, the physical surveillance of Victor Perlo disclosed that during the noon hour he left his place of employment at the War Production Board and met an individual subsequently identified as V. Lewis Bassie, with whom he had luncheon at the Casino Royal, 804—14th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

V. Lewis Bassie, 3908—7th Street, South, Arlington, Virginia, was born on December 22, 1907. He attended the University of Chicago and was a Research Instructor at that institution. In 1934 he was employed by the NRA, and was subsequently employed by the WPA in Chicago, Illinois, the Department of Agriculture, the Federal Reserve System, the Secretary of Commerce and is presently engaged by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

On the same day, November 20, 1945, Donald Niven Wheeler was observed to visit Perlo at his house during the evening hours. Donald Wheeler was identified by informant Bentley as a member of the Perlo group, of which group Victor Perlo was indicated by her to be the most active.

The physical surveillance conducted of Victor Perlo has disclosed that he frequently picks up and drives David Ryshpan, 5431 Yuma Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., to work. Ryshpan is employed with Perlo at the War Production Board. Ryshpan accompanied Perlo in the latter's automobile to their place of employment at the Social Security Building on November 21, 23, 28 and 30, 1945, and on December 3, 4, and 7, 1945.

David Ryshpan, according to the records of the Credit Bureau, was born September 14, 1904, and is employed by the War Production Board as principal economist, to which position he was appointed June 30, 1942, at a salary of $5600 per annum. Ryshpan was formerly employed by the Securities Exchange Commission as an expert, and by the WPA as an associate economic analyst. His wife is Cecily Applebaum Ryshpan. Information has been received that Ryshpan and his wife attended the Socialist Party Convention in 1941; that he was a subscriber to the "Socialist." Ryshpan is also reported as being connected with the "Keep Out of War Congress" and the Capital City Forum in Washington, D. C.

On November 24, 1945, Victor Perlo was visited in his home by a man and a woman subsequently identified as Stanley Graze and his wife, Mildred Graze. On this occasion at 8:45 P.M., Perlo was observed handing a small piece of paper to Stanley Graze, the contents of which paper are not known. Thereafter, at 8:45 P.M., Perlo and Stanley Graze were observed in an upstairs room in the Perlo house where Perlo is known to do a considerable amount of work while at home. Stanley Graze and his wife subsequently visited the Perlo residence on November 28, 1945. On this later date at 10:15 P.M., Perlo drove Stanley Graze and his wife, Mildred, to the vicinity of Wisconsin and Massachusetts
Avenues. On this occasion Graze was noted to be carrying a dilapidated brown leather suitcase with numerous labels on it. On December 9, 1945, Stanley and Mildred Graze visited Perlo and his wife at their home. Through investigation it was determined that Stanley and Mildred Graze reside at the Analostan Hotel, Arlington, Virginia, and that Graze is employed by the Office of Strategic Services, 23rd and D Streets, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

The records of the Ambassador Hotel where Stanley Graze previously lived, disclosed that he was a Second Lieutenant in the Quartermaster Corps, Washington, D. C., Army Serial #0-1597114.

On December 1, 1941, according to a technical surveillance maintained on the Perlo residence, Helen Silvermaster who is undoubtedly identical with Helen P. Silvermaster, the wife of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, asked Perlo if Vera (phonetic) was coming over that day. Perlo replied in the negative. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster is a prominent subject in this investigation identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley. It will be noted that in her statement Bentley indicated that Silvermaster was acquainted with Victor Perlo, and that, according to her, Silvermaster mentioned Perlo and complained that the activities of Perlo in Washington were upsetting George Silverman, a member of the Silvermaster group.

On December 1, the Perlos were visited at their home by a man and a woman subsequently believed identified as P. Bernard Nortman and his wife.
On December 8, 1945, the physical surveillance reflected that at approximately 3:30 P.M., Victor Perlo drove to 4108 Maryland Drive, where he parked his automobile and disappeared in the direction of a lane leading to the home of Donald Wheeler. Perlo was gone from his car for approximately five minutes. It is to be noted that Wheeler was not at home at this time.

On December 12, 1945, the technical surveillance on the Perlo residence disclosed that a Jeanie Miller, who is deemed identical with the wife of Robert T. Miller, was told by a woman named Shara (phonetic) that her husband had returned from overseas, but had not been discharged. The conversation indicated that Mrs. Miller was visiting at the home of Victor Perlo. Robert T. Miller was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as an employee of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, who furnished her with Government information for the use of the Soviet Union.

This same source, the technical surveillance, on December 14, 1945, reflected that Perlo expected to go to work at the Treasury Department, commencing December 17, 1945, at which place he was to have a special assignment, the nature of which was unknown.
ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that approximately one or two months prior to the death of Jacob Golos, in November of 1943, she learned that he had very recently made contact with another group in Washington. Bentley said that Golos regarded his contact with this new group as valuable. From the statements of Elizabeth Bentley it was indicated that Jacob Golos had been in contact with the group by Earl Browder early in 1944. Elizabeth Bentley stated that Earl Browder mentioned to her that Jacob Golos had been contacting a group in Washington and had been unable to keep an appointment with them; that he, Browder, was anxious for Bentley to meet the group and would make the necessary arrangements. Elizabeth Bentley said that approximately two months thereafter, Earl Browder informed her that he had made approximate arrangements for meeting the group at John Abt's apartment at Central Park West near 90th Street, New York City. According to Bentley, "on the day specified I went to the apartment of John Abt, was admitted by him to his apartment and there met four individuals none of whom I had ever seen before. They were introduced to me as Victor Perlo, Charlie Kramer, Henry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald."

It was related by Bentley that the group felt that they could talk freely in her presence and it was her recollection that on that occasion they discussed the payment of their Communist Party dues to her as well as her furnishing them Communist Party literature. She then added, "There followed then a general discussion among all of us as to the type of information which these people, excepting Abt, would be able to furnish. It was obvious to me that these people, including Abt, had been associated for some time and that they had been engaged in some sort of espionage for Earl Browder."

Bentley stated that Edward Fitzgerald was at that time employed by the War Production Board and on the occasion of the meeting, Fitzgerald indicated "he would be able to furnish me with miscellaneous statistical information coming to his attention in the War Production Board."

On the occasion of her meeting with this group it was indicated to Elizabeth Bentley, according to her statements, that Victor Perlo, Charles Kramer, Henry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald were delegates "from their group in Washington."
Elizabeth Bentley stated that she had a subsequent meeting with representatives of this group at the apartment of John Abt and that it was her recollection that "on or about the second meeting" Perlo and Fitzgerald were present and some conversation was had concerning the collection and payment of Communist Party dues by the members of the Perlo group. Elizabeth Bentley added that the Perlo group appeared to be in a rather disorganized state and were suffering from strife as well as lack of leadership. Bentley further stated that subsequent to the meeting of the Perlo group at the apartment of John Abt, she met members of the group in the apartment of Mary Price and that these meetings were held in the Spring of 1944 and December of 1944. Elizabeth Bentley then said "with reference to the individuals of the Perlo group who I met at Mary Price's apartment and who turned over information to me, I would state that Victor Perlo represented this group in meetings with me more often than other members of the group, Fitzgerald about four or five times....."

Speaking of the information which the members of the group furnished her, Elizabeth Bentley informed that Fitzgerald supplied her general information concerning production figures which he obtained through his employment in the War Production Board.

In the Spring of 1945, after Elizabeth Bentley had disassociated herself from her contacts with the Perlo group, she advised that Ed Fitzgerald visited her in New York during April of 1945. At that time, according to Bentley, Fitzgerald complained to her about disliking Victor Perlo and wondered if some other contact could not be arranged for him. With respect to the background of Edward Fitzgerald, Elizabeth Bentley informed that he was a native born American and "was employed in some governmental capacity in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania....." Subsequently in the early 1930's Fitzgerald came to Washington and at some later date became associated with the War Production Board and later with the FEA. Elizabeth Bentley said that Edward Fitzgerald was a Communist Party member.

BACKGROUND

On November 20, 1945, an anonymous inquiry was made at the Department of Commerce and it was determined that Edward J. Fitzgerald is presently head of Information Inquiry, Publications Section, Darby Building, 905 E Street, Northwest, Extension 616 and 657. His address is 111 Little Falls (road) Street, Falls Church, Virginia, telephone Falls Church 2688-J.

A technical surveillance on February 16, 1944, disclosed that Hoyt Haddock, Legislative representative of the National Maritime Union CIO,
Washington, D. C., contacted E. J. Fitzgerald, Secretary to Henry Morgenthau, then Secretary of the Treasury. Haddock requested Fitzgerald to arrange an immediate appointment for him with Morgenthau so that he could protest the rule regarding the 5th Victory Tax for seamen on salaries determined before 1943. Haddock told Fitzgerald that if he were not given an appointment the crew of the SS HENRY LUCKENBACK would picket Morgenthau's office.

It is not positively known if this E. J. Fitzgerald is identical with Edward Fitzgerald, allegedly an employee of the War Production Board for the PEA.

A check of the records of the Credit Bureau of Washington, the Selective Service Board at Fairfax, Virginia, and the Ration Board at Falls Church, Virginia, concerning Edward Fitzgerald was made with negative results.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On December 12, 1945, Edward Fitzgerald was observed eating lunch in the Neptune Room in the Earle Theater Building, Washington, D.C., at twelve noon in company with an unknown man. Fitzgerald and the unknown man left the Neptune Room about 12:50 p.m. and immediately parted company. The unknown man who had lunch with Edward Fitzgerald was subsequently observed to enter the main entrance of the Commerce Department building in Washington, D.C. It is possible that this unknown individual is identical with Harry S. Magdoff, subject in this investigation who was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as a member of the Perlo group with which group Fitzgerald was also active.

On December 13, 1945, it was ascertained that Edward Fitzgerald in the near future contemplated going to Japan in connection with his position with the Department of Commerce. No further details were available.
RE: HAROLD GLASSER, with alias, H. S. Glasser

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that approximately one or two months prior to the death of Jacob Golos in November of 1943, he remarked to her that very recently he had established contact with another group in Washington, and that he had been placed in contact with this group by Earl Browder. Thereafter, early in 1944 Earl Browder mentioned to Elizabeth Bentley that he desired her to meet with the group who Golos had been contacting in Washington, and arrangements were made by Browder for Bentley to meet the group at the apartment of John Abt in New York City.

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley stated that subsequent to the first meeting with the representatives of this group, which she designated as the Perlo group, she learned that Harold Glasser was a member.

Elizabeth Bentley has advised that Harold Glasser was for a time in 1944 outside the United States in some capacity with the United States Treasury Department, that to the best of her knowledge Glasser returned to this country probably in the early fall of 1944, and was thereafter stationed in the Treasury Department in Washington. She stated that Glasser may have been an assistant to Harry White, and, "at least was rather closely associated with him." Bentley informed that Glasser furnished to her general information concerning the activities of the Treasury Department, "particularly where they concerned proposed loans to foreign countries. He also supplied information originating in FBI that was sent to the Treasury Department."

In addition, Elizabeth Bentley has advised that after the return of Harold Glasser from his assignment in Europe, probably in Italy, Victor Perlo spoke with her and told her that Glasser had requested and asked him, "if he would be able to get back in with the Perlo group." According to Perlo, Glasser and one or two others, "had been taken some time before by some American in some governmental agency in Washington, and that this unidentified American turned Glasser and the others over to some Russian." Bentley advised that Perlo told her that he did not know the identity of "this American" and that Charley Kramer was the only person who would be able to give this information. Bentley advised that in a subsequent conversation with Kramer in New York City, she discussed this matter with him, and Kramer told her that the person who had originally taken Glasser away from the Perlo group was named Hiss, and he was in the United States State Department.
With respect to the background of Harold Glasser, Elizabeth Bentley advised that he was a native born, a college graduate, "and as I recall came to Washington sometime in the early 1930's, where he associated himself with the United States Treasury Department." He, according to Bentley, is a Communist Party member.

BACKGROUND

Personal History

The records of Local Draft Board #3, Montgomery County, Bethesda Recreation Center, Bethesda, Maryland, disclosed that Harold Glasser was born on November 23, 1904 in Chicago, Illinois. He registered under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 on May 25, 1942, and was assigned Order #126-A. At time of registration, Glasser indicated that his address was 5008 Yorktowne Road, Green Acres, Maryland. Later in the year of 1942, Glasser gave his address as 62 Pennington Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland, and since June 20, 1943, he has resided at 5410 Cathedral Avenue, Washington, D. C. Glasser, according to the selective service records, is employed as Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, United States Treasury Department, and his immediate supervisor is Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. In his registration under the Selective Service Act, Glasser advised that Harry Dexter White was the person who would always know his whereabouts.

Information furnished by Glasser to his local draft board was to the effect that he had attended the University of Chicago at Chicago, Illinois, for a period of eight years, and Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for one year; that he was married in Rockville, Maryland, on July 7, 1932, and as of June, 1943, was the father of three children. Glasser stated that his wife's name was Faye Glasser, and that she was thirty-three years of age as of July, 1942. At the same time he listed two of his children as Alice, five years of age, and Rachel, three years.

The selective service records pertaining to Glasser state that he has resided in Washington, D. C., and Ecuador, South America, since 1940, and it was noted that there were three permits filed for Glasser to leave the country. The first permit was issued on January 7, 1943, and expired July 7 of the same year. The second permit was dated January 26, 1944, and expired July 26, 1944. The third permit was dated December 20, 1944, and expired June 20, 1945. It was further indicated by him that he had previously left the United States and had re-entered the country on May 20, 1942.

At the County Courthouse, Rockville, Maryland, marriage records disclose that Harold Glasser, age 26, previously divorced, obtained a license
and was married at Rockville, Maryland, on July 7, 1932 to Faye Cohen of Harvey, Illinois, who indicated that she was twenty-three years of age, and claimed not to have been previously married.

The records of Stone's Mercantile Agency, Washington, D. C., disclose that Harold Glasser came to Washington from Chicago, Illinois, about the summer of 1932, and first resided at 1731 I Street, Northwest. In 1933 Glasser resided in Apartment 408 at 1121 New Hampshire Avenue, Northwest, and thereafter returned to Chicago. Glasser was next reported to be in Ecuador, South America until 1942 when he returned to this country and resided at 62 Bennington Drive, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

An examination of the files of the Personnel Section, Works Project Administration, Chicago, Illinois, discloses that Glasser from the period of 1928 to 1935 was employed as follows:

1928 - 29 -- University of Akron, Akron, Ohio; Instructor in Accounting
1931 - 32 -- Brookings Institution, 722 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.
1932 - 33 -- Labor Bureau of the Middle West, 11 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois

Glasser was employed as a statistician in the Administrative Division of the WPA at Chicago, Illinois, from August 16, 1935 to April 16, 1936.

According to Harold Langland, who was the former State Co-ordinator of Statistical Research Projects under the WPA in Linneaplis, Minnesota. Harold Glasser was employed as an Assistant to the Director, Tabulation Pool, Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, in Linneaplis from May 1 to November 21, 1936.
On September 16, 1943, Harold Glasser was a passenger arriving at New York City via American Export, NC-41882, Trip SZ174. At that time Glasser exhibited United States Diplomatic Passport #5989, and informed that he was reporting to the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C., for the first time since February 8, 1943.

A press release by the Department of State dated September 6, 1944, was to the effect that the President had approved the appointment of Harold Glasser to represent the Government of the United States at the Second Session of the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration which was expected to convene at Montreal, Canada, on September 15, 1944. The
press release indicated that Glasser was appointed as an alternate on the "Committees of the Council" and indicated that he was a member of the "Special Committee on Capacity to Pay for Supplies" and on the "Committee on Financial Control." Glasser was described as the Assistant Director of the Division of Monetary Research of the Treasury Department.

On June 5, 1945, Representative Clare Boothe Luce reported that Harold Glasser, an employee of the Treasury Department, was then on duty with the American Delegation to the United Nations Reparations Commission, meeting in Moscow, USSR.

An article which appeared in the Washington Times-Herald, issue of October 26, 1945, and which was captioned, "State Department Sends MacArthur Soviet Sympathizers as Aides," pointed out that Harold Glasser was one of the experts recently sent to MacArthur. This article which was written by Walter Trchan stated that General MacArthur, who at that time was at swords points with a State Department clique over the Japanese Occupation Policy, was being surrounded by Soviet sympathizers in administrative positions. In addition to Harold Glasser, the Times-Herald news article mentioned one Joseph DuBois as an appointee and a close friend of Harold Glasser. The article stated that Harold Glasser was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and that he possibly was the Harold Glasser of Chicago, Illinois, who was a member of the American League Against War and Fascism. The newspaper article concluded that, "These men have taken their staffs with them to Tokyo...and these staffs, it was said, are packed with men who are opposed to MacArthur."

In addition to the above mentioned employment Verne W. Fogel, 360 North Michigan Avenue, advised that he had been informed that Harold Glasser was an officer of the Sibley Lumber and Supply Company, 24-30 - 147th Street, Harvey, Illinois. The informant described this corporation as one in which Morris Cohen, the father-in-law of Glasser, was the secretary and Treasurer. It will be noted that during the latter part of 1941 and 1942, a Hatch Act investigation of Harold Glasser was conducted. On February 19, 1942, the United States Treasury Department advised the Bureau that it was the belief of their Department that there was no basis for any disciplinary action to be taken against Harold Glasser.
It will be noted that the records of the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, disclose that Harold Glasser during his attendance at the University (1922-28, 1930-31), listed his address as 4628 North Central Park Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Communist Activity

Professor W. W. Leigh of the University of Akron, Akron, Ohio, advised that while Harold Glasser was employed by that University (1928-29), he had incurred the animosity of military instructors there, because he opposed compulsory military training. Professor Leigh stated that this was no indication of Communist tendencies on the part of Harold Glasser. This information was furnished by Professor Leigh in 1941, at which time he was employed by the Office of Price Administration in Washington, D. C.
In connection with this information, agents of the Chicago Field Division observed a lease to the premises at 7249 Constance Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, for the period from October 1, 1933 to September 30, 1934, which lease was signed by Harold Glasser and Faye Glasser. This lease was exhibited by the office of Glatt and Price, Realtors, 6826 South Story Island Avenue, Chicago.

I. J. Erhlich, 127 North Dearborn Street, informed that he was the former lessee of the premises at 82 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois. Erhlich stated that the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance was listed on the Bulletin Board there at the request of his sub-tenant, one Boris Gopstein. According to Erhlich, Gopstein returned to the Soviet Union in 1935, and is presently holding a position with the Soviet Government. The Bureau files contain no identifiable reference to Boris Gopstein.

In January of 1941, a three by five index card system entitled "Comers List" maintained by the Washington Committee for Democratic Action was examined by Agents of the Washington Field Office. Included in this index system was the name of Harold Glasser, 339 Willard Avenue, Friendship Heights, Md 9777.

Through the cooperation of agents in Washington, D. C., Agents of the Washington Field Division during 1942 examined the records maintained by the Spanish Aid Committee. It was noted that Mr. and Mrs. Harold Glasser, 339 Willard Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland, were local donors to the committee and had contributed $15.

On September 6, 1944, Mrs. Victor Perlo, the divorced wife of Victor Perlo mentioned above in this memorandum, 2133 South Jennings Street, Fort Worth, Texas, informed that Harold Glasser was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Perlo stated that she was certain that Harold Glasser had been sent to Ecuador by the United States as an Economist in 1939. While she was certain that he was a member of the Communist Party, she could not recall any information which would substantiate her allegation. It will be noted that Mrs. Perlo on the same occasion identified her former husband, Victor Perlo, John Abt, George Silverman and Harry White as members of the Communist Party in Washington. All of those persons figure prominently in the statement of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley referred to previously.
Contacts and Associates

As has been noted above, Harold Glasser furnished information to Local Draft Board #3 at Bethesda, Maryland, that his immediate supervisor in his employment was Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Department. Harry Dexter White, referred to by Mrs. Victor Perlo as Harry White a Communist Party member in Washington, D. C., was identified by Elizabeth Bentley as a collaborator with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and others who furnished Government information to Bentley for the use of the Soviet Government.

During the Hatch Act investigation of Harold Glasser at Washington, D. C., William L. Ullman, then an employee of the Treasury Department, was interviewed. Ullman advised that he was in a position to observe Harold Glasser and to converse with him on occasion; that he could not recall Glasser having ever mentioned any particular interest in political activities, and that he, Ullman, had no reason to doubt Glasser's complete loyalty.

William Ullman, who furnished the above information, is identical with William Ludwig Ullman, a former Major in the United States Army Air Force, who was named by Elizabeth Bentley as a collaborator with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster in obtaining espionage information for her for transmittal to the Soviet Union.

A technical surveillance maintained on the residence of Max Lowenthal on September 20, 1943, furnished information which indicated that Harold Glasser was an acquaintance of Lowenthal. On that date Lowenthal in a conversation with his wife stated that Allan Rosenberg had informed him that Harold Glasser was back in Washington from North Africa. Lowenthal said that Rosenberg wanted to know if the Lowenthal's would like to go out socially with the Rosenbergs and Glassers. During 1943 Max Lowenthal was an employee of the Economic Board of Warfare. Allen Rosenberg, now an employee of the Foreign Economic Administration, was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as a member of the Perlo group with Harold Glasser.
Records of the Statler Hotel, 17th and K Streets, Northwest, Washington, D. C., disclosed that John J. Abt, who was a guest in the hotel on April 14 and 15, called telephone number Emerson 9283. This telephone is listed to Harold Glasser, 5410 Cathedral Avenue, Washington, D. C.

John Jacob Abt mentioned above, the General Counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO, is known to have close relations with high Communist functionaries in the United States, chief among which are John Williamson, Genk Dennis and Roy Hudson. During 1945, Abt was active in the affairs of the World Trade Union Conference. Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that she first met representatives of the Perlo group in the apartment of John Abt in New York City, and it was indicated by her that while Abt was not an active member of the group, he was wholly aware of the illegal activities of this group.

Description

The following is a description of Harold Glasser obtained by personal observation:

- **Age**: 41 years; (Born November 23, 1904)
- **Race**: White - Appears to be of Jewish extraction
- **Height**: 5' 8"
- **Weight**: 160 pounds
- **Hair**: Brown
- **Complexion**: Dark
- **Eyes**: Possibly dark; wears glasses
- **Residence**: 5410 Cathedral Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

It has been determined that Harold Glasser owns a 1942 four-door Plymouth Sedan, light grey color, District of Columbia License 126-286.

**Faye Glasser, Wife of Harold Glasser**

The marriage license records at the County Courthouse, Rockville, Maryland, previously referred to, contain a record of the marriage of Harold Glasser to Faye Cohen of Harvey, Illinois, on July 7, 1932.
The files of the Washington League of Women Shoppers, which were examined by Agents of the Washington Field Office, disclosed that Mrs. Harold Glasser was Corresponding Secretary for the League during the years 1938-39, that she was a member at large of the League of Women Shoppers in 1939 and 1940; and 1940 and 1941 Faye Glasser was listed as the Executive Secretary of the League and a member of the League's Executive Board.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

The investigation reflects that Harold Glasser and his wife, Faye Glasser, are friendly with Allan R. Rosenberg and his wife, Erna Rothschild Rosenberg. It will be noted that Allan Rosenberg was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as a member of the Perlo group, with which group Harold Glasser, according to Bentley, was also active.

On November 21, 1945, physical surveillance disclosed that Harold Glasser was driven to work by Erna Rosenberg.

On November 28, 1945 at 8:20 A.M., Allan Rosenberg picked up Harold Glasser at his home and the two then drove to the residence of Warren L. Sharfman, 5320 Carolina Place, Northwest, Washington, D.C. Thereafter, Rosenberg drove Glasser to the Treasury Building where he is employed.

According to a technical surveillance which is maintained on the Glasser residence, on December 4, 1945, Allan Rosenberg was at the Glasser home to pick up a coffeepot and deliver some things. The surveillance did not reflect what things Rosenberg delivered to Glasser.

This same source on December 8, 1945 reported that Faye Glasser on that date planned to have dinner with Erna Rosenberg, the wife of Allan Rosenberg.

It is known that on December 8 and 9 Harold Glasser's brother, Maurice, visited him in his residence. According to the technical surveillance, while Maurice was in the home of Harold Glasser he was contacted there by Allan R. Rosenberg and Warren Leonard Sharfman.

A physical surveillance disclosed that on December 1, 1945, Warren Sharfman, 5320 Caroline Place, Northwest, visited the Glasser residence and a few minutes later was believed to have visited at the Rosenberg home, 6955 Brooks Lane, Washington.

Warren Leonard Sharfman was born November 10, 1912 at Boston, Massachusetts of Russian parentage. He is married to Amalie Schemthal and resides at 5320 Carolina Place, Northwest, Washington, D.C. The name of Warren Sharfman appeared on the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and also on the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization, which organization was subsequently known as the American Peoples Mobilization. This information was obtained by agents of the Washington Field Office who viewed the records of these organizations in 1941.

Warren L. Sharfman was listed by the Dies Committee as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy, and a member of the National Lawyer Guild. His wife,
Mrs. Warren Sharman appeared in the Dies Committee Records as a member of the League of Women Shoppers, Inc. Warren Leonard Sharman was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation conducted by the Bureau, during the course of which it was ascertained from interviews with his fellow employees that he was identified with a radical pro-Communist group, but was not believed by them to be a Communist.

Sharman, under oath, denied membership or activity in either the American Peace Mobilization, the American Peoples Mobilization or the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

On November 25, 1945 at 8:30 P.M., a man answering the description of Charles Kramer and driving an automobile bearing Virginia License #105-366, which is issued to Charles Kramer, was observed to visit the Glasser home. This individual believed to be Kramer was in the Glasser residence from 8:30 P.M. to 9:30 P.M. It will be noted that Charles Kramer was identified by Elizabeth Bentley as a member of the Ferlo group, with which group Harold Glasser was similarly connected.

On December 8, 1945 a physical surveillance disclosed that Harold Glasser traveled to Newark, New Jersey. He returned to Washington, D.C. during the evening of the day following, December 9, 1945.

The technical surveillance on the Glasser residence on December 10, 1945, disclosed that Faye Glasser discussed her husband's trip to Princeton, New Jersey, where she said he attended a meeting of distinguished economists. On this same day, according to this source, Mrs. Glasser discussed with an unidentified person her plans and the plans of her husband, Harold Glasser, to leave Washington, D.C. on December 13, 1945, to travel to Chicago, Illinois, where they would attend the wedding of Harold Glasser's sister. According to Mrs. Glasser they would not return to Washington until about January 1, 1946. It was indicated by her that the wedding would take place at 9904 Kenilworth, Oak Park, Illinois, and that while in Chicago she and her husband would reside at 34 East 155 Street, Harvey, Illinois.

A physical surveillance disclosed that Harold Glasser, his wife, and family left Washington, D.C. on December 13, 1945, bound for Chicago as previously indicated by the technical surveillance.

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Re: ALGER HISS

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley outlined to Bureau Agents the operation of the Victor Perlo group in Washington, D.C., and identified as a member of the group Harold Glasser. Elizabeth Bentley stated that after Harold Glasser returned from an assignment in Europe, which was probably in Italy for the United States Treasury Department, Victor Perlo told her that Glasser had asked him if he would be able to get back in with the Perlo group. Bentley stated: "I asked Perlo how Glasser happened to leave the group and he explained that Glasser and one or two others had been taken some time before by some American in some governmental agency in Washington, and that this unidentified American turned Glasser and the others over to some Russian. Perlo declared he did not know the identity of this American and said that Charley Kramer, so far as he knew, was the only person who had this information. Some time later he was talking with Kramer in New York City, and brought up this matter to him. At this time Kramer told me that the person who had originally taken Glasser away from Perlo's group was named Hiss and that he was in the United States State Department. I had kept Jack (referring to her Russian contact) advised of the information relative to Glasser which was being furnished to me by Perlo and later by Kramer, and I recall that some time in the spring of 1946 Jack asked me who Hiss was. Later I clipped from the newspaper 'PM' an article concerning the United States State Department in which Hiss was mentioned and showed the article to Jack, who told me that he had in the meantime learned of the identity of Hiss. It is my present recollection that this newspaper article stated Hiss' full name was Eugene Hiss and that he was an Advisor to Dean Acheson in the State Department. The only other information I presently recall which may concern Hiss is that on one occasion when Gregory Silvermaster complained to me that Victor Perlo was upsetting existing arrangements among members of his group in Washington and asked if I could not do something to remedy the situation, I told Bill (referring to another Russian contact) about Silvermaster's complaint and he said he knew a person named 'Gene' who could 'lay down the law to those boys and straighten them out'.

BACKGROUND

Advised that there is no individual presently employed or connected with the State Department named Eugene Hiss nor is this individual known to have been formerly employed by the State Department. However, the informant pointed out that Alger Hiss, who resides at 3210 P Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., is employed by the State Department.

Personal History

16U
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

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65.5040.2 - 621 pg 161 E BR
Alger Hiss was Secretary General to the United Nations Conference on International Organization held in San Francisco, California, in 1945.

The records of Selective Service Board #1, Washington, D. C., reflect that Alger Hiss has order number 11, serial number 3048 and is presently classified as 4-A. His old address is given as 3415 Volta Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. and his present address is 3210 P Street, N. W., Washington.

Selective Service records showed the following employment for Alger Hiss: For four years prior to September, 1939, Hiss was the Assistant to Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, Advisor on Political Relations for the State Department. The Selective Service file reflected that Hiss reads all important papers which come into Hornbeck's possession except those marked "strictly confidential."

The Selective Service file on Alger Hiss further discloses that he was married on December 11, 1929 at Washington, D. C. to Priscilla Hobson, that he has a stepson, Timothy Hobson, 17 years of age, and a son, Anthony, born August 5, 1941. Priscilla Hobson's former husband is listed to be Francis Thayer Hobson of New York City. Priscilla Hobson in 1945 was indicated to be forty years of age and formerly employed by the Library of Congress. On November 15, 1940, the State Department filed with Selective Service Board #1 a request for the deferment of Alger Hiss and it was therein stated that Hiss had been indicated as the Legal Advisor of the Department of State to consider legal questions which arise in connection with the Trade Agreements Program of the United States.

Communist Activity

Agents of the Washington Field Division in 1941 observed a 3 x 5 index card system entitled "Members List" maintained by the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. Included in this index system was the name of Mrs. Alger Hiss (Priscilla), 3415 Volta Place and the notation "Husband with State Department." The Honorable Martin Dies furnished to the Attorney General information reflecting that Alger Hiss, 3415 Volta Place, N.W., Washington, D. C., a legal advisor in the Department of State at a salary of $5800 per annum, was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

Subsequent information received indicated that the name of Alger Hiss did not in fact appear in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and in a signed statement dated February 14, 1942, Hiss stated that he never had been a member of this organization and had never attended any of the meetings of the organization and had no recollection of
SECRET

Recalling any of its literature, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, which is now allegedly defunct, was originally considered a so-called Communist front organization.

Whittaker Chambers, who was at one time an important member of the Communist Party, has reported that Alger Hiss and his brother Donald were members of the underground organization of the Communist Party. Chambers said that the Communist Party planned to have Donald Hiss handle the Harry Bridges case in California because of the influence which he might have. According to Chambers, Donald Hiss was employed in the Labor Department and Secretary of Labor was well thought of by Secretary Perkins. This same source indicated that the underground movement of the Communist Party began to organize in Washington, D.C., in approximately 1933. In the signed statement previously referred to, furnished by Alger Hiss on February 14, 1942, Hiss admitted that he ever was or is a member of the Communist Party and also denied affiliation with the Young Communist League.

In September, 1939, Whittaker Chambers advised A. A. Berle of the Department that Alger Hiss was an assistant to one Sayer of the Communist Party in 1937 and that he was a member of the underground and was quite active in Baltimore. According to Chambers, Priscilla Hiss was alleged to have been a Socialist during the early days of the New Deal.

In 1945, Whittaker Chambers advised Agents of the New York Field Division that while Alger Hiss was employed in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration he had met on several occasions with Harold Ware's group, which was part of the underground Communist Party operating in Washington and that Hiss on those occasions usually attended when the group meetings were held at the home of Henry Collins. Chambers stated that when Hiss went into the Munitions Committee he was segregated from Harold Ware's group and had affiliations or contacts with them, but that he would meet socially with a number of them and was particularly close to John Abt's sister, Marian.

Chambers told the Bureau Agents that he had no reason to believe Alger Hiss had broken with the Communist Party. This source related that on one occasion A. A. Berle had broken with the Party, and that at a special meeting hold at the home of Alger Hiss in Georgetown, Washington, D.C., that it was his intention to talk to Hiss about breaking away from the Party. Chambers said that on this occasion he had dinner with Hiss in the latter's home and talked to Alger Hiss the entire night in an effort to persuade him to break with the Communist Party. According to Whittaker Chambers, Alger Hiss, with tears streaming down his face, refused to break with the Communist Party because the reasons his loyalty to his friends and his principals. Chambers stated in his opinion one of the strongest reasons for Hiss' maintaining membership in the Communist Party was the fanatic loyalty to the Party on the part of his wife.
In connection with the investigation conducted by the Bureau relative to Philip Jacob Jeffs, it was determined by a check of telephone calls that Alger Hiss had been contacting Timothy Hobson on several occasions. It will be noted that Hobson was in the United States Naval Reserve, V12, WTB-1, Schenectady, New York.

Mrs. Lenora Fuller, 2800 Woodley Road, Washington, D. C., who was acquainted with Alger Hiss during the years from 1933 to 1935, furnished information concerning him. This source stated that Alger Hiss, together with Lee Pressman, Gardner Jackson, Frank Shea and others in the A.A.A., interpreted the Agricultural Adjustment Act not in the spirit of the law but in a manner which would suit their beliefs and own private purposes. Mrs. Fuller informed that Alger Hiss and his associates surround themselves with employees of their own choosing, who, they knew, would fall in line with their social and economic theory. According to Mrs. Fuller, it was the definite purpose of this group to change our form of government and to use the instrumentality of the offices of the Department of Agriculture to further their purposes. She stated that these individuals, including Alger Hiss, instead of administering the law as it was intended deliberately used the government's time and money to unionize sharecroppers and tenant farmers. Mrs. Fuller related that if Alger Hiss was not a Communist "he was a fellow traveler." She further described him as "quite a Marxist." She also informed that Alger Hiss was one of the organizers of the Lawyers Guild and added that while he was honorable in his personal affairs, he was intellectually dishonest.

Stanley K. Hornbeck of the State Department who was acquainted with Hiss informed Bureau Agents that reportedly Alger Hiss and his brother Donald Hiss had been classed as fellow travelers and that he was not personally aware of the basis of this allegation. Hornbeck expressed an opinion that Mrs. Hiss, the wife of Alger, was probably more liberal than her husband and that she may have held membership in "liberal organizations."

Raymond E. Murphy of the State Department related that Alger Hiss in his opinion was a liberal and that he would be inclined to classify Hiss as a "Lasky Socialist."

Chester C. Davis, Federal Reserve Bank, St. Louis, Missouri, who related that he was a former associate of Alger Hiss during the period when Hiss was employed by the A.A.A, stated that he had no doubt but that some of the members of the staff of the A.A.A were "extreme left wingers", but that he had never considered Alger Hiss in the same light as these persons and never doubted the loyalty of Hiss.

By means of an unauthorized search of the files and material maintained by the International Juridical Association in New York City, it was determined that on November 25, 1935, in a letter addressed to Milton Katz, Esq., Sunward, Alexandria, Virginia, it was stated that in the year and a half of the existence of the I.J.A., the organization had grown to include a number of Mrs. Katz's colleagues in Washington, including Jim Landis, Alger Hiss, Nat Witt, Lee Pressman, Jerome Frank, Margaret Bennett and Moe Hubermann. This letter designated Hiss as the former Chairman of the Research Committee of the I.J.A.
The International Juridical Association, which is no longer active, was formed in 1931 by a group of persons who over a period of years have been closely connected with the Communist movement, including Carol Weiss King, Joseph Brodsky, Isidore Polier, Jerome Hellerstein, and Isaac S. Heller. The original constitution for the organization indicated it to be the "American Section" of the I.J.A. and among its original purposes were the following:

1. To combat repressive legislation and resist increasing executive, judicial, legislative and administrative oppression.

2. To support progressive legislation.

3. To support the defense of political prisoners especially in the courts.

4. To expose and attack abuses in the administration of the law.

5. To combat oppression for political opinion, color, race, creed, sex, religious belief, or lack thereof, or for any other causes.

6. To rally to the support of workers and their organizations seeking to ameliorate and improve their conditions and against the forces of the state whenever and wherever the latter aligns itself on the side of special privilege.

7. To help establish in this country and throughout the world social and legal justice."

The organization was known to have been closely affiliated with the International Labor Defense which group has long served as the legal arm of the Communist movement. On November 27, 1933, the International Labor Defense wrote Carol Weiss King, 100 5th Avenue, New York, New York, advising her that "The European Buro of the International Red Aid (related to the Comintern legal apparatus) has requested the International Labor Defense to inform it about the work and development of the American Section of the International Juridical Association. The European Buro suggests that the Reichstag trial should be utilized to strengthen the Association and that the Association should treat regularly with the trials in Fascist countries, especially Germany, from a juridical and political point of view." During its existence, the I.J.A. followed closely the Communist program and it is known to have cooperated with such groups as the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, the International Labor Defense, and the National Lawyers Guild.

Description

The following description of Alger Hiss was obtained by observation and investigation:

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>White</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>41 (Born November 11, 1904, Baltimore, Maryland)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>6'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>154 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build</td>
<td>Slender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair</td>
<td>Dark brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes</td>
<td>Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complexion</td>
<td>Dark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posture</td>
<td>Erect, but walks with head down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teeth</td>
<td>Regular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasses</td>
<td>Wears dark, horn-rimmed glasses, but none when walking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peculiarities</td>
<td>Walks rapidly with long stride.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital status</td>
<td>Married Priscilla Hobson December 11, 1929 in Washington, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>3210 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Donald Hiss, brother, 3030 Q Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relatives</td>
<td>Priscilla Hiss, nee Fansler or Fausler, the former Mrs. Frances Thayer Hobson. Timothy Hobson, stepson Anthony Hiss or Tony Hiss, son, born August 5, 1941.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Through a mail intercept it was determined that Mrs. Alger Hiss informed her son Timothy Habson, 45 West 56th Street, New York City, that Alger Hiss expected to sail from the United States for London around the 27th or 28th of December. According to this same source, it was determined that both Mr. and Mrs. Alger Hiss have been studying the problem of atomic energy. Mrs. Hiss stated that she daily attends the Senate hearings on the atomic power question, and she and her husband Alger have been attempting to read and understand the Smythe report.

On November 28, 1945, a man and woman were observed to visit the Hiss home and subsequently on the same evening Alger Hiss and his wife accompanied this man and woman in their automobile. There persons have been identified as Mr. and Mrs. Ben T. Moore, 3101 P Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. The physical surveillance reflected that Ben T. Moore and his wife visited at the Hiss residence on December 4, 1945.

The records of the Credit Bureau in Washington, D.C., disclose that Mrs. Ben T. Moore, 3101 P Street, N.W., was employed in 1944 as a clerk in the War Department. During 1944 her husband was in the Armed Forces and before entering the Service was employed by the War Production Board as a principal economist and by the Department of Agriculture as a social science analyst.

On December 10, 1945, Alger and Priscilla Hiss were guests in the home of Lawrence Meredith Clemson Smith at 3230 Reservoir Road, N.W., Washington, D.C. On this same occasion an automobile which is listed to the Polish Embassy was observed to park alongside the Smith residence.

Lawrence Smith was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on October 4, 1902, and was admitted to practice law in that state in 1928. In 1933 Smith left Philadelphia to assume a position in the Government service. On May 16, 1940, Smith entered on duty as a Special Assistant to the Attorney General, U.S. Department of Justice. Under date of July 1, 1941, he was promoted to Chief Attorney of the Special War Effort Unit of the Department of Justice. The indices of the Hiss Committee reflected that Smith was a member of the National Lawyers Guild. This information was confirmed by the Washington Field Division when Bureau Agents observed the active membership records of the National Lawyers Guild. According to these records, Smith resigned his membership in the National Lawyers Guild on July 17, 1940. The Hiss Committee
records reflected that Smith was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and Treasurer of the American Federation of Artists. This information was not confirmed by Agents of the Washington Field Division when they viewed the active records of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. It was, however, noted by them that Mrs. Lawrence W. C. Smith was a member of that organization and also the Washington League of Women Shoppers as of January 1, 1941.
SECRET

(Videograph 18, 1943

RE: CHARLES KRAMER, with aliases, Charlie Kramer, Charles Krivitsky

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley has advised that approximately one or two months prior to the death of Jacob Golos in November of 1943, she learned from him that he recently had made contact with a group in Washington, and that Earl Browder was responsible for placing Golos in contact with that group. Early in 1944, according to Elizabeth Bentley, Browder arranged a meeting for her with representatives of this group at the apartment of John Abt in New York. Bentley stated, "On the day specified I went to the apartment of John Abt, was admitted by him to his apartment and there met four individuals none of whom I had ever seen before. They were introduced to me as Victor Perl, Charlie Kramer, Henry Magoff, and Edward Fitzgerald." Bentley advised that on the occasion of this meeting these four were representatives of others in Washington, all of whom she characterized as the Perlo group. Bentley informed that on the occasion of the meeting in the apartment of John Abt, there was discussion about the payment of Communist Party dues by the Perlo group to her, as well as a discussion relative to the furnishing of the group of Communist Party literature. "There then followed a general discussion among all of us as to the type of information which these people, excepting Abt, would be able to furnish. It was obvious to me," said Bentley, "that these people including Abt had been associated for some time and that they had been engaged in some sort of espionage for Earl Browder."

With regard to Charles Kramer, Elizabeth Bentley related that it was her belief that at that time Kramer was associated with Senator Kilgore's Committee in Washington and that Kramer told her that he could be able "to pass along Capitol Hill gossip." This information Kramer did subsequently furnish to Elizabeth Bentley.

Subsequent to the initial meeting with the Perlo group including Charles Kramer, Elizabeth Bentley stated that arrangements were made to meet representatives of the group at the apartment of Larry Price, and she advised that during the course of her association with the Perlo group she met with Kramer approximately three times.

Elizabeth Bentley stated that she knew very little relative to the background of Kramer, "with the exception that he is probably native born and was for some time a resident of California and a friend of the Silvermasters when they resided in that state." Bentley was referring to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife, Helen Witte Silvermaster. "Kramer," so stated Elizabeth Bentley, "came to Washington, D. C., in the early 1930's and was probably employed in the Government service." She stated that, "When I came in contact
with him through the Perlo group in the Spring of 1944, he had just associated himself with Senator Kilgore's Committee." Elizabeth Bentley further advised that Charles Kramer was a known Communist Party member and was active in union affairs in the District of Columbia, and that he also was associated with the Political Action Committee.

Referring to her association with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Elizabeth Bentley advised that previously Silvermaster had mentioned to her "a red headed man named Kramer." Elizabeth Bentley also informed that she had been told by Victor Perlo that Harold Glasser, who at one time was a member of the Perlo group, had been taken away from the group, "by some American in some Governmental Agency in Washington, and that this unidentified American turned Glasser and others over to some Russian." Bentley said that Perlo declared that he did not know the identity of this American and that Charlie Kramer, so far as he knew, was the only person who had this information. On a subsequent occasion, according to Bentley, when she was talking with Kramer in New York City he told her that the person who had originally taken Glasser away from the Perlo group was named Hiss, and that he was in the United States State Department.

**BACKGROUND**

Charles Kramer, his wife Mildred, and their daughter Anne, presently reside at 4621 South 34th Street, Fairlington, Virginia, telephone number Temple 3198.
The files of Stone's Mercantile Agency, Washington, D. C., disclose that Kramer had been employed since late 1942 as a research worker by the Senate Subcommittee on War Monopolization, which committee acceded the jurisdiction of the Senate Military Affairs Committee and is more commonly known as the Kilgore Committee.

At the Defense Homes Corporation, FPHA, it was disclosed that Charles Kramer had applied for an apartment at Fairlington on December 7, 1943. In this application, Kramer stated that he had arrived in Washington on September 16, 1942, and listed his previous residence address as Long View, Accokeek, Maryland. Kramer also advised that he was married and had a daughter aged 1½ years in 1943. These files disclose that Kramer was employed by the Office of Price Administration as Head Economist in the Administrator's Office, that he had been loaned by the Office of Price Administration to the Subcommittee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee and his immediate supervisor was H. Schimmel, telephone National 3120, extension 1165. Kramer's annual salary was said to be $6,500, and he listed as a credit reference the American Security and Trust Company, Southwest Branch, Seventh and E Streets, Southwest, Washington, D. C.

Thomas Scott, who was a former Agent of this Bureau and is now employed at the Capitol, advised that the name of Charles Kramer was carried on a list maintained by Senator Kilgore of people borrowed from other agencies who are serving on the Kilgore Committee. Kramer's name appeared on the list prepared for May and June, 1945. At the present time, according to Scott, Kramer is serving on Senator Claude Pepper's Wartime Health and Education Sub-Committee, and can be reached on extension 1157 at the Capitol.

In February of 1937, identified Charles Kramer as an investigator for the La Follette Committee on Civil Liberties.

Communist Activity

Whittaker Chambers, who at one time was an important member of the Communist Party, in an interview with Bureau agents on May 10, 1945, stated that in approximately 1931 he accepted the position of editor of the publication "New Masses." Chambers advised that he replaced one Kramer who had been the editor and who had not been going along in sympathy with the Communist Party.

This Whittaker Chambers in September of 1939 furnished A. A. Berle, former United States Undersecretary of State, information pertaining to the Communist Underground in Washington, D. C. Chambers named as a member of the group one Charles Krivitsky, whose alias he said was Charles Kramer, and who was identified with the CIO. According to Chambers, Krivitsky or Kramer had previously worked for the La Follette Committee.

According to the statements of Whittaker Chambers, in 1935 he was designated to contact Harold Ware in Washington, D. C. Chambers explained
that Ware was the head of a Communist Underground group in Washington which was composed of approximately eight members and each of these members was himself a leader of another underground unit which operated in the District of Columbia. Chambers identified Charles Kramer or Charles Krivitsky as he was known to him, as a member of the Ware group. It will be noted that Chambers also identified as being affiliated with this group John Abt, Leon Pressman, presently the General Counsel for the National CIO, Henry Collins, Nathan Perlov, Alger Hiss, Donald Hiss and Nathan Witt, the former Secretary of the National Labor Relations Board.

An anonymous letter postmarked April 14, 1944 at Fort Worth, Texas, which was addressed to the President of the United States was furnished the Bureau. This letter was written on the stationery of radio station TSN, Texas State Network, Inc., Fort Worth, Texas, and purported to contain a partial list of the Communist Underground group in Washington, D.C. The writer of this letter was subsequently identified as the ex-wife of Victor Perlo. In the letter and in subsequent interview Mrs. Perlo identified Charles Kramer and wife as being members of the Communist Underground in Washington. In addition, it will be noted that she likewise identified as Communists, Victor Perlo, John Abt, George Silverman, Harry White and Lauchlin Currie, all of whom have figured prominently in the statements of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley. According to Mrs. Perlo, the underground group named by her was originally organized by Hal Ware in 1933 along the lines of the German Underground Movement.

As of April, 1943, Ehrlich was the Assistant Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, 120 Wall Street, New York City.

Robert Ehrlich on August 8, 1944 was one of the heads of the Investigative Unit for the OPA in Washington, D.C., and on March 3, 1944, Ehrlich was being considered for the position of Chief OPA Investigator.

Alexander Stevens, who has been mentioned above as a contact of Charles and Mildred Kramer, is identical with J. Peters, an International Representative of the Communist Party, who has acted as liaison between the Communist International in Moscow and the Communist Party in the United States.
He is the author of "The Communist Party - A Manual of Organization" and was a member of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party in the United States. In addition, it is known that Alexander Stevens has served on the Executive Committee of the Hungarian Section of the Communist Party and it was reliably reported that at one time he was an instructor at the Lenin School in Moscow. 

On January 6, 1944, a technical surveillance on the offices of the National Maritime Union in New York reflected that Leo Huberman was contacted by one Ray Walsh (phonetic) and Harold Rutenberg (phonetic) both of Washington, D.C. During the course of their discussion it was mentioned that Harold Rutenberg, Charles Kramer, Russ Nixon and Ray Walsh were working on a "Cost of Living Report for the War Labor Board Committee." The context of the conversation indicated that the report was a research project designed to show that the Department of Labor Statistics on the cost of living were deficient by a very considerable amount" and it was further indicated that the report was being prepared for the CIO. It will be noted that Leo Huberman, the Public Relations Director for the National Maritime Union, was requested by Ray Walsh to review the material and put it in a good literary style.

Possibly connected with this was information received that Lincoln Fairley of the United Auto, Aircraft, Agricultural and Implement Workers - CIO, on January 29, 1945, wrote to David Ramsey stating that he had been told by one Herb Schimmel that Charley (Kramer) would be back on the Government payroll and if that were so, he would be eliminated from being editor of "Our Long Delayed Project." The Herb Schimmel referred to is possibly identical with Dr. Herbert Schimmel, who in 1945 was Chief of Investigations and Hearings for the Kilgore Committee.

It is known that David Ramsey has been described as a Communist editor and the ghost writer for Earl Browder. It is further known that on at least one occasion Gerhart Eisler, a Comintern Agent, was in contact with him. Among the effects of David Ramsey in 1945 was an address book which contained the name C. Kramer and the telephone number Mutual 34300. Inquiry made of the building superintendent at 122 - 40th Street, where Ramsey maintains his office, reflected that the night records of the building disclose that one C. Kramer and one Gilbert were in the Ramsey Office, Room 3307, at that address after the usual working hours. The Gilbert referred to is possibly identical with Edward Albert Gilbert formerly a "special technical adviser in life insurance" for the Consumers Union and a close associate of Bov Cohen, Organizer for the First Congressional Section of the Communist Party in Philadelphia.

On April 18, 1945, Benjamin Allen was known to have placed a person-to-person telephone call from his residence in New York to Mr. C. Kramer of the Kilgore Committee in Washington, D.C.
Allen was at one time an employee of the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee with which committee, as has been previously stated, Charles Kramer was also connected. The investigation of Benjamin Allen has determined that he has apparently referred several Federal Government employees who were visiting the West Coast to Louise Bransten. It will be noted that Bransten is a close associate of members of the Soviet Consul Staff in San Francisco. Benjamin Allen is presently residing at 347 Westervelt, Staten Island, New York.

According to a microphone surveillance on Miriam Rebecca Sherwood on January 9, 1945, it was determined that a meeting was held in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on that date sponsored by the Electronics Corporation of America. This meeting was arranged by Carl Bristel then the publicity director for the Electronics Corporation. The meeting was a gathering of individuals who formerly were active in the organization known as "Businessmen for Roosevelt" and was called for the purpose of organizing the group "Businessmen of America, Inc." At this meeting Morris Rosenthal, formerly an Assistant Director of the Board of Economic Warfare, reported that Mr. Kramer, who had been a member of Senator Kilgore's Committee was active in organizing the group. Rosenthal stated that Walter Routenstrauch of the Engineering Department, Columbia University, had assisted Kramer in drawing up a draft of the economic program and prospectus for the "Businessmen of America, Inc." Kramer was in attendance at this meeting and gave a report on his activities pertaining to the organization of the group. Kramer said that he had been to Washington, D.C., where he had gone to discuss the program of the Businessmen of America, Inc. with people in the Justice and Treasury Departments. Kramer said that the response to the group had been good and that Jonathan Daniels was quite interested in the plans of the group. Kramer also announced that he had contacted one Cufever who was one of the organizers of the "Thousand Club" and had contacted one Warren Laverick. Kramer also said that he had succeeded in contacting Ann Larson who he identified as the confidential assistant to Donald Nelson.
The organization, Businessmen of America, is presently operated under the name "The New Council of American Business" and maintains offices in Washington, D. C.

Carl Bristel, who was referred to above, is S. I. Becker a former Editor and Business Manager of "New Masses". Bristel is believed to have been in contact with Arthur Adams an important Soviet espionage agent operating in the New York area.

Through the same source,

Charles Kraner of Room 103, Senate Office Building in Washington, D. C., is known on April 6, 1945 to have requested of Eleanor Driessen in the CIO Maritime Commission, that she furnish him with two copies of the Harry Bridges brief.
The John J. Abt referred to was formerly employed by the Department of Agriculture in 1933 as an attorney, by the Emergency Relief Administration in 1935, and by the NPA during the same year. In July of 1937, he was appointed as Special Assistant to the Attorney General in the Antitrust Division in the Department of Justice and he resigned this position in November of 1938. Since this time John Abt has been the General Counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO. He is married to Jessica Smith, a former employee of the Soviet Embassy in Washington and Editor of "Soviet Russia Today." John Abt, who was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as being cognizant of the activities of the Perlo group of which Kramer was a member, has close relations with prominent Communist functionaries. Abt was prominent in the CIO Political Action Committee. On September 27, 1945, information was received by the Bureau that Charles Kramer, and Dr. Harry Grunfeld, who was connected with the American Association of Scientific Workers at Princeton University, and others were actively sponsoring a bill proposed by Senator Kilgore. This bill was indicated to be similar to a bill introduced by Senator Warren Magnuson designed to create a National Research Institute. Dr. Grunfeld is known to be a member of the Communist Party and active with various Soviet front organizations. In 1944, he was engaged in experiments with radar at Fort Lombe, New Jersey.

Description

The following description of Charles Kramer was obtained from observation and investigation:

| Age       | 36 years; (Born December 14, 1906) |
| Height    | 5' 10" |
| Weight    | 160 pounds |
| Hair      | Orange-red, kinky, parted on right |
| Eyes      | Wears thick-lensed horn-rimmed glasses |
| Complexion| Medium ruddy |
| Build     | Medium slender |
| Race      | White |
| Sex       | Male |
| Nationality| Foreign descent |
| Occupation| Analyst |
| Employment| Senator Claude Pepper's Sub-Committee on Wartime Health and Education, Room 10-E, Senate Office Building, Extension LI37 at the U. S. Capitol. 4621 South 24th Street, Fairlington, Virginia; Temple 3198 |
| Residence | Charles Kramer drives a 1937 Packard four-door sedan, color, grey, 1945 Virginia License 105-366. |
| Relatives | Mildred Kramer, wife  
Anne, daughter |

Charles Kramer drives a 1937 Packard four-door sedan, color, grey, 1945 Virginia License 105-366.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On November 25, 1945, an automobile bearing Virginia License #105-366, which is registered to Charles Kramer, 4621 - 34th Street, Fairlington, Virginia, stopped at the residence of Harold Glasser in Washington, D.C. A man generally answering the description of Charles Kramer, at that time was observed by the surveilling agents to visit in the Glasser's residence from 8:30 P.M. to approximately 9:00 P.M. This man is believed to be Charles Kramer. It will be noted that Harold Glasser was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as a member of the Perlo group in Washington, D.C., with which group, according to Bentley, Charles Kramer was similarly active.

On November 30, 1945, Charles Kramer was observed to attend a dinner party at Cannon's Restaurant, 730 Fifth Street, Northeast, Washington, D.C. At that time there was observed by the surveilling agents in the vicinity of Cannon's Restaurant, an automobile registered to Ruth P. Jacobs, 4500 South 36th Street, Arlington, Virginia. It will be noted that this Jacobs may possibly be identical with Ruth C. Jacobs, who is a member of the Communist Party, having transferred to the undercover Government group in Washington, D.C., from the Communist Party of Los Angeles, California. Since 1945, Jacobs has been employed as a clerk by Congressman Ellis Patterson.

Harry S. Magdoff was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as a member of the Perlo group with which group Kramer was also active.
ALLEGATIONS OF THE INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that early in 1944 at the request of Earl Browder, she met with Victor Perlo, Charlie Kramer, Henry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald in the apartment of John Abt in New York City. According to the statements of Bentley, these persons, who in turn represented others in Washington, D. C., were all Government employees and furnished her with United States Government information for the use of the USSR. Bentley indicated that Jacob Golos had previously contacted this group prior to his death in November, 1943.

Referring to this original meeting in the apartment of John Abt with the Perlo group, Bentley stated, "I subsequently learned..............there were three other persons identified with this group, namely, Sol Leshinsky, Harold Glasser and one George, whose last name I can not recall, but which I believe ends in 'ich.' With respect to Leshinsky, Bentley stated: "Leshinsky was employed with UNRRA, but, although he was a member of this group (referring to the Perlo group), he never furnished any material." Bentley advised that she had no further information in connection with the past history and activities of Sol Leshinsky whom "I have mentioned above as being a member of the Perlo group."

BACKGROUND

Through the Office of United States Information, it was determined that Sol Leshinsky is presently employed at UNRRA and is residing at Fairfax Village, S. E., Washington, D. C., Telephone Franklin 8260, Extension 294. His address at Fairfax Village is 2004 Fort Davis Drive, S. E., Apartment B.

During 1941, the active indices of the Washington Chapter of the American Peace Mobilization were made available to the Agents of the Washington Field Office. It was noted that Sol A. Lischinsky was an active member of this group. Thereafter, by a check of the city and telephone directories, Sol A. Lischinsky was believed to be at that time residing at 1540 Rittenhouse, N. W., Telephone Randolph 4069, and it was further indicated that Lischinsky was an economist and his wife's name was given as Melva.

In February, 1942, Solomon A. Leshinsky contacted SAC R. S. Hood of the Los Angeles Field Division. At that time, Leshinsky identified himself as a member of the Tolto Committee and stated that he was engaged in statistical work for the Committee. It will be noted that this Committee was properly known as the Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration of the House of Representatives.

Benjamin Mandell, a Special Investigator for the Dies Committee, has
advised that practically all the personnel of the Tolan Committee, excluding the Congressman attached to it, were either members of the Communist Party or close followers of the Communist Party line.

The following is a description of Sol Leshinsky:

Race
Age
Height
Build
Eyes
Hair
Complexion
Peculiarities

White
Approximately 40
5' 7"
Solid, chunky, heavy shoulders, bullock neck.
Brown
Short, bristly
Dark
Smokes a pipe and wears glasses
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On December 2, 1945, the physical surveillance on Lischinsky disclosed that he was visited in his home on that date by a man identified as Herbert Schimmel, 3604 Minnesota Avenue, Southeast, Washington, D. C. Schimmel also visited Lischinsky at his home on December 3, 1945.

Herbert Schimmel was formerly connected with the Tolan Committee on Ligation of Defense Workers, with which committee Lischinsky was associated during 1942.

In April of 1945, the records of the Credit Bureau in Washington, D. C., disclosed that Schimmel was employed as a Consultant for the Kilgore Committee at a salary of $5000 a year. It will be noted that Charles Kramer, a subject in this case, was also connected with the Kilgore Committee at that time, and his immediate superior, as indicated by him, was one Herbert Schimmel.

In January 12, 1945, Herbert Schimmel called Dr. Harry Grundfest in Rumson, New Jersey, concerning Grundfest's advise with regard to the selection of advisers and consultants in connection with a bill to be introduced into Congress. It will be noted that Dr. Harry Grundfest is reportedly engaged in Communist activity. He was formerly employed by the Lornmouth Signal Laboratory in New Jersey, in connection with radar experiments, and has also performed confidential war research at Princeton University.

On December 6, 1945, Solomon Lischinsky accompanied by an unidentified man, who had been residing with the Lischinsky family since December 2, 1945, visited the apartment of Joel Gordon, 3818 - W Street, Southeast, Washington, D. C. Gordon since 1942 has been reported by the Credit Bureau to be employed as the Director of the Statistical Bureau for the Federal Housing Administration. Prior to this employment he was connected with the Social Security Board from 1936 to 1942. Gordon was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation, the basis for which was the fact that the Dies Committee report to the Attorney General listed the name of Joel Gordon, the Assistant Chief of the Division, Social Security Board, as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and the American League for Peace and Democracy. Agents of the Washington Field Office who viewed the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action noted that the name of Joel Gordon did not appear therein. Upon interview during the Hatch Act investigation, Gordon denied activity of an un-American nature, but refused to sign the written statement furnished by him.

On December 8, 1945 individuals believed to be Mr. and Mrs. Joel Gordon, accompanied Lischinsky and the man previously described as residing at the
Lischinsky home and an unidentified woman, to a party in a Chinese restaurant located at 20th and F Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

On December 8, 1945, Lischinsky and his sister, Mrs. Mendel, and the man previously reported as residing at the Lischinsky home met a woman identified as Miss Lollie Kasson, on the sidewalk in front of the UNRAA Building where Lischinsky is employed. It will be noted that on the same day Lollie Kasson, 3221 Wheeler Road, Southeast, Washington, D. C., purchased a round trip ticket to Cleveland, Ohio, via the Pennsylvania Central Air Lines, and departed for Cleveland on that date. Lollie Kasson, according to the records of the Credit Bureau in Washington, D. C., has been employed in the Department of Agriculture, in the War Shipping Administration, and in the Civil Service Commission as a Junior Clerk. According to the active and expired membership cards of the Washington Book Shop, Lollie Kasson, 1746 - K Street, Northwest, had paid dues in the Washington Book Shop Association on April 16, 1942, and was listed as a member of this organization.

On December 12, 1945, Solomon Lischinsky, his sister, Mrs. Mendel, and the unidentified man who has been reported as residing at the Lischinsky home since December 2, 1945, visited the residence of Harry S. Magdoff, 3226 Ravensworth Place, Park Fairfax, Virginia, arriving there at 8:15 P.M. and leaving at approximately 11:20 P.M. It will be noted that Harry Magdoff was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as a member of the Perlo group in Washington, D. C., with which group Solomon Lischinsky, according to Bentley, was also active.

In connection with this, a technical surveillance maintained on the Magdoff residence on December 16, 1945, reflected that Mrs. Magdoff advised an unidentified man as to the addresses of one Stein, who resided at 5750 MacArthur Boulevard, Washington, D. C., and of Solomon Lischinsky.
ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that approximately one or two months prior to the death of Jacob Golos in November of 1943, he told her that he had recently made contact with another group in Washington and indicated that his contact with this group was arranged by Earl Browder. Thereafter, according to Bentley, Earl Browder in 1944, arranged a meeting for her with representatives of the group at the apartment of John Abt in New York City.

Bentley stated, "On the date specified I went to the apartment of John Abt, was admitted by him to his apartment and there met four individuals, none of whom I had ever seen before. They were introduced to me as Victor Ferlo, Charlie Kramer, Henry Lagoff and Edward Fitzgerald. They seemed to know, at least, generally that they could talk freely in my presence and I recall some conversation about their paying Communist Party dues to me, as well as my furnishing them with Communist Party literature. There followed then a general discussion among all of us as to the type of information which these people, excepting Abt, would be able to furnish. It was obvious to me that these people, including Abt, had been associated for some time and that they had been engaged in some sort of espionage for Earl Browder."

According to Bentley, the group specifically discussed the information they would be able to furnish her and with respect to Lagoff, Bentley advised, ".....Lagoff, who had just returned from a period of approximately six months hospitalization, expected to return to the War Production Board but was uncertain as to what specifically he would be able to furnish....."

Bentley furnished information concerning the material which the Ferlo group actually supplied her and in this connection she stated that Lagoff gave meager information "that he was able to obtain through WPB."

With respect to the background of Lagoff, Elizabeth Bentley advised, "As far as Henry Lagoff is concerned, I have no knowledge of his background, but do recall that he, like Kramer, (referring to Charles Kramer, another member
of the Perlo group) came to Washington in the early 1930's and is a Communist Party member. It is my understanding that Magdoff is presently employed in the Department of Commerce in Washington, D. C."

BACKGROUND

Personal History

The records of the OPA regional headquarters, Washington, D. C. reflect that Harry S. Magdoff and wife, Beatrice, are residing at 5721 Sherrier Place, N.W., and indicate that Harry Magdoff was born in August, 1913, and Beatrice Magdoff was born in February, 1913.

The records of the Selective Service Headquarters for the District of Columbia reflect that Harry Samuel Magdoff was born August 21, 1913 and was registered under the Selective Service Act with Local Board No. 3, 1740 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Order No. 1584. Records of Local Board No. 3 disclose that Magdoff is presently residing at 3226 Ravensworth Place, Alexandria, Virginia, that his former addresses have been: 4862 Conduit Road, N. W., Washington, D. C.; 5721 Sherrier Place, N.W., Washington, D. C.

On April 2, 1941, Magdoff filed his questionnaire and it was therein reflected that he had studied mathematics and physics at the City College, New York City, and economics and statistics at New York University. In June of 1935, Magdoff received a B.S. degree from the School of Commerce of New York University.

At the time Magdoff completed the questionnaire, he listed his employment as "Assistant Chief of Division, studying Civilian Requirements of Defense." He also stated that he was married December 30, 1932 at Chicago, Illinois and is presently living with his wife, Beatrice.

In a supplemental questionnaire executed September 4, 1942, Magdoff stated that he was the father of two sons, aged three years and five months; that he was appointed "Chief of the Control Records Section of the War Production Board." His salary was indicated by him as $541.67 per month.

In a questionnaire executed by his employer, maintained by Local Board No. 3, Magdoff's employment was described as "Economic Analyst, Chief, Current Business Analysis Unit," salary $6750 per annum, date entered present position, July 4, 1944." It was stated that Magdoff serves as an expert analyst and advisor to officials of the Department (War Production Board) upon the fundamental problems arising from mobilization of the nation's resources for total war; that Magdoff is responsible for the development of material and
analyses needed by the department in discharge of its responsibilities on broad questions on production, allocation of resources, inter-relationships of major segments of the economy under war strains — anticipation of major bottleneck and backward areas which retard national effort.

In the questionnaire completed by Harry Magdoff he listed the following previous employment:

1940 - 1942 - WPA Statistics Division, Senior Economic Statistician.
July 4, 1944 to the date of questionnaire (April 16, 1945) — Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Chief, Current Job Analysis Unit.

During the years 1940 and 1941, at the request of Sidney Sherwood, Assistant Secretary to the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, Washington, D. C., an investigation was conducted by the Bureau of Harry Magdoff, an employee of the Commission.

The personnel files of the office of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, Potomac Park Apartments, 21st and C Streets, N.W., Washington, D. C., reflected that as of November 8, 1940, Harry Magdoff resided at 4862 Conduit Road, N.W., Washington, D. C., and that he was born on August 21, 1913, at New York City.

Magdoff indicated his education as follows:

September, 1920 to June, 1926 - Commerce Schools in New York City;
September, 1926 through June, 1930, Evander Childs High School,
Bronx, New York;

September, 1930 to February, 1933, City College of New York;
February, 1933 to May, 1935, New York University (B.S. degree in Economics)
September, 1939 through May, 1940, University of Pennsylvania.

The following employment was indicated by Magdoff:

September, 1932 through August, 1934, Premier Paint Company,
125 West 101st Street, New York City, Office Manager and Auditor;
October 30, 1934 to 1944, Silk Textile Code Authority, 110 East 40th Street, New York City, Assistant to the Vice President of the Code Authority, Mr. Howard Haydon;
July, 1935 through March, 1936, unemployed due to a serious operation and a lengthy convalescent period;
April, 1926 till October 1, 1940, Work Projects Administration, National Research Project, 1015 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Principal Statistician.
Effective October 1, 1940, according to the personnel files, Magdoif was appointed by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense as Senior Economic Statistician at a salary of $4,600 per year at the Department of Research and Statistics.

Records of the Evander Child High School, New York, disclosed that Harry S. Magdoif was born August 21, 1913, and that his father's name was Max Magdoif who resided at 2095 Creston Avenue, New York City.

The records of the City College of New York disclose that Harry Magdoif attended the college from September 1930 to February of 1933, transferring to New York University. There was contained a notation that Magdoif had been suspended by the Board of Higher Education for a period of four weeks as a disciplinary measure. Dean M. Gottschall informed that the suspension of Magdoif came about because of his activities in a mock trial of President Robinson and Director Linehan held on October 30, 1932 at the Central Opera House in New York City. It appeared that twenty-one students of CCNY were suspended because of their participation in this trial. Gottschall stated that he recalled Harry Magdoif and his brother, Samuel Magdoif, and that at the time of their attendance at CCNY they were both definitely inclined toward Communism. Gottschall also informed that the Magdoifs ran around with individuals known to be Communists and that Harry Magdoif was very active in the Social Problems Club of the City College of New York, which club he characterized as a Communist organization.

It will be noted that the names of the twenty-one students suspended because of their participation in the afore-mentioned mock trials were checked through the offices of the New York Office and twelve of these individuals were identified as being members of the Communist Party or reported to be engaged in Communist activity. It was further noted that several who participated in the mock trial were members of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War.

It will be noted that information contained in the personnel file of Harry Magdoif maintained by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, indicated that he was employed by the Premier Paint Company. Investigation conducted at New York disclosed that this company was owned by Max Magdoif, the father of Harry Magdoif.

The personnel files of WPA in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, reflected that at the time Magdoif was employed, he gave as a previous place of employment during the period from February, 1931 to January, 1938, one J. Rubenstein, 3451 Giles Place, New York City, a Real Estate Manager.
Efforts were made to verify this employment with negative results. Charles Fine, 264 West 40th Street, New York City, who was connected with the management of the premises at 3451 Giles Place, informed that this address was organized on a mutual communal basis and that it was a "nest of Communists."

Magdoff was employed as a Statistician at the National Research Project, 1015 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on April 8, 1936, at a salary of $2900 per annum. Thereafter he received successive appointments as Statistician, Senior Statistician and Principal Statistician at $4,000 per annum, which position he held until September 30, 1940.

The personnel files maintained by the WPA reflected several letters of recommendation by David Weintraub, the Director of the National Research Project. Weintraub advised that he first met Magdoff in Washington, D. C. sometime during 1935, and that during his association with Magdoff he had exhibited no radical tendencies nor engaged in any subversive activities.

David Weintraub was reported to be a Communist Party organizer in 1930 during the period when he was a Research Assistant in the Research Department of the Amalgamated ClothingWorkers Union.

**Communist Activity**

Mrs. McQuade, 49 East Cliveden Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, informed that she had heard from other tenants of this apartment where the Magdoffs resided from January 1, 1939 to September 30, 1940, that Harry Magdoff was a subscriber to the Daily Worker.

Included in the list of publications was the "National Student Review - New York" and the name Harry Magdoff.

Jasinski as of November 7, 1945, was reported to be living at 1607 - 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., and temporarily employed as an official of the Polish Supply Mission under Dr. Ludwik Titoi Bajchman, Polish
delegate to the UNMRA Council. Jasinski allegedly was a member of the Communist Political Association in May of 1945 and was for some period of time active with the American Polish Labor Council as an Executive Director of the Council and as Business Manager of its publication "The Outlook."

Jasinski is also known to be a close associate of Leo Krzycki, President of the American Polish Labor Council, and it is known that Krzycki during August of 1945 was attempting to secure a passport for Jasinski to go to Poland.

The following description of Harry Samuel Magdoff was obtained from the records of Local Board No. 3, 1740 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Born</th>
<th>August 21, 1913 at New York City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citizenship</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race</td>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>5' 11&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>250 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes</td>
<td>Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair</td>
<td>Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complexion</td>
<td>Light</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Through a technical surveillance on the Lagdoff residence, it was determined on December 10, 1945, that a woman named Mickey, who is believed to be the wife of Solomon A. Lischinsky, arranged to visit Lagdoff and his wife at their apartment. The physical surveillance on December 12, 1945, determined that Solomon Lischinsky, his sister, Mrs. Mandel, and an unidentified man who at that time was residing at the Lischinsky home, visited Harry Lagdoff on the evening of that day. It will be noted that Solomon Lischinsky was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as being active with the Perlo group in Washington, D. C., with which group, according to Bentley, Harry Lagdoff was similarly connected.

On December 12, 1945, the technical surveillance on the Lagdoff residence reflected that Harry Lagdoff was endeavoring to become an economist for a group in Washington, D. C., members of which are Milton Eisenhower, the brother of General Eisenhower; William Lloyd Garrison and Judge Story.

On December 1, 1945, Harry Lagdoff accompanied by his wife attended the showing of the picture "The House on 92nd Street" at the Center in Fairlington, Virginia. One of the agents engaged on the physical surveillance was seated in close proximity to Lagdoff. During the scene in the picture where secret writing was being brought out on a postage stamp, Beatrice Lagdoff inquired of Harry Lagdoff, "Do you do things like that?" According to the agent, Harry Lagdoff made no reply, and it was not known whether or not Beatrice was referring to the activity on the screen.

The technical surveillance maintained on the Lagdoff residence on December 14, 1945, reflected that Mrs. Harry Lagdoff was active in the League of Women Voters, and that she together with Mrs. Bernard Redmont were expected to attend a meeting of that organization on that day. Bernard Redmont was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as one who furnished her with Government information for the use of the Soviet Union.

On December 12, 1941, this same source advised that Mrs. Lagdoff informed a man whose identity was not known as to the addresses of one Stein, who resides at 5750 MacArthur Boulevard, and Solomon Lischinsky, whose address was given by Mrs. Lagdoff as Fort Davis Street, Southeast, Fairfax Village.
Re: GEORGE N. PERAZICH

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that shortly before the death of Jacob Golos in November of 1943 he told her that recently he had made contact with another group in Washington and indicated to her that his contact with this group had been made by Earl Browder. Early in 1944, at the request of Earl Browder, Elizabeth Bentley met with representatives of this group, identified by her as the "Perlo group," in the apartment of John Abt in New York City.

Elizabeth Bentley stated that subsequent to this meeting she learned that "...there were three other persons identified with this group; namely, Sol Leshinsky, Harold Glasser and one George, whose last name I cannot recall, but which I believe ends in 'ovich.'" Bentley subsequently identified the George referred to as George Perazich and stated that he "was employed during this period in what I believe was the Yugoslavian Section of UNRRA and, accordingly, he had access to considerable data concerning that country. The information supplied by George was, as I recall, principally concerned with UNRRA activities or contemplated activities in Yugoslavia. I believe he would make notations on material he believed of value and thereafter report it to Perlo who would type the data. I recall that sometime in the fall of 1944 George proceeded to Yugoslavia, via Egypt, for UNRRA, and I remember mentioning the trip to my Russian contact, either Bill or Jack, who indicated that he would make arrangements for George to be contacted either in Egypt or Yugoslavia." Bentley stated that she had no further knowledge as to whether such contact was in fact made.

In respect to the background of George Perazich, Bentley advised, "This individual was born in Yugoslavia and is a naturalised American citizen. I have no further information concerning his background and, as far as I know, he is still in Egypt or Yugoslavia, as set forth above. He is a Communist Party member."

BACKGROUND

Mr. Fred Parker, Chief, Investigations Unit, UNRRA, Washington, D. C., advised that George N. Perazich is presently in Yugoslavia and is expected to return to the United States within a short time. Perazich will stay in the United States apparently one week or ten days and is then expected to return to Yugoslavia. This source noted that the UNRRA allotment records reflect that the wife of Perazich, Mrs. Amelia Perazich, is presently residing at Route #2, Box 162, Dinuba, California.
The files of UNRRA disclose that George N. Perazich, 45 North End Terrace, Bloomfield, New Jersey, was born April 20, 1905, in Yugoslavia. His father and mother were also born there. It is noted that the UNRRA files do not confirm the fact other than by statement that Perazich is an American citizen.

In applying for his position with UNRRA, Perazich listed the following as business references: David Weintraub, former director National Research Project, Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, State Department, Washington, D. C.; It will be noted that Weintraub has been reported to the Bureau as a Communist. Bert H. White, Vice President, Liberty Bank, Buffalo New York. Porter H. Evans, Department 9910. Western Electric Company, South Kearny, New Jersey.

In addition, Perazich listed the following as personal references: O. E. Kiesling, Chief, Census of Mines, Commerce Department, Washington, D. C. Professor B. M. Woods, College of Engineering, University of California, Berkeley, California. Dr. Franklin Cooper, Research Director, Haskins Laboratory, New York, New York.

The records of Local Draft Board No. 612, 1441 Hertel Avenue, Buffalo, New York, reflect that George N. Perazich, 273 North Drive, Buffalo, New York, registered under the Selective Service and Training Act on October 16, 1940, that he was assigned number 1477 and serial number 951. At the time of his registration, Perazich gave his employment as the Research Advisory Board, Liberty Bank Building, Buffalo, New York.

On April 12, 1941, Perazich filed his questionnaire with the board. Information contained thereon reflected that he possesses Social Security number 67-24-4532 that he attended the University of California Engineering School for five years and also attended the Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania, for one year.

In this questionnaire Perazich stated that he was married on October 19, 1933, at San Francisco, California, and that his family consisted of wife, Amelia Perazich, age twenty-eight, his son John, one month old in March of 1941 and his son, name unknown, born in August, 1942. According to the questionnaire Perazich registered as an alien and possessed alien registration number 4809933, and until the time he filed his questionnaire (April 12, 1941) he had not filed United States citizenship papers.

On September 17, 1942, a postal card was received by Local Board 612, postmarked from Buffalo, New York, from Perazich stating that he had a new son born and adding that he had received his United States citizenship.

On December 14, 1942, Perazich indicated a change of address to 45 North End Terrace, Bloomfield, New Jersey. On August 5, 1944, Perazich requested permission to leave the United States, advising that he intended to
visit the Balkan area as an employee of UNRRA and that the nature of his business was confidential. A communication dated August 3, 1944, received from the Chairman of the Selective Service Committee of UNRRA, Francis B. Sayer, noted that Perazich was assigned to the Balkan area as Director of Displaced Persons for UNRRA.

The personnel files at UNRRA disclose the following information contained on a typewritten page furnished by Perazich, "Upon graduation from the Naval Academy, Yugoslavia, I was employed as sailor and junior officer on merchant ships and travelled extensively for two years. During this time I lived for short periods in Holland, Turkey, Italy and South America (Colombia) where I had the opportunity to become acquainted with several European languages of which I speak, read and write Serbian and Italian and have reading knowledge of Spanish, French and Russian."

"I attended the University of California between 1926 and 1933 and obtained a B.S. Degree in engineering. ....I have graduated from the Warton School of the University of Pennsylvania — labor relations, labor history and advance statistics. During the past year I completed a course in personnel administration at the University of Buffalo."

In this same statement Perazich advised with respect to his experience as follows: "October 1942: Planning Engineer, Western Electric Company, handling engineering and design problems of subcontractors supplying parts for radar equipment, investigating and approving substitutions in materials and equipment, doing liaison work between the Signal Corps and the Bell Telephone Laboratories.

"August 1940 — October 1942: Research Director and Engineer, Research Advisory Service (a technical and economical research organization maintained by fifteen leading banks throughout the country). .... acquainted with many important industrial programs for postwar reconversion.

"November 1935 — August 1940: Executive Research Director, National Bureau of Economic Research and the National Research Project. In charge of a division that surveyed the technical and economical performance of over 100 industrial establishments...."

"August 1934 — June 1935: Research Director, University of California, Department of Economics. Supervised a research project on the history of economic and theoretical developments of the United States...."
The investigation conducted August 25, 1945, at the University of California reflects that Perazich entered the University on August 25, 1943 on credentials of the Royal Nautical School in Kanton, Czechoslovakia. Perazich received a B.S. Degree on May 11, 1945.

The UNRRA file disclosed that Perazich was first employed by that organization on November 8, 1943, as an industrial specialist, Foreign Economic Administration and UNRRA at $5,600 per annum. At the present time he is director of Industrial Rehabilitation, Industrial Rehabilitation Division, Yugoslavian Mission, which appointment he received on July 1, 1945, and which position carries $7,375 per annum.

The file discloses that during the course of his employment with UNRRA, Perazich has been reported by his superiors as being highly egotistical and probably unsuited for a position with UNRRA. In November of 1944, Perazich was serving in the Balkan Mission at which time his brother, whose name was not given and whom Perazich had not seen in 22 years escaped with eight others in a small boat from Yugoslavia. Four of the party were arrested and Perazich entered the camp where his brother was detained to see his brother and intercede for them. It was reflected that "all of the men were definitely anti-partisan and all of the party had received money from anti-partisan funds."

Perazich was reprimanded by UNRRA officials for his actions and was ordered not to discuss UNRRA policy matters with any members of the Yugoslavian delegation. It is noted in the UNRRA file that his superiors suggested that Perazich be removed from the Balkan Mission, but on reconsideration he was given another chance.
Fred Parker, the Chief of the Investigation's Unit of UNRRA at Washington, D. C., advised there were allegations made that he, Parker, was hiring certain political groups to work for UNRRA. Parker said that there was also some question as to Perazich's political beliefs. According to Parker, this information was passed on to Perazich's superiors, but apparently no action was ever taken.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Mr. Fred Parker, Chief, Investigations Unit, ULTRA, has advised that Perazich is presently in Yugoslavia and is expected to return to the United States within a short time. According to Parker, Perazich will be in this country for approximately one week to ten days and is then expected to return to Yugoslavia.

On December 15, 1945, a teletype from the Washington Field Division advised that a
Re: MARY WOLFE PRICE, with aliases
Mary Watkins Price, Mary Price

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley has advised:

"At about this time he informed me he (Jacob Golos) was very interested in the articles that Walter Lippman was writing and the friends he had, and any information he might be in possession of. He also informed me he was acquainted with one Mary Watkins Price who at that time was the secretary of Walter Lippman. He informed me Mary Price had agreed to furnish him all the information she could obtain concerning the type of material Lippman was writing and other information concerning Lippman's activities. He then informed me he would introduce me to Mary Price. At about that time we went to Schrafft's at 13th Street and 5th Avenue, New York City, where he introduced me to Mary Price. At this time I was introduced to Mary Price as Helen. Golos was known to Mary Price as John. Mary Price was furnished my correct name and address. She was told that this name and address would serve as a cover and the party to whom correspondence was directed would forward it to Helen if it bore Mary Price's return name and address. In the letters she would write, Mary Price would explain when she would arrive in New York and where she would stay. She would stay with one of her sisters or brothers in New York City. It was then arranged that we would get together every two weeks and that we would alternate; one time I would go to Washington and the next time she would go to New York. She furnished me with her Washington address and telephone number and I recall that a short time thereafter I went to Washington, D.C., and met her in her home. I recall that she lived on Olive Avenue in Georgetown in Washington, at this time. On the occasion of this first visit she gave me a large envelope which I know contained copies of letters which were correspondence between Lippman and people he was communicating with. I gave this envelope to Golos.

"I recall that about two weeks after this first meeting, Mary Price informed me she would be in New York City on a certain day. She did come to New York City and I then telephoned her and made an appointment for her to see Golos. Subsequently, however, on the occasions of Mary Price's visits to New York I would accompany Golos when they met and she would turn over the material to him.

"This arrangement continued with hardly any interruption until December, 1942, when Mary Price became quite ill and came to New York City. In April, 1943, she returned to Lippman's employment and the passage of information continued as previously until June, 1943, when she resigned her position with Lippman."
Elisabeth Bentley also advised that she was seeing Mary Price in Washington, D.C., at about the time Robert Miller moved to Washington and that Jacob Golos instructed her to also contact Miller for any information he might be able to hand out.

Elisabeth Bentley informed that she established contact with Maurice Halperin and Willard Park in Washington, D.C., and that after her first meeting with them she did not ask them for any information coming to their attention in the course of their Governmental duties. According to Bentley, "Some few weeks later Golos made one of his very infrequent trips to Washington, met Halperin and Park at the home of Mary Price and apparently made arrangements with them on that occasion to be supplied by them with certain information to which they had access in their respective offices.

"Although I was in the Price home at this time, I was not in their immediate presence during their conversation, having been told by Golos to take Mary Price into the bedroom and occupy her attention while Golos and the men had their discussion.

"After this meeting Halperin and Park began to supply Golos with various information and made it available to him by giving it to Mary Price, from whom I would take it on my trips to Washington. This arrangement continued for a few months, at which time Mary Price became ill and their information came directly to me from them.

"With respect to the type of information being made available by Halperin and Park, it is my recollection that Park was able to supply only throw-aways and rather inconsequential data from the CIA and the contributions were not of much value. Halperin, however, delivered to Mary Price and later to myself mimeographed bulletins and reports prepared by OSS on a variety of topics and also supplied excerpts from State Department cables to which he evidently had access. Halperin's contributions were gratefully received by Golos, who appeared to attach considerable importance to them.

"Another individual with whom I became acquainted during the latter part of 1942 was Major Duncan Lee. My first knowledge of him came from a remark by Mary Price at the time when she was in New York in 1942 that she was attending a party in New York City given by Duncan Lee, a friend of her sister, Mildred.

"In 1942 Mary Price mentioned to Golos that Lee was going to Washington, D.C., with General Donovan in OSS and she asked Golos if he were interested in Lee. Golos replied that of course he was and delegated Mary to handle him. Mary did proceed to take care of Lee who was given an army commission directly upon entering OSS, but his contributions were not particularly voluminous or valuable and Golos decided
"It would be better if I were to meet Lee and determine exactly the nature of his duties and the type of information coming to his attention in OSS. Accordingly, through arrangements made by Mary Price, I met Lee in Washington and he told me he was in an advisory capacity to General Donovan, and it was apparent that he was cognizant of most of the material directed to General Donovan's attention.

"It is my impression that at this time Lee, who had been a Communist Party member in New York City, was of the impression that the information he had been giving Mary Price was being delivered to Earl Browder but in subsequent conversations and from remarks which came to my attention later as having been made by Lee, I believe that after awhile he realized that such information was actually destined for Russian Intelligence."

Bentley also furnished information regarding one Helen Tenney, who, she stated, supplied Golos with governmental information while Tenney was employed with OSS in Washington, D.C. With particular reference to Mary Price, Elizabeth Bentley advised that when Helen Tenney secured her position with OSS in Washington during the late summer of 1943, she took over the apartment of Mary Price, which, to the best recollection of Bentley, was located at 2038 I Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Elizabeth Bentley also gave information concerning Michael Greenburg (or berg), who, she said, was associated in some capacity in Washington with Lauchlin Currie. Bentley advised:

"I never met Greenburg, nor, so far as I know, did Golos, but his information was passed by him to Mary Price, from whom I received it. It is my recollection that his services were enlisted when Mildred Price suggested to Golos that he might be of use and thereafter appropriate arrangements were effected by Mildred so that Greenburg would relay information to Mary. Greenburg's activities, to the best of my recollection, continued probably until September, 1944, at which time Mary, at my suggestion, had dropped him. I believe Mary Price at one time mentioned to me that Greenburg was a Communist in England. I have no specific knowledge of his Communist Party activities in the United States except I do recall Mary Price's attempts occasionally to collect Communist Party dues from him."

"In connection with my association with Mildred Price, who incidentally, is now Mrs. Harold Coy, I recall first meeting her in about June, 1943. I, of course, knew Mary Price prior to this time and, as I have stated above, was in quite close contact with her. I knew that she had a sister Mildred, but it was not until the summer of 1943 when Mary went to Mexico, that she introduced me to Mildred. As a result, I had contacts with Mildred Price in determining the whereabouts and other activities concerning Mary, who was in Mexico at the time."
Elizabeth Bentley furnished information concerning her association with a group in Washington identified by her as the Perlo Group.

"It is my present recollection that on the occasion of my meeting these people in the Abt apartment I had never heard of any of the other members of the group. It was arranged at this meeting that a representative of this group would collect such information as the various members were able to secure and would deliver it to me at the apartment of Mary Price who was residing at that time at 207 West 11th Street, New York City. It was agreed that when a member of the group desired to meet me in New York, I would be notified by Mary Price, to whom the group would write and give the date of the visit. If any changes were made in case a meeting had been fixed for a particular date, Mary Price would be apprised thereof by letter and would accordingly inform me. No particular member of the group was delegated to be the traveling representative but rather, anyone of them who happened to be making a business trip to New York or had sufficient free time to travel, would bring the data up."

In connection with these meetings with members of the Perlo Group at the apartment of Mary Price, Elizabeth Bentley said:

"I would state that between the spring of 1944 and December, 1944, when I disassociated myself from these activities, that I met a member or members of the Perlo Group in New York City approximately once every two or three weeks, always at Mary Price's apartment. There were, however, occasions when these individuals were away on vacation and I might not see them for some extended period.

"With reference to the individuals of the Perlo Group who I met at Mary Price's apartment and who turned over information to me, I would state that Victor Perlo represented this group in meetings with me more often than the other members of the group; Fitzgerald about four or five times; Kramer about three times; and Rosenberg and Wheeler once each."

Elizabeth Bentley furnished information regarding her Russian contacts in the espionage organization described by her.

One of these contacts was known to Bentley by the name Catherine. Bentley related that on one occasion she mentioned to Catherine "about Mary Price being in love with Henderson (Donald Henderson) and Catherine seemed very startled by my statement but said nothing."

According to Bentley in November of 1943 Catherine introduced her to a man referred to as "my new boss." On the occasion of this meeting, the man, who gave his name only as "Bill," instructed me that he would receive from me such material as I collected and made demands that I turn over Mary Price to him, and I, of course, rejected this demand."
SECRET

Elizabeth Bentley's Russian contact, according to her statements, who succeeded "Bill" was one "Jack". In this connection, she advised that on her second meeting with "Jack", "he talked to me concerning Mary Price and made an effort to have me turn her over to him. I became somewhat incensed about this and definitely told him that Browder had turned Mary Price loose and that he would not be able to obtain her services."

With respect to "Jack", Bentley informed that he gave her instructions to purchase Christmas gifts for the people who were furnishing her with information and that one of the persons to whom Elizabeth Bentley gave a gift on "Jack's" instructions was Mary Price.

Shortly after June of 1944, Elizabeth Bentley stated that Earl Browder informed her that he wanted to meet some of the people whom she had been contacting and shortly thereafter he did in fact meet Mary Price and Joseph Gregg at the former's apartment in New York City. Bentley advised:

"This, to my knowledge, was the first time Mary Price had ever met Browder. I left Mary's apartment shortly after I brought Browder there and made the introduction between her and Browder, and returned an hour or so later, bringing Gregg with me. Mary and I went into her bedroom and she told me that she had informed Browder that she wanted to get out of the whole business and that he had said he would think it over and let her know. A few days later Browder told me that he had decided to let Mary Price get out of the business and I was to inform her accordingly."

BACKGROUND

Eugene B. Snyder, 207 West 11th Street, New York City, has advised that Mary Price is presently residing in Greensboro, North Carolina, that during the week of November 26, 1945, Mary Price had made plans to visit with friends and relatives for a short time in Burlington, North Carolina, and that on or about December 1, 1945, it was her intention to return to her residence at 207 West 11th Street, New York City.

According to a technical surveillance, Mary Price, as of December 10, 1945, was residing in Greensboro, North Carolina, and expected to return to New York City about Christmas time of 1945. The Charlotte Field Division advised that her address in Greensboro, North Carolina, is 903 Courtland Street, and that Mary Price is the secretary-treasurer of the North Carolina Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare with offices at 235 North Green Street, Greensboro, North Carolina.

Mary Price originally began her employment with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare on August 13, 1945.
SECRET

It will be noted that the Southern Conference for Human Welfare is an organization active in fighting against the poll tax, and is active in interracial problems and in the improvement of southern labor conditions. In addition, the organization favors the establishment of a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission. At an Executive Board meeting July 3, 1945, a plan of the Washington Committee for the Southern Conference of Human Welfare as drawn up for presentation to the Conference contained the following language: "Suggest also the further addition of a 'Surplus Profits' Subcommittee with Dr. Gregory Silvermaster as Chairman."

Personal History

A news item which appeared in the publication "Office and Professional News" dated March, 1945, stated that Mary Price had been appointed Director of the Legislative and Educational Department of the United Office and Professional Workers of America. The same article stated that Mary Price had been Vice President of Local 16 of the UOPWA and had worked on the staff of the "Office and Professional News."
Eugene B. Snyder, who is identified above, advised that Mary Price, according to her statements, was in Mexico from May, 1945, to July, 1945, on a business trip for the publication "Business Week."

A report received from the Credit Bureau at Washington, D. C., dated September 4, 1940, advises that a Miss Mary Price, 2434 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Apartment 4, came to Washington from 5 West 15th Street, New York City and had resided in Washington for approximately 1 year at the Pennsylvania Avenue address with one Miss Virginia Payne. The report stated that Mary Price was the secretary to a Mr. Lichtman (believed to be Lippman) and divides her time between New York City and Washington, D. C.

A credit report from the same source dated December 18, 1942, reflected that Mary W. Price resided at 2038 I Street, N. W., and had been at that address since May 19, 1942, and previous addresses were indicated to be 1905 Kalorama Road, N. W., from June, 1941, to May, 1942, and at 2921 Oliver Street, N. W., renting from a Miss Virginia Payne from September 15, 1940, to July 1, 1941. The credit report stated that as of December 18, 1942, Mary Price was employed by the Washington office of the New York Herald Tribune in the National Press Building and that she was the stenographer for Walter Lippman, 1528 35th Street, N. W., who maintains a local contract for the New York Herald Tribune. The credit report stated that she had been employed in this capacity for approximately three years at $50 per week and that formerly she was employed in New York City by the New York Herald Tribune for the approximate period of ten years.

Le Brent Colbert, colored, a mail carrier who delivers to the premises at 2038 I Street, N. W., advised that Mary Price had moved from there approximately six months previously and had indicated a change of address to 207 West 11th Street, New York City. This source stated that the apartment of Mary Price in Washington was taken over by a Miss Helen Tenney.

On November 27, 1943, a loyalty and character report was prepared by the Office of the Provost Marshal General, Army Service Forces, War Department, on Mary Wolfe Price, 2038 I Street, N. W., Washington, D.C. The report indicated investigation regarding the subject was not completed because it was discovered Price had taken a position with "Business Week" magazine in New York City and was not available for Government employment. Investigation that was conducted, however, verified the education, substantiated her birthplace and date and determined that the employment listed on her Personnel Security Questionnaire was accurate. During Price's employment by the New York Herald Tribune, it was stated she served as Secretary to Walter Lippman.

One reference advised that Price, while employed with E. P. Dutton Company, New York City, was "outspokenly an exponent of Communism." The loyalty report also shows that a letter from the University of North Carolina stated that Price, while in attendance at that school, was interested in "leftish" movements. The informant at the University of North Carolina also stated that Price reportedly had returned from a trip to Russia with great enthusiasm regarding certain aspects of Soviet life.
The University of North Carolina also advised, according to the loyalty report, that the subject attended the Women's College under the name of Mary Watkins Price rather than Mary Wolfe Price and comparison of birth information and parents' names indicated to the investigating agent that the two were identical.

**Communist Background**

Mary Wolfe Price is the sister of Mrs. Harold Coy, née Mildred Price. Mildred Price, who taught at Commonwealth College, Mena, Arkansas, in 1935 and was reported in 1941 to have been engaged in research or "secret service" work for the Communist Party for over ten years, was last indicated in November, 1944, to be residing at 420 West 118th Street, New York City. Mildred Price was listed in May, 1944, as executive secretary of China Aid Council. Her husband, Harold Coy, reportedly also taught at Commonwealth College and was said to be a Communist. His last reported employment was in May, 1944, with the New York Daily News.

Both Mildred Price and Mary Price, possibly the subject and her sister mentioned above, in 1937 and 1938 were writers for Federated Press, a labor news agency in the United States known to have had many Communists on its staff.

In 1940 the name of Miss Mary Price, 2434 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., and the name of Miss Mildred Price, 1612 K Street, N. W., appeared as members on the index card system of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. In 1941 an index maintained in the headquarters of the Socialist Party in the District of Columbia under the label "Capital City Forum" contained the name of Mary Price, 2404 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.

An address book belonging to Louise Rosenzweig Bransten contained the name of Mary Price, 1800 Kalorama Road, N. W., Washington, D. C. It is noted that this is in all probability Mary Wolfe Price as much as 1905 Kalorama Road, N. W., was given as an address by that individual in her U. S. Army Personnel Security Questionnaire mentioned previously.

In a conversation on April 22, 1943, at New York City, between Jake Epstein, presently the head of the Waterfront Section of the Communist Party, and another individual whose identity is unknown, Epstein was asked if he had anyone in mind who he thought should join the Party. Epstein replied that the only new one was Mary Price who had just joined. It is not known whether this Mary Price is identical with Mary Wolfe Price, although it is to be noted that the FBI loyalty and character investigation mentioned earlier was not completed in November, 1943, because it had been determined that the subject had accepted a position with "Business Week" Magazine in New York City.
It is to be noted that Donald Henderson is National President of the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union of America, CIO, with headquarters in Philadelphia. It is known to this Bureau, that Henderson is closely associated with important Communists and is probably a member of the Communist Party.

The Washington, D. C., telephone book shows Thomas B. Bennett as residing at that address. Thomas B. Bennett is identical with Thomas Browne Bennett who was the subject of an applicant investigation for the Office of Emergency Management. He was an applicant for the position of Assistant Information Research Technician, O.E.M.

Bennett's Government employment includes:

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1932 - 1934.
Federal Emergency Relief Administration, 1934 - 35.
Work Projects Administration, 1935 - 37.
National Youth Administration, 1940
Military Supply Section, Army Engineers, War Department, 1940 - 41.
Information Division, Rural Electrification Administration, St.
Louis, Missouri, 1941 - 42.

During part of the year 1937, Bennett served with the 17th Battalion, 16th Brigade, Spanish Republican Army, Albacete, Spain, as an ambulance driver, rifleman and machine gunner. He stated he had been wounded and his selective service file, which showed he was 4-F confirmed war wounds on both thighs. Bennett is said to be a member of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

On December 16, 1943, Bennett was interviewed in connection with a Hatch Act investigation, stating he was then employed as News Editor in the Foreign Service Division of O.W.I.
Bennett's first wife, Lillian Bennett, whom he divorced, has admitted being a Communist Party member; she stated that she agreed wholeheartedly with its principles and had dropped her membership in the State of Washington not because of any quarrel with its principles, but because of the local leadership. In correspondence has clearly indicated her Communist membership.

It stated that Bennett had attempted to enlist him as a volunteer in the Loyalist Army in Spain and that Bennett had told him he had connections with the Russian Embassy.

Count Alfred Krzybski, 1232 East 56th Street, Chicago, Illinois, an agent of Russian Intelligence during World War I and Director of General Semantics Institute, Chicago, which Bennett had attended in 1941, stated that Bennett was a firm believer in the absorption of more power by the Federal Government during the course of World War II. He said that Bennett would not be dangerous while the United States was involved in the war, but would not miss any opportunity to air his beliefs to his fellow employees and this was one of the reasons for his securing employment by the Government.

The address book of George Henri Anton Ivens, with alias Joris Ivens, reported Soviet agent, who recently went to the Netherlands East Indies as film commissioner for the Dutch Government, contained the notation "Preview Theater, 1600 Broadway, New York (Mary Price.)" Ivens, while in the United States, before his departure for the Netherlands East Indies was in contact with Soviet officials and espionage agents.

In this same connection, during a portion of the investigation involving Brandon Films, Incorporated, Internal Security - R; Registration Act," a Miss Mary Price of 361 East 56th Street, New York City, who was described as the secretary of William Gillette, owner and operator of the Preview Theater, 1600 Broadway, was contacted regarding personnel in the Brandon office. She was able to furnish no information in the case.

The individual named in the address book of Joris Ivens and the Secretary to William Gillette are apparently identical but it is not possible to say that this Mary Price is identical with Mary Wolfe Price.

Investigation has determined that Branson Price is the sister of Mary Price and resides at 55 Barrow Street, Apartment 6, New York City. Branson Price, during 1942, was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation. At that time she was employed as an inspector by the Wage and Hour Division, Region No. 2, United States Department of Labor. It will be noted that the name of Branson Price appeared on the active indices of the Washington
Committee for Democratic Action and a Branson Price residing at 1207 M Street, also appeared on the address list of a Washington organizer of the Washington Peace Mobilization. On March 25, 1942, Branson Price was on an indefinite leave from the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor and during this leave, her address was indicated to be 1905 Kalorama Road, N.W., Washington, D.C., which was also the address of Mary Price at that time.

The investigation of Mary Price determined that her niece is Mrs. Joseph Zak, residing at 207 West 11th Street, New York City. It will be noted that Joseph Zak, 4825 36th Street, Queens, New York, was a delegate of the American Youth Congress in 1941.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

The Charlotte Field Division has advised that Lary Wolfe Price is presently residing at 903 Courtland Street, Greensboro, North Carolina; that she is Secretary-Treasurer of the North Carolina Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. To date, no information has been received concerning her activities in North Carolina, which is believed pertinent to this investigation at this time.

According to a technical surveillance which is maintained on the residence of Lary Price at 207 West 11th Street, New York City, it was determined that on December 10, 1945, a James Hibben endeavored to contact Lary Price. This person may be identical with James Herbert Hibben, former Chief of the Chemical Division, United States Tariff Commission, of whom the Bureau conducted a Hatch Act investigation in 1941.

As of October 15, 1941, Hibben was residing at 14 West Leland, Chevy Chase, Maryland, and was employed as Chief of the Chemical Division of the United States Tariff Commission from July 17, 1939. During this investigation allegations were made that James Hibben had performed services for the Antorg Trading Corporation and that he was influential in securing men to fill technical positions in Russia. According to Warren W. Watson, a representative of the Manufacturing Chemist Society, Washington, D. C., there were rumors prevalent that Hibben was pro-Communist, and Watson stated that he had heard that when Hibben visited defense plants he asked for information which was outside the scope of his jurisdiction. It was also thought by Watson that Hibben had attempted to procure files and reports from the Army-Navy Munitions Boards, which files were not necessary for the conduct of Hibben's business. Watson further learned that Hibben had tried to obtain confidential information on explosives outside the scope of his jurisdiction.

According to Major W. F. Sterling, Room 6122, War Department Building, Washington, D. C., Hibben was acquainted with the Russian Ambassador Constantin Oumansky. Major Sterling expressed the opinion that Hibben would aid Russia even to the extent of harming the United States. He recalled that there was a rule in the Chemical Division that no files containing scales of production and sales were ever to leave the building, but stated that on several occasions Hibben had taken these files to his home.
Re: ALLAN ROBERT ROSENBERG,
with alias Allen Rosenberg

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that approximately two months prior to the death of Jacob Golos in November of 1943, he told her that he had recently made contact with another group in Washington and indicated to her that he had been placed in contact with this group by Earl Browder. Subsequently, according to Elizabeth Bentley, Earl Browder made arrangements for her to meet representatives of the group at the apartment of John Abt in New York City. On the date specified, Bentley said she met these representatives and they generally discussed the type of information which they would give her.

Bentley then said, "I remember further that these persons then discussed at some length what contributions of intelligence might be expected from other members of the group, inasmuch as it will be recalled that at the early part of this meeting I am now describing, Perlo and the others mentioned that they were delegates from their group in Washington."

With respect to the information expected from the other members, Bentley recalled, "That Allan Rosenberg, who was at that time abroad in some capacity for the United States Government, also could be expected to furnish some information on his return to the United States."

Subsequent to the first meeting with this group in the apartment of John Abt, Elizabeth Bentley advised that arrangements were made to meet representatives of the Perlo group at the apartment of Mary Price in New York City. "With reference to the individuals of the Perlo group whom I met at Mary Price's apartment and who turned over information to me, I would state that Victor Perlo represented this group in meetings with me more often than the other members of the group; Fitzgerald (Edward) about four or five times; Kramer (Charles) about three times; and Rosenberg and Wheeler (David) once each."

With specific reference to the type of information furnished, Elizabeth Bentley said, "Rosenberg furnished information that he obtained as a result of observations, recommendations, plans, and proposals made by various Governmental officials concerning the handling of Germany. He was employed in the FEA at that time and this material came to him in the course of his duties with that agency. Information of this sort furnished
by Rosenberg was rather voluminous, and I recall receiving from him substantial quantities of written material bearing upon matters outlined above; for example, specific suggestions and proposals made by various American officials with respect to problems expected to be met in postwar Germany."

Bentley also said that it was her understanding that Allan Rosenberg comes from a wealthy American-Jewish family. He studied at Harvard where he received an LL.B. degree and came to Washington in the early 1930's, where he was employed in some Governmental agency. She stated, "During my association with him in the activities herein mentioned, he was employed with FEA. He is a Communist Party member; however, I do not know of his present whereabouts or activities."

BACKGROUND

Allan Rosenberg resides at 6955 Brooks Lane, Brookmont, Montgomery County, Maryland, with his wife, Erna Rothschild Rosenberg. Rosenberg was employed by the Foreign Economic Administration as Chief of the "Economic Institution Staff," having received this appointment on December 22, 1941, at a salary of $8,000 per annum. He resigned this position on November 16, 1945.

One of the girls in the FEA office where Rosenberg formerly worked advised that Rosenberg stated his intention to practice law with his brother-in-law, William Koplovitz, whose business phone in Washington, D. C. is Republic 6363.

The telephone directory lists William C. Koplovitz as an attorney with offices in the Bowen Building, 815 - 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. Koplovitz resides on Fernwood Road, Bethesda, Maryland. One Beatrice R. Koplovitz, who may be his wife, resides with him there. In addition to Koplovitz, William J. Dempsey, who resides at 493 Linneus Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. and Richard C. O'Hare, 6623 Hillendale Road, Chevy Chase, Maryland, and one Harry Ockershausen, are also connected with the firm, along with Allan Rosenberg.

Personal History

On February 20, 1940, Allan R. Rosenberg was the Legal Assistant to the Secretary of the National Labor Relations Board. On that date, Rosenberg was called as a witness before a special committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the National Labor Relations Board. On this occasion Rosenberg
testified that he was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts in 1909; that he
graduated from the Boston Latin School in 1926, Harvard College in 1930 and
Harvard Law School in 1936. Thereafter, Rosenberg stated he came to
Washington, D.C. and was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board. His
services were loaned by this Board to the Senate Civil Liberties Committee
as an attorney and investigator. In April, 1937, he was appointed a
review attorney by the NLRB in Washington, D.C. In October, 1937, Rosenberg
was appointed Legal Assistant to Benedict Wolf, at that time Secretary of the
NLRB, and he continued in that capacity under Nathan Witt, Secretary at the
time of the Congressional hearing.

By reason of the testimony and exhibits which were introduced
during the hearing of the Special Committee of the House of Representatives,
it was reflected that the appropriations of the NLRB were used to seek
outside support to oppose legislation affecting the National Labor Relations Act
and to oppose a reduction of the appropriations for the Board in violation of
Section 201, Title 18, U.S. Code. The Bureau, thereafter, was requested to
conduct an investigation of the activities of the NLRB, captioned "Misuse of
Congressional Appropriations."

During March of 1940 at Washington, D.C., Allen Rosenberg was
interviewed and furnished a signed statement under oath. Rosenberg stated
that during August, 1938, he was placed in charge of the Order Section of the
NLRB under the direct supervision of the Secretary of the Board; that about
the first of February, 1939, he was transferred to a legislative committee
established by the NLRB to prepare a report which was to be presented before
the Senate and House Committee, proposed amendments to the National Labor
Relations Act having been already introduced in both houses and the passage
of which would have greatly affected the activities of the NLRB.

In April, 1939, according to his statement, a staff of about six or
eight attorneys were assigned to work under his supervision and they were charged
with the gathering of evidence and the preparing of statements to be used before
the Congressional Committee, answering criticisms which had been leveled at
the NLRB. Rosenberg's appointment to this position was made by Nathan Witt,
Secretary of the NLRB.

The Bureau's investigation, with particular reference to Rosenberg,
ascertained that he was placed in charge of a number of attorneys, as has been
set out above, and that one of these attorneys by the name of Robert L. Condon,
was placed in charge of correspondence; that a great deal of correspondence on
Government stationery and using franked envelopes was directed to persons
soliciting them to write to Senator Thomas stating their views in opposition
to the proposed amendments to the National Labor Relations Act.
It will be noted that Nathan Witt, Secretary of the NLRB, responsible for the appointment and service of Rosenberg, has been identified by Whitaker Chambers, a former high-ranking Communist, as being a leader in the Communist underground group in Washington, D.C. Chambers furnished information that Nathan Witt succeeded to the leadership of the Communist underground in Washington, D.C. following Harold Ware, and in turn was succeeded by John Abt.

The files of Local Draft Board No. 10, Washington, D.C. disclose that on October 16, 1940, Allan Rosenberg, giving his address as 1727 R Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., registered with this Board.

Information pertaining to him at the Draft Board discloses that in 1936 he was employed by the Fifth Regional National Labor Relations Board at Baltimore, Maryland at a salary of $3800 per annum, that he was married on November 7, 1937, in the District of Columbia and his nearest relative is indicated to be Dr. Isaac G. Rosenberg, his father, who resides at 325 St. Paul Street, Brookline, Massachusetts.

On December 29, 1941, Rosenberg notified the Selective Service Board of employment with the Economic Warfare as a Senior Attorney at a salary of $4600 per annum.

On February 24, 1942, Rosenberg was classified 4-F due to a pituitary deficiency. On October 23, 1944, Rosenberg was given permission to leave the United States for a period of four months to go to England on a mission for the Foreign Economic Administration. A similar permission was granted to him on February 28, 1944, for a period of six months.

According to the Selective Service file, Rosenberg's wife, prior to February of 1942, was employed in the Rural Electrification Administration in Washington, D.C.

The records of the State Department disclose that Allan Rosenberg's father is Isaac G. Rosenberg, who was born in Portland, Maine, and that his mother is Jennie S. Rosenberg, born in Lithuania.

The records of the Credit Bureau, 1221 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., indicate that Rosenberg formerly resided at 1727 R Street, N.W., Apartment 301, and at 1711 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.; prior to coming to Washington, the exact date being unknown, Rosenberg resided at 325 St. Paul Street, Brookline, Massachusetts. His wife, Erna Rothschild Rosenberg, was employed by the Rural Electrification Administration from 1935 to 1942 at a
salary of $2,000 per annum. Rosenberg's nearest known relative was given to the Credit Bureau as Mrs. William Saplovitz, a sister, residing at Ferndale Road, Bethesda, Montgomery County, Maryland.

Dr. Robert K. Kemper, a special employee of the Philadelphia Field Division, on January 19, 1943, advised that when the employment of one Miss Hedwig Macenheim, a former Social Democratic Deputy in the Prussian Legislative Assembly, was not extended with the F.B.I., it was generally known that her immediate superior, Allan Rosenberg, indicated that he was anti-sympathetic to employee Macenheim's anti-Communist stand.

**Communist Activity**

The roster of the active members of the (Lawyers Guild) in Washington, D.C., was observed by Agents of the Washington Field Division in 1941 and it was noted that the name of Allan Rosenberg appeared thereon, and the notation that his dues had last been paid March 9, 1940. As of June 7, 1940, it was known that Allan R. Rosenberg, residing at 1711 Kneel Island Avenue, N.W., was listed on the Committee on Civil Rights and Liberties of the American Lawyers Guild.

On January 8, 1942, the active indices of the Dies Committee disclosed that the name of Allan R. Rosenberg and Allen Rosenberg was listed as a member of the Marian Anderson's Citizens Committee. The Dies Committee also contained the notation that Allan Rosenberg was affiliated with the National Lawyers Guild and resided at 2920 Ontario Road, Washington, D.C.

During April of 1943 a technical surveillance determined that Ira Lorentz, who at that time was connected with the Railroad Retirement Board, was an associate of Allan Rosenberg.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

The physical surveillance of Allan Rosenberg has disclosed that he is frequently in the company of Warren Leonard Sharfman, 5320 Carolina Place, Northwest, with whom Rosenberg expects to be engaged in the practice of law.

Sharfman in 1942 was employed as an attorney by the OPA, and previously had been employed by the Treasury Department. The name of Warren Sharfman, 2110 Ogletorre Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., appeared on the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and also on the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization. The name of Warren L. Sharfman was listed by the Dies Committee as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy, and a member of the National Lawyers Guild. According to the Dies record, Mrs. Warren Sharfman was active with the League of Women Shoppers, Inc.

Warren Leonard Sharfman was investigated under the provisions of the Hatch Act, and it was ascertained from his fellow employees that although he was identified with a radical pro-Communist group, he was believed by them not to be a Communist.

Warren Sharfman was born on November 10, 1912 at Boston, Massachusetts of Russian parentage; he is married to Analie Schenthal.

On November 23, 1945, Allan Rosenberg was observed to visit in the Sharfman residence at 5320 Carolina Place, Northwest, Washington, D. C. Rosenberg likewise visited the Sharfman home on November 30, 1945, and accompanied by Sharfman, Rosenberg traveled to New York City arriving there on December 9, 1945.

A physical surveillance conducted of Allan Rosenberg and William Leonard Sharfman while they were in New York City disclosed that on December 10, 1945 at 2:20 P.M. Sharfman and Rosenberg entered the Harvard Club located at 27 West 44th Street, New York City. At this time they inquired for Max Lowenthal, but Lowenthal could not be located. Lowenthal, an attorney, presently resides at 467 Central Park West, New York City, New York. Rosenberg and Sharfman returned to Washington, D. C. on December 11, 1945.

On November 28, 1945, Allan Rosenberg drove to the home of Harold Glasser, 5401 Cathedral Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. Glasser came out of his residence and entered Rosenberg's car, whereupon they drove to the residence of Warren Sharfman, 5320 Carolina Place, Northwest. Sharfman accompanied Rosenberg and Glasser to the Treasury Building at 15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, at which point Glasser was observed to enter that building.
It will be noted that Harold Glasser was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as a member of the Perlo group in Washington, D. C. Elizabeth Bentley has also identified Allan Rosenberg as being active with this group, the members of which furnished her with Government information for the use of the Soviet Union.

On December 1, 1945, Rosenberg and Warren Leonard Sharfman visited the residence of Harold Glasser where they remained for approximately ten minutes. On December 4, 1945, Rosenberg and Sharfman visited at the Glasser residence for approximately one half hour.

The technical surveillance maintained on the residence of Allan Rosenberg disclosed that on December 5, 1945, Faye Glasser, the wife of Harold Glasser and Erna Rosenberg discussed their plans to attend a Seminar to be conducted by Margaret Roff. This same source advised that on December 7, 1945, Allan Rosenberg discussed with Faye Glasser the arrival of her brother-in-law "Laury", believed to be identical with Laurice Glasser.

Thereafter on December 9, 1945, the physical surveillance determined that Rosenberg accompanied by a man believed to be Laurice Glasser drove to the home of Harold Glasser and visited there.
Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that approximately one or two months prior to the death of Jacob Golos in November of 1943, Golos informed her that he had recently made contact with another group in Washington, D. C., and indicated that he had been placed in contact with this group by Earl Browder. At the request of Earl Browder early in 1941, Elizabeth Bentley met with representatives of the group at the apartment of John Abt in New York City. She advised that at this meeting the representatives of the group discussed with her the type of information that they would furnish and then discussed the contributions of intelligence which might be expected from other members of the group who were not present at the meeting.

Bentley stated, "With respect to the information expected from the other members, I recall that mention was made of Donald Wheeler and of the fact that because of his position on the Editorial Board of the Research and Analysis Section of OSS, he would be able to make contributions of value."

Bentley stated that during the course of her association with the Perlo group, Donald Wheeler furnished "information that he obtained through his employment on the editorial board of the Research and Analysis Division of the Office of Strategic Services, which included 'ditto' copies of monthly and semi-monthly reports of the Office of Strategic Services as they concerned political developments throughout the world. As I recall, these 'ditto' reports were sometimes marked 'secret' and sometimes marked 'confidential.' They did not, however, have any marginal notations as to what divisions of the Office of Strategic Services these documents were to be routed, nor did they, as far as I can recall, indicate any other Governmental agencies to which these reports were to be directed. Wheeler also furnished typewritten and handwritten exhibits that he obtained from an OSS digest made up of cable reports from State Department and OSS personnel. Included also were various reports and memoranda prepared by the Foreign Nationalities Branch of the Office of Strategic Services, this material relating to particular racial groups and their activities within the United States."

According to Bentley, subsequent to her meeting at the apartment of John Abt, she regularly met with members of the Perlo group at the apartment of Mary Price in New York and advised that she met Wheeler there (Donald Niven Wheeler) on at least one occasion. Bentley also stated that on the occasion of her second meeting with the Perlo group, the date of which she does not recall, Perlo had with him some information which he turned over to her. She stated further, "I desire to point out at this time that to the best of my recollection, Perlo had on the initial meeting produced some written material, including OSS documents made available by Wheeler."
With respect to Donald Wheeler, Elizabeth Bentley advised, "I recall that Major Duncan Lee mentioned to me at one time that he had a friend named Donald Wheeler in OSS; that Wheeler had attended either Oxford or Cambridge University with him and that Wheeler was a really 'progressive person.'"

Elizabeth Bentley further advised that "Donald Wheeler is native-born, is a graduate of Yale University and subsequently studied at Cambridge or Oxford and specialised in Economics. It is my opinion that he did not have much employment before coming to Washington, D.C., where he was associated with the Board of Editors of the Research and Analysis Division of OSS. As mentioned previously, he was a classmate of Major Duncan Lee. He is also a Communist Party member. I have no knowledge of the present whereabouts or activities of Donald Wheeler."
time in Portland was a member of the following organizations, designated by the Police Department as subversive:

Unemployment Council
Citizens Unemployment League
Civic Emergency Federation

According to Detective O'Dale, these organizations are now inactive.

H. B. Fisher, Liaison Officer, Yale University, advised that during the time Wheeler was a member of the faculty at Yale University, he was a close friend of David Hedley. According to Fisher, their ideas were quite similar. It is noted that David Hedley was Executive Secretary of the Connecticut Conference of Social and Labor Legislation, reportedly a leader in the Emergency Peace Mobilization and the American Peace Mobilization in Connecticut. David Hedley is now a member of the Communist Party in San Francisco, California.

Fisher informed that while Wheeler was at Yale he made statements that he, Wheeler, was a member of the so-called "Popular Front" in Paris, France, while he was a student there and that he had actively supported the "Popular Front" movement in France in its support of the Spanish Democracy group.

C. M. Driven of Yale University informed that while Wheeler was in New Haven he associated with David Hedley, referred to above, who was described by Driven as being the one who fostered all Communist fronts in Connecticut through the Connecticut Conference of Social and Labor Legislation.

W. L. Steven, Yale University, advised that while he could not say definitely whether Donald Wheeler was a member of the Communist Party, he knew that he, Wheeler, was very interested in the Spanish Aid Committee in New Haven and fostered and solicited aid for this organization.

Charles Whitery, 511 Orange Street, New Haven, Connecticut, advised that he had observed the Daily Worker in the home of Donald Wheeler when Wheeler resided in New Haven.
A check of the records of the Dies Committee made on May 7, 1942, revealed that Don. N. Wheeler, 4118 Third Road, Arlington, Virginia, was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, was President of the United Federal Workers Association, Treasury No. 11, and was an Analyst employed by the Department of Agriculture.

These records further disclosed that Wheeler was a member of the Washington Bookshop. One D. N. Wheeler, who was residing at 3435 R Street, N. W., who was a Junior Economic Analyst with the Treasury Department, was a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy in Washington. The Dies Committee records also reflected that Mrs. Donald Wheeler, as of June, 1940, was a member at large of the Executive Council of the Washington Committee to Aid China, and was, in addition, a member of the Washington Bookshop and a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

Agents of the Washington Field Division reviewed the active indices of the American Youth Congress and viewed records which disclosed that Donald Wheeler had attended a meeting of the Second Washington Youth Conference in connection with the American Youth Congress during which conference he made a speech. The text of the records viewed was as follows:
"Donald Wheeler, of the Washington Committee for Aid to China, spoke of a difference in character between the wars in Europe and in the Far East and offered evidence to indicate that Japanese aggression against China could be halted by cutting off American exports of the 'sinews' of war to Japan. Mr. Wheeler also called for cooperation of the United States with the Soviet Union as being the only country giving consistent aid to China."

Other records of the American Youth Congress disclosed that Hudson Wells, the Acting Executive Secretary of the Washington Branch of the Communist Party also spoke at the Second Washington Youth Conference.

The name of Mr. and Mrs. Donald N. Wheeler in 1942 appeared on the active indices and active mailing list of the United Spanish Aid Committee in Washington, D. C.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

The physical surveillance of Donald Wheeler on November 20, 1945, disclosed that at about 8:00 p.m. on that day he parked his car in the 4500 block of Brandywine, Northwest, Washington, D. C. It is believed that he visited the home of Victor Perlo at 4517 Brandywine, Northwest. At 8:30 p.m. Wheeler was observed to leave the aforementioned address and was last observed in the vicinity of 5401 Cathedral Avenue, Northwest, which is the home of Harold Glasser. It is not known whether Wheeler visited the Glasser residence at this time or not.

It will be noted that Elizabeth Terrill Bentley identified both Victor Perlo and Harold Glasser as members of the Perlo group in Washington, D. C. According to her statements, Donald Wheeler was also active with this group, and he with the other members of the group furnished Government information to her for the use of the Soviet Union.

On November 25, 1945, an individual who was driving an automobile registered to Victor Perlo and believed identical with him visited at the home of Donald Wheeler.

The technical surveillance maintained on the Wheeler residence reflected that on December 1, 1945, Mrs. Wheeler was in contact with Isabel Lee, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Duncan Lee. On this occasion Mrs. Wheeler asked Mrs. Lee if she and her family could visit the Wheelers on the day following, and arranged for her husband, Donald Wheeler, to pick up the Lee family and bring them to the Wheeler residence.

On December 2, 1945, at 3:20 p.m., Donald Wheeler was observed to drive to the residence of Lieutenant Colonel Duncan Lee, 1522 - 31st Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. At this time Duncan Lee and his family accompanied Wheeler to Wheeler's residence.

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, who furnished information regarding the activities of Donald Wheeler, also advised that Major Duncan Lee had on one occasion mentioned to her that he had a friend named Donald Wheeler employed in OSS; that Wheeler had attended either Oxford or Cambridge with him, Duncan Lee; and that Wheeler was a really progressive person. Lieutenant Colonel Duncan Lee was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as one who furnished her with Government information, obtained through his employment at OSS, for use of the Soviet Union.

On December 7, 1945, the surveillance determined that Donald Wheeler stopped at the residence of Duncan Lee and brought an individual, believed to be Lee, and two women from the Lee home to his, Wheeler's residence. On December 8, 1945, Donald Wheeler and his family were observed to stop at the residence of Lieutenant Colonel Duncan Lee where they visited for a short while.
The technical surveillance of the residence of Donald Wheeler, disclosed that on December 3, 1945, Mrs. Wheeler was contacted by a person who identified herself as Annie, but through previous conversations was believed identical with Annie Stein. It is known that the name of Annie Stein appeared in a notebook belonging to Larie Richardson, an organizer of the Washington Peace Mobilization. The name Annie Stein, 2500 - 41st Street, Northwest, and her husband Arthur Stein appeared on the membership list of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. Information received indicates that Annie Stein, employed by the Public Health Service at Bethesda, Maryland, is active in the United Federal Workers of America and her husband, Arthur Stein, is reported as being an organizer for the Communist Party in the District of Columbia area.

The technical surveillance on December 7, 1945, determined that Mrs. Wheeler was contacted by a Reba Lewis, who is believed identical with Reba Anderson Lewis. In 1942, Reba Lewis was employed by the Office of War Information and at that time she requested a confidential informant to make false statements regarding a fellow employee who was then under investigation for Communist activity.

From November, 1942, to February, 1944, Reba Lewis was employed by the National Labor Relations Board, but terminated her employment because of illness.

A physical surveillance conducted in August of 1944, disclosed that a car registered to Reba Lewis' husband, Roger Abbott Lewis, visited at the home of Charlotte Young. Information previously having been received that a meeting was to be held there of the leaders of the white collar units of the Communist Party of the District of Columbia.

On December 21, 1945, the technical surveillance disclosed that Donald Wheeler and his wife were having as their dinner guests on that evening, Mr. and Mrs. Wilroy Wells, who reportedly had just arrived in the United States from Japan where he was attached to the staff of General MacArthur.
MISCELLANEOUS FIGURES IN WASHINGTON, D. C.
AND VICINITY
RE: MICHAEL GREENBERG, was Menahe
MICHAEL GIBSON

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley has advised the following: "Another individual who I recall was supplying information at this time, which was from the Summer and Fall of 1943 until August 1944 or September 1944, was Michael Greenberg (or berg). My first information concerning this individual came from either Golos or Mildred Price, who indicated to me that Greenberg was associated in some capacity in Washington with Lauchlin Currie. It is my recollection that Greenberg, who is a native of England, had probably become associated with Currie when the latter was one of the so-called anonymous assistants to the President, and continued close to him when he assumed duties with the Foreign Economic Administration. Greenberg, who was educated in England, and I believe, in addition, took further work at Harvard, and who is reputedly brilliant, was not particularly valuable although he did furnish considerable information, principally concerning China. It is to be noted that his position was not particularly strategic inasmuch as Currie himself was actively assisting in passing on information coming to him in the course of his duties. I never met Greenburg, nor, so far as I know, did Golos, but his information was passed by him to Mary Price, from whom I received it. It is my recollection that his services were enlisted when Mildred Price suggested to Golos that he might be of use and thereafter appropriate arrangements were effected by Mildred so that Greenburg would relay information to Mary. Greenburg's activities, to the best of my recollection, continued probably until September 1944, at which time Mary, at my suggestion, had dropped him. I believe Mary Price at one time mentioned to me that Greenburg was a Communist in England. I have no specific knowledge of his Communist Party activities in the United States except I do recall Mary Price's attempts occasionally to collect Communist Party dues from him."

BACKGROUND

The present address of Michael Greenberg is unknown. The Office of Controls of the State Department has reported that Greenberg is an employee of the State Department having been transferred there from the Foreign Economic Administration.

The Washington, D. C. telephone directory lists Michael Greenberg as living at 2700 - 8th Street, South, Arlington, Virginia, Telephone, Glebe 7779. At that address it was determined that Greenberg had moved from there on October 1, 1943, without leaving a forwarding address. Under pretext, it was determined from the Postmaster at Arlington, Virginia that Greenberg left a forwarding address of 7 West 15th Street, Apartment J-14, New York City.

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Nevin L. Salot, Foreign Economic Administration, informed that Michael Greenberg has not been carried on the roster of that agency since June of 1945.

PERSONAL HISTORY

Michael Greenberg was born Menahen Greenberg on November 28, 1914, in Manchester, Lancashire, England, the son of Anche1 and Clara Segal Greenberg. His father is believed to have been born in 1888 in Makova, Russia, and is apparently a Soviet subject. He was formerly a wine merchant at 57 Cheetah Hill Road, Manchester 4, England. However, this establishment was damaged by enemy action during World War II, after which Greenberg and his wife moved to 38 George Street in Manchester where they presently reside. Anche1 Greenberg is retired but does occasional work as a club collector. Clara Segal Greenberg is reported to be two years younger than her husband.

Menahen Greenberg has two sisters, Helen, born in 1917, and Esther, born January 4, 1919. There is no subversive information available concerning Helen, presently an employee of the General Post Office in England.

Greenberg arrived in the United States at New York City September 30, 1939, aboard the SS "Manhattan" on a student's visa to attend the Graduate School of Harvard University under a Joseph Hodges Choate Memorial Fellowship from Trinity College, Cambridge. He remained at Harvard University from October 1939 to January 1941 residing at John Winthrop House, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
On June 6, 1945, Greenberg advised in a statement to Bureau Agents that he was employed as a Foreign Affairs Economist, Administrative Division, Enemy Branch, Foreign Economic Administration. He also stated that he had been recommissioned for promotion to the position of Chief, Government Economic Administration.
Economic Administration Division of the Enemy Branch but had not yet received the appointment.

From about June 1943, to the Fall of 1945, Greenberg resided in Fillmore Gardens, Apartment 292-B, 2700 8th Street, South, Arlington, Virginia, Telephone: Glebe 7779. Beginning in 1943, he maintained a checking account at the Riggs National Bank, 1503 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. Most recent information indicates that he is presently located at Apartment J-14, 7 West 15th Street, New York City.

Greenberg is married to Marian Galin who was born October 15, 1917, at Boston, Massachusetts and at one time was employed as a stenographer, British Broadcasting Company, 1150 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

The records of the Bureau's Identification Division disclosed that Menahan Greenberg, alias, Michael Greenberg, #FBI-4292209, was first fingerprinted for Alien Registration #510328 at Boston, Massachusetts, on November 25, 1940. At this time his nearest relative or person to be notified in case of emergency was listed as Mr. John B. Oarcklicife, 359 Harvard Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Greenberg was fingerprinted next for Alien Registration in connection with reentry questioning at Montreal, Canada, on April 7, 1942. At this time, he furnished his address as 159 East 52nd Street, New York City, and the person to be notified in case of emergency was listed by him as Mr. H. Austern, 129 East 52nd Street, New York, New York.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITY
On June 6, 1945, Greenberg advised Bureau Agents that he had met Philip Jaffe through Kate Mitchell of the Institute of Pacific Relations and that his acquaintance with Jaffe was casual, that he had not seen or communicated with him since he, Greenberg, came to Washington in October 1942. In connection with this, it will be noted that a technical surveillance on May 18, 1945, revealed that Jaffe received a call from Michael (apparently Greenberg) who invited Jaffe to have dinner with him. At this time Michael stated that Marian was in San Francisco for EEC. Records of the Statler Hotel disclosed that Philip Jacob Jaffe, on February 11, 1945, called Glebe 7779, which number was listed to Michael Greenberg.

In April 1945 through an unauthorized search, an address book which was believed to belong to Kate L. Mitchell was found in the office of Amerasia. This book contained the address Michael Greenberg, 3516 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

While employed by the Institute of Pacific Relations, Michael Greenberg became acquainted with Andrew E. Roth, then a graduate student who was engaged in research work on the Far East. According to Greenberg, he learned that Roth had entered the United States Navy and was stationed in Washington, D. C. Greenberg said that during the past two years he had seen Roth on only two or three occasions, that he spoke with him briefly during October 1944. It will be noted that Lieutenant Roth at the time of the interview with Greenberg on June 6, 1945, was one of the principal subjects in the case involving Jaffe and the Amerasia Magazine.
In his statement on June 6, 1945, Greenberg indicated that he was slightly acquainted with Isegur, who was formerly with the Foreign Economic Administration, whom he had met in the summer of 1942 when Cohen transferred from the Office of Strategic Services. With regard to Cohen, a technical surveillance of Philip Jaffe on May 8, 1945, indicated that Jaffe, Andrew Roth and Ted Cohen had lunch in Jaffe's room. They discussed Michael Greenberg and the so-called "charges against him" accusing him of using a false name and of writing an article under a false name. They indicated a fear of coverage of all their movements and statements by the United States Government, stating that in this way the Government builds up insignificant details into a big case. They concluded that Greenberg would be in better shape if he had worked, but that he had never turned out a piece of work in the three years he had been employed by the Government.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

According to George Riopell, manager of the apartment building at 7 West 15th Street, New York City, Michael Greenberg and his wife Marian moved into apartment J-14 at that address about the middle of November, 1945. This source stated that the apartment was originally rented to one Dr. Joshua Epstein and that Epstein sublet the apartment to Greenberg. According to the source, Mrs. Greenberg has advised that her husband, Michael was an economist with the State Department and worked in Washington, D. C.

Investigation conducted thus far has failed to disclose any pertinent information to this case at this time.
ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley has advised:

"Another individual who was supplying Golos with information was Joseph Gregg. Gregg is of Lithuanian Jewish parentage, was born in the United States, left home at an early age, and traveled considerably throughout the country doing odd jobs until the early thirties when he became a Communist Party member. I remember that he attended City College of New York for a couple of years and later, at the outbreak of the war in Spain, went to that country and drove a truck for the Loyalists throughout the duration of the war. He subsequently returned to the United States and eventually wound up with Bob Miller who at that time was operating 'The Hemisphere', a news service publication. Information concerning both Bob Miller and 'The Hemisphere' have been related herein above. 'The Hemisphere' went out of existence the latter part of 1941 as I recall, and Bob Miller went to Washington, where he obtained a position with the CIAA. Subsequently, about a year later, Gregg was able to get a job with the CIAA as an assistant to Miller.

"While he was still employed in Washington he came to New York, where Golos made his acquaintance and at this time introduced me to him when we were having dinner at Child's Restaurant. Apparently Golos had previously arranged for Gregg to obtain whatever information he could in his official capacity with the CIAA and turn it over to me as he later instructed me to contact Gregg when I made my periodic trips to Washington. I first went to see Gregg in Washington sometime the early part of 1942 and continued to contact him until December 1944. During the time that I was contacting Gregg he turned over to me information that he had obtained from perusal of ONI, G2, and FBI reports. The material that he obtained included information reported by ONI as to suspected Communist and Russian activities in Latin America; for instance, there would be information that a certain Russian book store might be engaged in Russian espionage. The G2 and FBI reports were along the same general lines.

"As I have previously stated, Bob Miller was also furnishing me with approximately the same type of information, but Gregg was not aware that Miller was seeing me and also furnishing me with information that he obtained from the CIAA. As I have previously stated, Miller went from the CIAA to the State Department, however, Gregg continued his employment with CIAA and continued to furnish me with this type of information until I ceased seeing him in December 1944."
"In connection with Gregg's activities, I recall Golos, shortly before he died, obtained a Leica camera from the Russians, which he turned over to Gregg with instructions that he was to photograph the most important documents that came into his possession while he was employed by CIAA. It is my recollection that Golos gave this camera to Gregg at a time when Gregg was in New York City. Gregg had been informed that the information he was supplying was in fact going to Earl Browder and I recall that on one occasion when Gregg was in New York I actually introduced him to Browder and they had a long conversation concerning Latin American matters generally. However, in the Spring of 1945, 'Jack', who was my Russian contact at that time, told me that Gregg, who incidently, was known to the Russians as Green, was becoming highly suspicious as to the ultimate destination of the information he was providing. Apparently Gregg had become somewhat alarmed in passing on this information and felt that, if this information was going directly to the Russians, he, as an American, was doing something he should not be doing. However, his Russian contact was able to convince Gregg that as a good Communist he was performing a service that any other good Communist would perform and succeed in convincing Gregg to continue with his activities. Jack subsequently told me that they were considering using Gregg as a courier or liaison man in Washington, D. C. on behalf of the Russians. I wish to state that Gregg was known to me as a dues paying member and on the occasions of my visits to Washington, I obtained his Communist Party dues from him as I had from the others and gave this money to Golos. Of course, after Golos' death, I turned the dues over to Browder."

In addition to the above information, Elizabeth Bentley, while advising concerning her association with her Russian contacts "Jack" and "Al" during the Christmas period of 1944, related that "Al" told her to inform the people she was contacting that she was anticipating going to the hospital for an appendectomy and that during the time she would be in the hospital, they would be contacted by another individual. The purpose of this was indicated by Bentley to enable her to break away from her Washington contacts. Bentley stated, "I gave instructions along these lines to Helen Tenney, Joseph Gregg, Maurice Halperin, Julius Joseph, Major Duncan Lee, Bernard Redmont, and possibly one or two others whose identities I do not presently recall."

Bentley also advised that on instructions from her Russian contact "Jack", she bought and gave a Christmas present to Joseph Gregg, his wife, and two children.

Bentley also advised that shortly after June of 1944, Earl Browder informed her that he wanted to meet some of the people she had been contacting. "...Shortly thereafter, he did, in fact, meet Mary Price and Joseph Gregg at the former's apartment in New York City." Bentley said that she brought
Browder to the apartment of Mary Price and then left the apartment, returning an hour or so later "bringing Gregg with me." Bentley advised:

"I was present during the time Browder conferred with Joseph Gregg and I recall that the conversation was devoted entirely to a discussion by both men of Latin America with one telling the other what he knew about politics and events generally in various Latin American countries."

BACKGROUND

The Washington telephone directory indicates Joseph B. Gregg resides at 6829 Piney Branch Road, N. W., telephone Randolph 5070. The City Directory for Washington lists Joseph B. Gregg as an analyst and indicates his wife's name to be Rose L. The telephone directory of the National War Agencies dated October 13, 1945, lists Joseph B. Gregg with the Office of Inter-American Affairs, Room 503, 499 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., extension 71342.

On January 7, 1943, Joseph B. Gregg residing at 6829 Piney Branch Road, N. W., Washington, D. C., was shown as a Director on the staff of the Hemisphere Corporation, at which time the Hemisphere was known as a confidential news weekly of the Americas. The address given for this organization was 7876, Department of Commerce Building, Washington, D. C.

It is known that a party by the name of Gregg, whose extension is 75915 at Randolph 5070, is a contact of Minter Wood. This person was determined to be identical with Joseph B. Gregg of 2207 North Military Road, Arlington, Virginia, who since 1937 has been employed in research work for the Hemisphere Corporation and who was the Washington representative of that Corporation located at 445 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

It will be noted that Minter Wood, who presently resides at 2141 I Street, N. W., Apartment 214, Washington, D. C., is an employee of the State Department. He is the husband of Julia Dorn Wood and the brother-in-law of Beatrice Heiman. Heiman was the former secretary of Ambassador Constantin Omansky. She is the daughter of Julius Heiman, an associate of Arthur Adams, a prominent Soviet espionage agent in the New York area.

According to a technical surveillance maintained on the residence of Robert Talbot Miller, III, Washington, D. C., it is known that he is in frequent contact with Joseph Gregg. This source advised that on October 24, 1944, Joseph Gregg contacted Robert Talbot Miller and inquired what he knew about Aran (Oeswaldo), the former Foreign Minister of Brazil who recently resigned. Gregg was particularly anxious to know if Miller had any inside information and if an "international angle" was involved. Miller replied that he had no inside information and that both a domestic and international angle was involved in the resignation.

On September 5, 1944, according to the technical surveillance, the following conversation occurred between Gregg and Miller. This conversation
made reference to an unidentified woman who was supposed to be "writing a letter for Ed's (Stettinus) signature who was going to send it to Nelson Rockefeller." Miller stated, "She wasn't going to miss any names...." Gregg informed, "Now she wants me to do it (see Rockefeller). She says everything is o.k. and that the letter went through approved and through Taft. Her angle is to get me on the Committee, the Interdepartmental Committee for Joint Economic Reports, or something like that. She has talked to the other members of the Committee (at the State Department). Actually, this letter is an invitation for our office to send a representative. I want that job on the Committee to make some personal contacts."

In explanation it was pointed out that Joseph Gregg was trying to work out a deal that would insure his getting appointed to the above-mentioned Committee and that he wanted his name put before Nelson Rockefeller in such a way that his immediate supervisor, Waring, would not be able to appoint anyone else to this Committee except Gregg. Gregg was consulting Miller for his advice.

The technical surveillance reflected that on September 18, 1944, Robert Miller called Joseph Gregg, asking if he had heard from "Jack". Gregg replied in the negative. Miller then said that his letter would probably be back around the 18th. Gregg asked Miller if there was any truth to the story that the Russians were opening up the Dardanelles for the Allies, and Miller replied that he did not know.

On September 25, 1944, Gregg inquired of Miller if he had seen Space (phonetic) and Miller replied that he had but only to speak to. Their conversation then related to the appointment of Caffrey.

On September 29, 1944, the technical surveillance reflected that Mrs. Miller suggested that Minifred Widener call Joseph Gregg regarding a job.

On May 7, 1945, according to the technical surveillance, Miller and Joseph Gregg discussed the war in Europe. During the course of their discussion, Gregg inquired of Miller if he had noticed what had been happening to his friend, "Ernest Lindley." Miller stated that nothing is happening to him except that he is getting louder. Gregg replied, "Well, wasn't he supposed to be friendly with Roosevelt?" Miller replied, "Now that Roosevelt is dead, Lindley can afford to say the wrong things."

Robert T. Miller was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as a Communist in Washington, D.C., who furnished her with information for the Soviet Union. It is noted that Bentley informed that Gregg and Robert Miller worked together in operating the " Hemisphere", a news service publication and that when the "Hemisphere" in 1944 went out of existence, Miller obtained a position with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and subsequently, about a year later Gregg also obtained a job with that agency. According to Bentley, both Joseph Gregg and Robert Miller were furnishing her with information obtained from the office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

A technical surveillance which is maintained on the residence of Joseph B. Gregg, 6829 Fioney Branch Road, Washington, D. C., on November 24, 1945, reflected that Minter Wood contacted Gregg and conversed with him in Portuguese. At that time, Minter Wood invited Mr. and Mrs. Gregg over to his house for dinner. On the same day at 6:31 p.m., this source reported that Gregg contacted Minter Wood and informed him that he would visit Wood in the latter's house some time later in the evening. At first Gregg suggested that he bring some friends along with him but Wood discouraged him.

The physical surveillance of Joseph Gregg on November 24, 1945, determined that he visited the apartment of Minter Wood at 2141 L Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

It will be noted that Minter Wood is an employee of the United States State Department. He is the husband of Julia Dorn Wood and the brother-in-law of Beatrice Heiman. Beatrice Heiman was the secretary to the late Constantin Oumnansky, former Soviet Ambassador to the United States. Heiman is the daughter of Julius Heiman, who is a contact of Arthur Adams, a Soviet espionage agent active in the New York area.

On November 26, 1945, a man named Peter, who is believed to be Peter Rhodes, informed Mrs. Gregg that he would not come to her house for dinner and said that he would be home fairly late that night. This information was developed by the technical surveillance on the Gregg residence previously referred to. Peter Rhodes, referred to, is an employee of the Office of War Information and during this investigation while in Washington, D. C., he resided for a while at the Gregg residence. Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that Peter Rhodes was a contact of Joseph Gregg, and according to Bentley, her Russian contacts "Jack" and "Al" both expressed a desire to meet with Rhodes and seemed to consider him a person of importance.

On November 26, 1945, the technical surveillance reflected that Bob Miller, believed identical with Robert Talbott Miller, III, contacted Joseph Gregg and told him that he had finally got hold of a man named Zwaaner (phonetic) and is going to have lunch with him on Wednesday. Miller said that he would talk to Zwaaner about Joe Gregg. It will be noted that during this investigation, Gregg has made efforts to secure other employment, inasmuch as it is expected that his employment with the Office of Inter-American Affairs will cease around January 1, 1946.

It is further noted that Robert Talbott Miller was identified by Elizabeth Bentley as a contact of Jacob Golos who was supplying him with information. According to Bentley, Joseph Gregg, when he returned to the United States following the Spanish Civil War, became acquainted with Robert Miller who at that
was operating the "Hemisphere", a News Service publication. Bentley advised that when the Hemisphere went out of existence in 1941, Miller obtained a position with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs in Washington, D.C., and that a year later Gregg was able to get a job in the same office as an assistant to Miller. According to Elizabeth Bentley, Robert Miller supplied her with information coming to his attention in connection with his work at the CIAA.

The technical surveillance on November 28, 1945, determined that a Dr. Weinstein's secretary in New York City contacted the Gregg residence and inquired for Mr. Gregg. She then stated that Gregg was to have come to New York on an appointment Thursday morning but "we will not be ready for him." Weinstein's secretary said that they wanted Gregg to come to New York on the following Thursday. Mrs. Gregg replied that this week would have been better and then inquired if they, Dr. Weinstein, would need Gregg over Thursday and Friday next week. The secretary said they would need him only on Thursday. Mrs. Gregg asked if they would be ready for him on Friday, November 30, 1945, and the secretary replied they would not.

Immediately following this telephone call, Mrs. Gregg called her husband and told him that he had received a call from New York and advised him that "they aren't ready." Joseph Gregg inquired whom she meant and Mrs. Gregg replied "the doctor." Then Gregg asked "the dentist" and Mrs. Gregg replied "yes." Mr. and Mrs. Gregg discussed the appointment with Dr. Weinstein and when she repeated to him that Weinstein only wanted him for one day, Gregg stated: "Well, then there must be some reason for all of this." Mrs. Gregg said "they aren't ready technically." On this same occasion, Mrs. Gregg informed that she would ask Peter Rhodes to have dinner with her at her house that evening. A check of the toll calls listed to Abraham Benedict Weinstein, a dentist with offices at 20 East 53 Street, New York City, reflects a call was placed to Mrs. Gregg on November 28, 1945, at 9:55 a.m.

On November 28, 1945, at 5:54 p.m., the technical surveillance reflected that Peter Rhodes contacted Mrs. Gregg, at which time she invited him to come to the Gregg home for dinner. On the same occasion, she stated that she had received a telephone call from the --- ---, at which point Peter Rhodes interrupted and said "the Nobles"? and Mrs. Gregg replied "from the doctor, that's right. They will come next Thursday but Joe isn't going to be home anyway so why don't you hop a bus and come right out?"

On November 30, 1945, at 7:23 p.m., a telephone call was answered by Mrs. Gregg and an unknown party inquired for Extension 71342 and asked if he had number Randolph 5070. The unknown party repeated his request for Extension 71342 and Mrs. Gregg answered "yes, just a minute." Thereafter, Mr. and Mrs. Gregg were heard talking in the background and Joseph Gregg was heard to say "it must be the dentist." Mrs. Gregg replied "that's what I am wondering, but why would he call tonight?" Gregg stated "he couldn't have got my letter, could he?" Mrs. Gregg then answered "no," oh, yes --- so he sent you another letter." Mrs. Gregg indicated that it was a man who was calling. Attempts by Mr. Gregg to talk with the unknown person were unsuccessful.

It is of interest to note that the telephone number Randolph 5070
is listed to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gregg, but the Extension 71542 is the telephone extension for Joseph Gregg at his office with the CIAA. It is probable that the dentist who Gregg thought was calling him was Dr. Weinstein in New York City.

On December 5, 1945, Mrs. Gregg telephonically contacted her husband and told him that he had a telegram which read "9:30 Friday okay." It was subsequently ascertained that this telegram was sent to Gregg from New York City and was signed Dr. A. B. Weinstein. The telegram referred to read "9:30 Friday appointment okay."

On December 6, 1945, physical surveillance determined that Peter Rhodes and Joseph Gregg boarded Pennsylvania Railroad train #158 at 6:00 p.m. en route to New York City where they arrived at 11:05 p.m. During the night of December 6 and the early morning hours of December 7, Gregg stayed at the residence of Peter Rhodes, 40 Monroe Street, New York City. On December 7, 1945, Joseph Gregg was observed to enter the office of Dr. A. B. Weinstein, 20 East 53 Street at 9:55 a.m. At 12:00 noon on the same date, Peter Rhodes was observed to enter this building. At 2:00 p.m., Rhodes and Joseph Gregg left the building and proceeded to have lunch. At 2:15 p.m., Gregg re-entered the building and was not observed to emerge from there until 7:15 p.m. that night. Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein is engaged as a dental surgeon with his brother, Morris Weinstein, with offices located at 20 East 53 Street. Weinstein and his wife, Lenore K. Weinstein reside at 2408 Stamford Avenue, Stamford, Connecticut. Previous investigation of Weinstein has been conducted in the Comrak case, and it is noted that on

Abraham Weinstein is a native born United States citizen of Russian descent. He graduated from New York University in 1923, since which time he has practiced dentistry in New York. At Local Selective Service Board #28 in New York, Weinstein indicated at the time he completed his questionnaire that he had chronic peptic ulcers.

On July 15, 1943, among the effects of John Williamson, a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, was an appointment card for A. B. or M. Weinstein, 20 East 53 Street for January 21 at 10:30 p.m. During the investigation of Ralph Bowman, who has been identified as Al in the Comintern Apparatus case, it was disclosed that in late 1943 and early 1944 he, on several occasions, visited the premises at 20 East 53 Street and it was ascertained that he visited the office of Dr. A. B. Weinstein there.

It will be noted that Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that Jacob Golos' Soviet espionage contact to whom he delivered his information was an
individual known as "Charlie," that he was a dentist and had a gall bladder operation. According to Bentley, she subsequently ascertained the description of Charlie from her Russian contact "Jack." It is noted that the description of Dr. Weinstein closely tallies with this description furnished by Bentley of the Russian contact "Charlie."

On November 28, 1945, the technical surveillance on the Gregg residence disclosed that on that date, Joseph Gregg told his wife that on the following morning he would have a meeting with Halpert, believed to be Halperin, and his pal.

On December 1, 1945, this same source reported a telephone conversation between Gregg and Halperin in which they discussed arrangements for obtaining a new position for Gregg. Neither the nature nor the place of the employment was apparent, but it was indicated that both Gregg and Halperin were apparently dealing through one Langer (phonetic) to reach one MacCormick (phonetic) who will make the appointment for the position. It is possible that this Halperin is identical with Maurice Halperin, an employee of the Office of Strategic Services who was identified by Elizabeth Bentley as one who furnished her with Government information which came to him during the course of his employment for the use of the Soviet Union. It will be noted that Maurice Halperin is a friend and associate of Robert Miller who is also closely connected with the subject Joseph Gregg.

On November 28, 1945, Gregg left his office in the Office of Inter-American Affairs at 6:30 p.m. and thereafter proceeded to the vicinity of 18th and Columbia Road, N.W., where he arrived at 7:30 p.m. During the period from 7:30 to 7:50, Gregg was not observed. At this latter time, he was observed leaving the Ambassador Theater accompanied by an unknown man. Thereafter, Gregg and this man walked on Belmont Road and Connecticut Avenue. During all of the time it was noted that Gregg and the unknown man made continual efforts to determine whether or not they were being surveilled.

On November 29, 1945, the physical surveillance of Joseph Gregg reflected that Peter Rhodes left the Gregg home with Gregg at 9:10 a.m. Information previously obtained from the technical surveillance disclosed that Peter Rhodes was to join Mrs. Gregg on the night of November 28 for dinner, and it is believed that Rhodes spent the night at Gregg's residence.

On November 30, 1945, while the Agents were conducting a physical surveillance of Joseph Gregg in the vicinity of 5th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., it was noted by them that they were being surveilled by an unidentified man. The identity of this man who acted as a counter surveillance for Joseph Gregg has not been established.

On December 1, 1945, according to the technical surveillance, Robert Miller was contacted by Joseph Gregg in regard to influencing one Stone to
appoint Gregg to fill an unknown position in place of Rabin who recently left the position. Miller has been previously mentioned in this investigation.

On December 3, 1945, the technical surveillance disclosed that Mrs. Gregg was contacted by Peter Rhodes who informed her that his brother was in town and that he might possibly visit with the Gregg's that evening.

On December 4, 1945, the physical surveillance of Joseph Gregg disclosed that at 12:15 a.m. on the morning of December 5 a 1946 Ford coupe bearing 1945 Ohio license number Z 65 W stopped in front of the Gregg house. At this time, an Army Captain and an individual believed to be Peter Rhodes entered the Gregg house where they remained until 1:57 a.m. Ohio license Z 65 W was issued to Captain Frederick G. Roach of Chesapeake, Ohio. Roach is reportedly stationed at the present time in Washington, D. C.

On the morning of December 5, 1945, Gregg and Peter Rhodes were observed to leave the Gregg residence together. Peter Rhodes returned to the Gregg house at 7:40 p.m. on that day.

On December 6, 1945, Joseph Gregg boarded Pennsylvania Railroad Train 158 at 5:25 p.m. en route to New York City. He was met on the train by Peter Rhodes and an unidentified man wearing the uniform of a Captain in the United States Army. Gregg and Rhodes, as has been previously stated, arrived in New York at 11:05 p.m. on December 6.

In addition to the information previously set out regarding the contact by Gregg with Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, the physical surveillance reflected that on December 7, 1945, at 7:25 p.m. when Gregg left the office of Weinstein he immediately visited in Apartment 7B at 155 East 47th Street. Subsequently, at 7:57 p.m., Joseph Gregg accompanied by a man and woman left the apartment house and had dinner together. The surveilling Agents identified the companion of Gregg at that time as Craig S. Vincent who is employed in the War Shipping Administration in New York and who resides at 155 East 47th Street in Apartment 7B. Mrs. Vincent, who is also known as Joyce Campbell, was believed to have accompanied Craig Vincent and Joseph Gregg at that time. Craig Vincent has been mentioned on several occasions as one who was connected with individuals and organizations that were thought to be followers of the Communist principles. He is presently the national representative of the Recruiting and Manning Agency of the War Shipping Administration in New York City and is a member of Local 10 of the United Federal Workers Union. It is known that he is in daily contact with the higher officials of the National Maritime Union who are known to be Communistically inclined. It is alleged that he has admitted being a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy, the Committee for Democratic Action and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberty. His wife, née Joyce Campbell, is now employed as the Executive Director of the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief in New York. She was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation while employed by the Government in Washington, D. C.

The technical surveillance on the residence of Joseph Gregg on December 13, 1945, reflected that he had apparently received the position in Washington, D. C. for which he had applied, and it was believed that Gregg was referring to a position with the Civil Service Commission.
On December 15, 1945, a physical surveillance determined that Joseph Gregg contacted a Mr. Donald N. Dozov of the United States State Department.

On December 16, 1945, through a technical surveillance maintained on the residence of Bela Gold, it was determined that he had lunch with a party referred to him as Greg. According to this source, this party indicated to Gold that he was thinking about taking back his old job with the old agency with which he was previously connected. Inasmuch as it is known that Joseph Gregg is presently attempting to secure a new position in view of the termination of his services with the Office of Inter-American Affairs around January 1, 1946, it is believed that Gold was possibly referring to Joseph Gregg.
ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrell Bentley has advised of the following:

Another individual with whom I became acquainted in the latter part of 1942 was Maurice Halperin. I became acquainted with him through arrangements made for such meeting by Golos and from what I later learned, it appears that Halperin, who at one time was professor of romance languages at Oklahoma University, had come to Washington, D. C. after some trouble at Oklahoma University and, together with a former colleague of his at Oklahoma University, Willard Park, who taught anthropology there, had indicated to Bruce Minton of the 'New Masses' that they desired to be placed in contact with some Communist in the East.

I also learned that during his stay in Oklahoma, Halperin had been a Communist Party member but upon his arrival in Washington had apparently temporarily lost contact. Halperin was employed by OSS in the Latin-American Division of the Research and Analysis branch and Park was in the Political Section of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Minton apparently communicated to Golos the desire of Halperin and Park to make a Communist contact in this section and my subsequent meeting with them was a result of arrangements made by Golos.

My first meeting with Halperin was in Washington, D. C. at Park's residence, which I recall was over the District line in Maryland and on this occasion I discussed with them the work they were doing. On this occasion I told Halperin and Park that Bruce Minton had sent me to see them and they were pleased to make the contact. It was arranged that I would collect Communist Party dues from Halperin, and it is to be noted that Park was not a Party member although I know he did occasionally make contributions to the Party.

I did not ask them for any information coming to their attention in the course of their governmental duties and recall that some few weeks later Golos made one of his very infrequent trips to Washington, met Halperin and Park at the home of Mary Price, and apparently made arrangements with them on that occasion to be supplied by them with certain information to which they had access in their respective offices.
Although I was in the Price home at this time, I was not in their immediate presence during their conversation, having been told by Golos to take Mary Price into the bedroom and occupy her attention while Golos and the men had their discussion.

After this meeting Halperin and Park began to supply Golos with various information and made it available to him by giving it to Mary Price, from whom I would take it on my trips to Washington. This arrangement continued for a few months, at which time Mary Price became ill and their information came directly to me from them.

With respect to the type of information being made available by Halperin and Park, it is my recollection that Park was able to supply only throw-aways and rather inconsequential data from the CIAA and the contributions were not of much value. Halperin, however, delivered to Mary Price and later to myself mimeographed bulletins and reports prepared by OSS on a variety of topics and also supplied excerpts from State Department cables to which he evidently had access. Halperin's contributions were gratefully received by Golos, who appeared to attach considerable importance to them.

Park's activities on behalf of Golos ended, to the best of my knowledge, early in 1943, but his contributions, as previously characterized, had been meager and inconsequential. I continued, however, to see Halperin until December, 1944 and during that period he had continuously given me information as described above.

Halperin like the other persons whom I had been contacting in Washington, D. C. for Golos made occasional trips to New York City where Golos and myself would take him to dinner or a show. On these occasions in New York City Halperin and Golos used to discuss some of the work Halperin was doing for him but at no time did I notice any indication on Halperin's part indicating knowledge by him of the true identity of Golos. It is to be explained that at the time Halperin's services were enlisted, he like the others, with the exception of the Silvermaster group, was told that such information that they supplied was being transmitted to Earl Browder and I have no knowledge if he knew or suspected any contrary or further disposition of such material.

As mentioned above, my last meeting with Halperin occurred in 1944, at which time he was still employed by the OSS. The only other information I presently recall concerning Halperin is that some time early in 1945 'Jack,' the Russian contact at that time, told me that Halperin had been accused by General William Donovan of being a Soviet agent and that after this accusation had been leveled at him, according to Jack, Halperin had failed to appear two or three times to meet his contact.

In addition to the above information, during the Christmas period of 1944, Elizabeth Bentley has advised that on the advice of her Russian contact, "Al," she told Maurice Halperin and one of her contacts that she was going to have an appendectomy operation. According to Bentley, the purpose of this was to break his association with these people gradually.
Elizabeth Bentley has also advised that on the instructions of "Jack", one of her Russian contacts, she purchased a Christmas gift for Maurice Halperin, his wife and two children.

BACKGROUND

The current Washington telephone directory reflects that Maurice Halperin resides at 9956 Georgia Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland, Telephone Sligo 6382.
Communist Activities

During the years 1941 and 1942, a Hatch Act investigation of Maurice Halperin was conducted by the Oklahoma City Field Office and the Washington Field Office. This investigation disclosed that Halperin was dismissed from the University of Oklahoma in September, 1941, by the Board of Regents of that State because of his radical tendencies. It was at that time discovered that in 1935, Halperin had gone to Cuba with a group of Communists and Liberals with the stated purpose of investigating social and labor conditions in Cuba. The group was under the leadership of Clifford Odets. In Cuba, they were arrested by the authorities there and held until they could be deported. Considerable publicity concerning this trip was given in the publication "New Masses" at that time.

Hatch Act investigation also reflected that in 1940, Halperin had cashed a check drawn on the Bank of Foreign Trade, USSR, in the amount of $436.00, which was cleared through the Chase National Bank in New York City. In a personal interview, Halperin advised that he had invested the money in a Russian bond which paid seven per cent and that he had done so because it was a good investment.

Professor Kenneth Kaufman of the University of Oklahoma advised that Halperin had contributed articles to the "New Masses" and the "New Republic." He also stated that Halperin had spent considerable time in Mexico where he was alleged to have been associated with liberals and radicals there.

While at the University of Oklahoma, Halperin was known to have been a member of the Civil Liberties Union and the Oklahoma Federation of Teachers. He was actually dismissed from the University of Oklahoma on a recommendation of the Oklahoma Legislative Committee investigating subversive activities in Oklahoma in 1941.

February 12, 1942, Maurice Halperin was interviewed at the Washington Field Division under the provisions of the Hatch Act investigation. During the interview, Halperin denied that he was a member of the Communist Party or the Young Communist League. He admitted membership in the Oklahoma Federation for Constitutional Liberties but denied that this organization was affiliated with the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties.

During 1941, Maurice Halperin was reported to be a member of the League of American Writers, Oklahoma Chapter, which was believed to be under Communist domination. He was among the Oklahoma group which sponsored the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.
When Jose Antonio Arze, head of the FMR Revolutionary Party (Party of the Revolutionary Left) in Brazil visited the United States in 1944, he held a conference of unknown nature one evening at a residence in Washington, D.C. Twenty-one persons attended this conference and it was noted that an individual who could not be identified left the conference in an automobile later determined to be registered in the name of Maurice Halperin. It was also noted that an unidentified individual telephoned Arze when he was out and left word that he should call a telephone number which is the office phone of Maurice Halperin at the Office of Strategic Services.

A technical surveillance maintained on the residence of Robert T. Miller, III, has determined that Halperin and his wife, Edith, are acquaintances of the Millers. Robert Miller, a State Department employee, was identified by Elizabeth Terrell Bentley as one who furnished her with information for the Soviet Government.

On June 29, 1945, it was determined by Agents of the Washington Field Office that the name of Manny Halpern, 2383 0 Street, was listed in Minter Wood's address book. It was indicated that Manny Halpern may possibly be identical with Maurice Halperin, who formerly resided at 254 Maple Avenue, Takoma Park, Maryland. It will be noted that Minter Wood, who is presently residing at 2141 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., is an employee of the State Department. Minter Wood is the husband of Julia Dorn Wood and the brother-in-law of Beatrice Heiman. Heiman is the former secretary to the late Ambassador Constantin Czomansky, and is the daughter of Julius Heiman, who is a close associate of Arthur Adams, a prominent Soviet agent in the New York area.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

The physical surveillance maintained on Maurice Halperin has disclosed that he frequently is in the company of David Ralph Wahl, 3 Lexington Street, Kensington, Maryland. On November 24th an automobile registered to Wahl was observed parked in front of Halperin's house. On the same day, according to the technical surveillance, David Wahl contacted Maurice Halperin.

It will be noted that Mrs. Grace Casteel, 1418 33rd Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., advised that David Wahl, who was then employed by the Foreign Economic Administration, was formerly employed by the Library of Congress. She stated that Wahl came to Washington some years ago as a "master spy" for Russia. Mrs. Casteel advised that David Wahl takes such information as he can obtain to the Communist headquarters in New York where it is transmitted to Russia. She stated that Wahl knew and took to New York the exact figures of the United States casualties at Pearl Harbor before they were released to the press.

The name of David Wahl, 4628 Western Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland, was included on the active membership list of the Washington Bookshop. The Dies indices list Wahl as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and of the Washington Bookshop and state that David Wahl's name appeared on the indices of the American Peace Mobilization and that David Wahl was formerly President of the United Federal Workers of America, local in the Library of Congress. He was also listed as a Trustee for the Washington Cooperative Bookshop.

The personnel file at the Library of Congress relating to David Wahl disclosed that he was born in Cleveland, Ohio on July 4, 1909. On May 1, 1937, he entered on duty at the Library of Congress as a clerk in the Catalog Division.

David Wahl, according to the technical surveillance maintained on the Halperin residence, contacted Maurice Halperin on December 4, 1945, and on December 8th this source disclosed that Halperin invited David Wahl and his wife, Edith, to the Halperin home for some drinks. This same source disclosed that David Wahl and his wife visited the Halperin residence during the evening of December 23 and on December 26 the technical surveillance reflected that Maurice Halperin contacted an individual named Phil. At that time Halperin advised Phil that Dave, referring to David Wahl, was coming to the Halperin house at 10:30 p.m. and that he wanted Phil to come over for a little "conversation."
Helperin then advised that he would pick Phil up at 10:20 p.m. The physical surveillance reflected that Helperin did pick up an individual believed to be Philip Dunaway and brought him to the Helperin residence. At 11:00 p.m. on December 26th David Wahl was observed to enter the Helperin residence. Thereafter, at 12:35 a.m. December 27th, David Wahl, accompanied by an individual believed to be Philip Dunaway, left the Helperin residence.

According to the technical surveillance, on November 25, 1945, Helperin contacted an individual whom he referred to as Woodrow, believed identical with Woodrow Wilson Borah. On this occasion Helperin and Woodrow discussed one Sherman Kent who they indicated was drawing up a description of the functions which Helperin and Woodrow performed in the course of their employment.

The Credit Bureau in Washington, D. C., disclosed that Woodrow Wilson Borah was born December 23, 1912 at Utica, Mississippi. He obtained his Ph.D. degree from the University of California at Berkeley in 1940 and was connected with the History Department of that institution. Borah was employed by the Library of Congress in April of 1942 and in February of 1943 he was transferred to the Office of Strategic Services. His present position is that of Assistant Chief of the Research and Analysis Branch, Latin-American Division.

The technical surveillance on December 1, 1945, reflected that a woman identified as Jennie, believed to be Jennie Miller, the wife of Robert Talbot Miller, called Edith Helperin regarding the health of the Helperin family. It will be noted that Robert Talbot Miller was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as one of the individuals in Washington, D. C., who furnished her with government information for the use of the Soviet Union. He is a principal subject in this investigation.

With respect to this, a Lillian Salekszam (phonetic) called Mrs. Helperin on December 12, 1945 and expressed her enjoyment over her visit to the Helperin house. At the same time, Mrs. Salekszam stated that she thought Mr. and Mrs. Miller were very interesting. It is believed that Salekszam was referring to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Miller.

With reference to the Millers, Edith Helperin informed that they were among their earliest friends in Washington, and added that now they see each other only on occasions. On December 8, 1945, the physical surveillance disclosed that an automobile, D. C. tag 2439, was parked outside of the Helperin home. This automobile is owned by Robert Talbot Miller, 3223 Northampton Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. On this same occasion the automobile owned by David Ralph Wahl was also parked in the vicinity of the Helperin home.
Elizabeth Terrill Bentley has advised the following: "I now recall that some time in July or August, 1942 I was requested by Golos to go to Washington, D.C. and make contact with J. Julius Joseph, who at that time was employed by the Social Security Board in Washington. From my conversations with Golos, I recall that some time previously this individual had come to New York City and made contact with the Communist Party headquarters downtown, and apparently the Communist Party headquarters recognized his potentialities and informed Golos of this person's identity. Golos told me I should memorize a particular number, which number was taken from a dollar bill or some other denomination of currency; go to Washington, and meet Joseph and obtain from him whatever information he had. I was to furnish the number from this bill to Joseph to establish my identity.

"Golos gave me the residence address of Joseph in Washington, which I recall was at that time in a new section of the Northwest section of Washington. When I arrived there, he had apparently been expecting me for approximately two months and had a fairly large amount of information awaiting me. I recall this information concerned material that would be of value to individuals concerned with labor relations and other matters in the labor field. I recall that Golos was not particularly enthused over the type of information that Joseph was supplying. It is my opinion that the information he was supplying would probably be of great value to the Communist Party in their labor movement but probably would not be of much value to anyone else.

"About Christmas time of 1942 Joseph was transferred to the New York Office of the Social Security Board and remained in New York City for approximately six months. During his stay in New York City, I had occasional meetings with Joseph in Manhattan at places mutually agreed upon and he continued to supply the same type of information from the Social Security Board. It is my recollection that he moved back to Washington some time in the spring of 1943 where he continued his employment with the Social Security Board. I continued to contact him at intervals after he had returned to Washington.

"I recall that Joseph was drafted into the Army in 1943 and Golos suggested at that time that he attempt to be assigned to the OSS. About a week after his induction he was assigned to OSS and I recall that at the beginning of his service in OSS although he was in the Japanese Division, he was working in the Library of Congress and was not given free access to all OSS files inasmuch as a security and loyalty investigation of some kind concerning him was under way at that time. He was able, however, even at this time to furnish some information concerning general activities of OSS, particularly as they related to the Russian Division of the OSS, and I recall Golos attached much significance to such data."
"After approximately a year had elapsed I recall Joseph was summoned to a conference of OSS officials and I believe this meeting also was attended by FEI and Army Counter-Intelligence personnel. He told me he was informed at this conference that the previous distrust or suspicion of him had been a mistake and that it was a case of having confused him with some other individual by the same family name, and from that time on he apparently enjoyed much more confidence on the part of his associates.

"After this event occurred, he was able to supply me with considerable material relating to the work of the Japanese and Russian Divisions of OSS. It is my recollection that he made available to me written reports which I believe were carbon copies of the actual reports but I am unable to state positively if there were any labels on such reports indicating they were confidential, restricted, or secret; nor do I recall the contents specifically of such reports except that some of them dealt with the administrative organization of those two divisions of OSS.

"My association with Joseph continued until December, 1944, and up until that time he continued to supply me with this same type of information.

"With reference to any knowledge or suspicion on the part of Joseph as to the true identity of Golos and the disposition he was making of materials given him by me and received by me from Joseph I have no positive information that he was in fact aware of Golos' identity or of what use Golos made of such material. I recall that Joseph's wife had left him sometime in 1943-1944 shortly after they removed to Washington, and she had gone to the West Coast where she encountered some newspaper people who knew Golos' true identity. I recall she was on the West Coast at the time of Golos' death and the discussion between her and those newspaper people was precipitated by the news of Golos' death. At a later time she told me she knew who Golos was. However, I do not know if she ever informed Joseph, with whom she had effected a reconciliation.

"My last information concerning Joseph is that in December 1944, he was a first lieutenant still assigned to OSS and residing at that time at 2921 Lincoln Road, Northeast, Washington, D.C. In addition, I recall that he and his wife, Ella, were both dues-paying Communist Party members and in fact on occasions I collected their Party dues from them.

"As previously mentioned, Joseph continued to supply me with information subsequent to Golos' death and I related such information on to the various successors of Golos about whom more explanatory details will be included hereinafter.

"In addition, I recall that while Joseph was stationed in the Library of Congress with OSS, he apparently occupied a desk next to Paul Baran, who was in the Russian Section of OSS and thereby was able to secure some information concerning that division's work. I am very sure, however, that Baran was totally unaware of Joseph's activities with regard to the work of Baran's division.
In addition to the above information Elizabeth Bentley stated that on the instructions of her Russian contact, "Al" she told J. Julius Joseph that she was going to undergo an appendectomy operation. According to Bentley, "Al" told her that it would not be a good idea to break off her relations with her contacts immediately and suggested the story that she gave to Joseph as a better way to handle the situation.

With regards to her Russian contact "Jack" Elizabeth Bentley advised that on his instructions she purchased a Christmas gift for J. Julius Joseph among others.

Elizabeth Bentley also stated that about a week before Christmas of 1944 she met with "Al" and on this occasion "Al" intimated that the FBI had been prowling around, that Helen Tenney had shared a taxicab with an individual who later turned out to be with Military Intelligence; further that J. Julius Joseph had been associating with a man who turned out to be an undercover agent for OSS or the Counter-intelligence Corps of Military Intelligence.

**BACKGROUND**

The information desk at the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration advised that Julius Joseph Joseph, who is employed by UNRRA is presently in Germany with the Displaced Persons Bureau and his address is APO 757, c/o Postmaster, New York, New York.

It was determined that apartment 209 of the Yorkway apartments, 2321 Lincoln Road, N. E., Washington, D. C. is apparently occupied by Joseph's wife inasmuch as the name of Joseph is still affixed to the apartment mail box.

**PERSONAL HISTORY**

The records of Selective Service Board #4, Washington, D. C. reflected that Julius J. Joseph registered under the Selective Training and Service Act on October 16, 1940, order #3172, serial #2398. At the time of registration, Joseph stated that he resided at 1385 Peabody Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. and born February 10, 1911 at Northampton, Pennsylvania. In his registration Joseph listed his wife as Bella K. Joseph who he married on May 12, 1938 in Detroit, Michigan. The Selective Service files reflected that his father was Isadore Joseph, 748 South 8th Street, Allentown, Pennsylvania.

According to these files on July 19, 1942 Julius Joseph signified a change of address to 2321 Lincoln Road N. E., Washington, D. C., telephone Adams 4746.

The files also disclose that on April 10, 1943 Julius J. Joseph was inducted into the Armed Services, his Army Serial #0-92697. On July 24, 1945, according to these files, Joseph was released from active duty to accept employment with UNRRA. At the time he was detached, he was a First Lieutenant, Office of Strategic Services Research Intelligence and Evaluation Officer.

On August 29, 1941, Julius Joseph completed a questionnaire in which he indicated his Social Security number was 369-16-9398. In this same questionnaire Julius Joseph stated he was employed by the National Resources and Planning
Board, Interior Building, Washington, D. C.; that he was previously employed as an Administrative and Research Assistant at Michigan University from January to October 1937 and from 1938 to 1939. The Selective Service files also disclosed on June 29, 1945 Julius Joseph entered on duty with UNRRA as Director of Assembly Center for Displaced Persons.

On September 2, 1943 a loyalty investigation was requested by the War Department concerning Julian Joseph Joseph, Army Serial #33840641 attached to the Office of Strategic Services at Washington, D. C. It was indicated that he was being considered for assignment to a school "which is considered a sensitive nature." During the course of this investigation the following background information was developed: Joseph was born on February 10, 1911 at Northampton, Pennsylvania, the son of Jewish parents, both of whom were born in Russia. He was educated at Allentown, Pennsylvania High School and received an A. B. degree at the University of Michigan in 1936 and an M. A. at the same university in 1938. In 1939, he was employed by Dr. William Haber, who had been a professor at the University of Michigan and who has been frequently reported to be very radical and leftist in his views. At the time Joseph was employed, Dr. Haber directed the National Refugee Service in New York City. From 1940 to 1941, Joseph was employed at the National Resources Planning Board, Washington, D. C., also under Dr. Haber and in 1941-42, he worked for the Social Security Board in New York City. In 1942-43, he was with the Social Security Board in Washington, D. C., and he was drafted to the Army in the latter part of 1943. Shortly thereafter he was transferred to the Office of Strategic Services. An investigation by the Military Intelligence Service to determine his loyalty and fitness indicated that he was brought to the Office of Strategic Services because his wife, Bella Miriam Joseph, worked in that organization and he had been recommended for that type of work by Dr. Haber, a high official in the War Manpower Commission.

COMMITTEE ACTIVITY

The military investigation did not establish that Joseph was a member of the Communist Party but numerous acquaintances stated that he was decidedly radical in his views. Typical of these is a statement by one acquaintance that Joseph did not believe parents should be saddled with the responsibility of children and stated that a child should be removed from its home at an early age and educated by the state according to his mentality.

Among Joseph's close associates were Bernard Robert Danchik and his wife, Lillian Kerekas Danchik. Danchik is an Army Private who admits having been a member of the Communist Party and is believed subversive.

The Dr. William Haber referred to above was born in Roumania and he is indicated by the Army investigation to be very radical, as stated above.

On November 28, 1942, one J. Joseph of the Planning Division of the War Manpower Commission was a speaker at the first session of a forum sponsored by the "Science and Society" magazine. His speech, which was reported in the winter issue of the magazine, said to be a Marxist quarterly, received favorable comment in the "Daily Worker" of February 1, 1943. It is noted that among other speakers at this forum was Earl Browder.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

From the information desk at the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration it was determined that Julius Joseph is presently in Germany with the Displaced Persons Bureau.
December 19, 1945

RE: LIEUTENANT COLONEL DUNCAN C. LEE, with alias Pat

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley has advised:

"Another individual with whom I became acquainted during the latter part of 1942 was Major Duncan Lee. My first knowledge of him came from a remark by Mary Price at the time when she was in New York in 1942 that she was attending a party in New York City given by Duncan Lee, a friend of her sister, Mildred.

"I recalled that at that time Lee, who was a law graduate of either Yale or Harvard, was associated with General Donovan's law firm in New York. By way of background, Lee was born in China, the son of an American missionary, and is a descendent of General Robert E. Lee, and I also recall that he attended either Oxford or Cambridge University in England where he became acquainted with his wife, Ishbel, who was a Scottish girl. I recalled that while in New York practicing law, Lee had become identified with various organizations interested in the Far East such as the Institute of Pacific Relations, and it was probably through his activities in this regard that he met Mildred Price.

"In 1942 Mary Price mentioned to Golos that Lee was going to Washington, D.C., with General Donovan in OSS, and she asked Golos if he were interested in Lee. Golos replied that of course he was and delegated Mary to handle him. Mary did proceed to take care of Lee who was given an army commission directly upon entering OSS, but his contributions were not particularly voluminous or valuable and Golos decided it would be better if I were to meet Lee and determine exactly the nature of his duties and the type of information coming to his attention in OSS. Accordingly, through arrangements made by Mary Price, I met Lee in Washington and he told me he was in an advisory capacity to General Donovan, and it was apparent that he was cognizant of most of the material directed to General Donovan's attention.

"It is my impression that at this time Lee, who had been a Communist Party member in New York City, was of the impression that the information he had been giving Mary Price was being delivered to Earl Browder but in subsequent conversations and from remarks which came to my attention later as having been made by Lee, I believe that after awhile he realized that such information was actually destined for Russian Intelligence.

"After my initial meeting with Lee, he began to supply me with OSS information of a varied nature. These data were always given by him
orally, and he would never furnish anything in writing nor would he allow me to make notes of the information he gave me. I recalled that his information included facts on various phases of anti-Soviet work by OSS, its activities in various European countries with respect to uncovering Russian activities, the location of OSS personnel in foreign countries, and the nature of their activities. Golos attached great significance to such information inasmuch as it appeared to concern most directly activities of the United States Government as they concerned Russia. For instance, I recall his mentioning OSS agents being parachuted into Hungary and Yugoslavia and peace maneuvers going on between the satellite Axis nations through the medium of OSS representatives in Sweden and Switzerland. The quantity of information furnished by Lee was never particularly great, but it was all of a nature to interest the Russians greatly and his production was on a quality basis rather than quantity.

"I continued to see Lee at intervals in Washington, D. C., meeting him for awhile at his Washington residence but thereafter meeting him on the streets there as he indicated he no longer desired to have me appear at his office. For occasional periods of time Lee would be absent from Washington on trips outside the country but when he was in Washington I would see him in the manner described above. My association with him continued until approximately December 1944 at which time he had just been assigned to the Japanese Division of OSS and held the rank of major.

"For the most part Lee seemed to be supplying information which in his judgment would be of value, and it was on infrequent occasions that I, at the request of Golos, requested him to obtain information on specific matters. To the best of my knowledge Golos met Lee only a couple of times both in Washington, and I do not believe that Lee was aware of the true identity of Golos although it may well be that he may have subsequently been apprised thereof by Mary Price as she resumed his association with him at a later date.

"The name by which Lee was known to the Russians was 'Pat'. His wife, Isobel, had also been a Communist Party member in New York City, and I recall that at the time she was considering seeking United States citizenship she was somewhat apprehensive that an investigation of her past activities might reveal her Party affiliation and would reflect upon her husband. On most of the occasions I visited him at his home and on the street it would be arranged that I would meet him alone and the only other person present was his wife.

"Lee impressed me as a rather weak individual who was impressed with being a descendent of General Lee, and most of the times I saw him he was nervous and emotionally upset. He was extremely apprehensive about the possibility of being under FBI surveillance as he explained to me he was in a really vulnerable position as the FBI and the OSS at that time, according to him, were both seeking to have control of all United States intelligence
"activities and that in furtherance of their claim, the FBI would very much like to place OSS personnel in an embarrassing position. He mentioned many times that he did not like the work he was engaged in, that is, the collection of information for me, and he appeared to me to be troubled with a severe conflict of ideas. I subsequently learned from 'Jack', who was one of my Russian contacts, that Duncan Lee had indicated to the person who took him over after I ceased my activities that he did not desire to continue his contacts with the Russian espionage setup any further. I also learned at this time that Duncan Lee at that time went to China, and I am unable to state whether he continued his contacts with the Russians after this time."

Bentley also stated in connection with Donald Wheeler, who she identified as a member of the Perlo Group in Washington, the members of which furnished her with information that Major Duncan Lee mentioned to her that he had a friend named Donald Wheeler in OSS. Lee also said, according to Bentley, that Wheeler had attended either Oxford or Cambridge University with him and that Wheeler "was a really 'progressive person'!".

In speaking of her association with her Russian contact, "Jack", Bentley said with reference to Lee:

"It was at this time that I recounted to 'Jack' the incident occurring some months previous when Major Duncan Lee, through his intimate association with General William J. Donovan, in OSS, had learned of a proposal by General Donovan to have some NKVD representatives come to the United States in exchange for an OSS mission to Russia. I told him that this proposal was looked upon unfavorably by President Roosevelt, Fleet Admiral Leahy, and that, according to Major Lee, Director J. Edgar Hoover, of the FBI, was supposed to have remarked that it wouldn't make too much difference if the NKVD group did come over because they were here already and had been since the establishment of Amorg, I described to 'Jack' how excited and frightened Major Lee was about the prospect of the NKVD mission coming to the U.S., as Lee had visions of this group visiting him at his home and thanking him for his cooperation. 'Jack' remarked that that incident was a good example of why the Russians strongly desired that their American contacts not know the real identity of the persons with whom they were dealing."

In addition to the above, Bentley advised that on the instructions of her Russian contact "Al", she told Major Duncan Lee among others of her contacts that she was going to have an appendectomy and that they would be contacted by another individual. According to Bentley, the purpose of this was for her to break away from her contacts gradually. Bentley also advised with respect to Duncan Lee that she gave both him and his wife a Christmas present purchased by her on the instructions of her Russian contact "Jack".
BACKGROUND

The Washington telephone directory lists Duncan Lee, residing at 1622 31st Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., telephone North 8707. Duncan Lee is presently employed by the Office of Strategic Services.

Personal History

furnished the Bureau with biographical sketches of the members of the Board of Directors of the Russian War Relief, including the following regarding Duncan C. Lee:

"Lawyer, BA Yale, BA Oxford; Rhodes Scholar from January 1935-38; Sterling Fellow, Yale Law School, 1935-38; associated since 1939 with firm of Donovan, Leisure, Newton, and Lombard; address - 2 Wall Street, New York, New York."

The records of Stone's Mercantile Agency, Washington, D. C., reflected that Mrs. Duncan Lee (Isabella), 1622 31st Street, N.W., was in her late 20's, British, married, and had two minor dependent children. This report was dated August 24, 1944, and also indicated that Mrs. Lee formerly resided at 3014 Dent Place, N. W., from November, 1942, until July 15, 1944. The file reflected that her husband, Major Duncan Lee, was a native New Yorker and was presently a Major in the United States Army, entering on active duty in 1942 at the War Department, Washington, D. C. The file stated that Major Lee was a lawyer by profession, being admitted to the New York Bar in 1941 and prior to his entry in the Army maintained an office at 2 Wall Street, New York City, after having attended Yale University and Oxford University at Oxford, England.

The 1943 Washington City Directory lists a Duncan C. Lee, whose wife was Isabella S., residing at 3014 Dent Place, N. W., Apartment 18.

In October, 1941, a bulletin issued by the Russian War Relief, Inc., in New York City stated that "Mr. Duncan Lee of the office of Donovan, Leisure, Newton, and Lombard, who is a member of the Board of Directors of the Russian War Relief, Inc., is handling the legal problems which arise."

In May of 1942, the publication of Russian War Relief reflected that Duncan Lee was Assistant Secretary of the National Board of Directors.

During 1942 the head of the China Aid Council, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, reflected that Duncan Lee was a member of the Executive Committee of that organization. It will be noted that Mildred Price, the sister of Mary Wolfe Price, both of whom were identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in connection with Soviet espionage, was and is the Executive Secretary of the organization China Aid Council.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

According to the technical surveillance maintained on the residence of Donald Wheeler, a principal subject in this investigation, Mrs. Wheeler was in contact with Isabel Lee, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Duncan Lee on December 1, 1945. At that time Mrs. Wheeler asked Mrs. Lee if she and her family would visit the Wheelers at their house on the following day. It was arranged that Donald Wheeler would pick up the Lee family and bring them to the Wheeler residence.

On December 2 an automobile owned by Donald Wheeler was observed in the vicinity of the Lee home and at 3:45 PM on that day Duncan Lee accompanied Donald Wheeler in the latter's car to the Wheeler residence.

On December 7, 1945, the physical surveillance of Donald Wheeler disclosed that he stopped at the residence of Duncan Lee and drove Lee and his family to the Wheeler home. On December 8, 1945, the Wheeler family visited the home of Duncan Lee.

It will be noted that Elizabeth Terrill Bentley identified Duncan Lee as one who furnished her with Government information for the use of the Soviet Union. In addition, she stated that on one occasion Duncan Lee mentioned to her a friend of his named Donald Wheeler, employed by the Office of Strategic Services. According to Bentley, Wheeler had attended either Oxford or Cambridge University with Duncan Lee and she said that Lee described Wheeler as a "progressive person."

On December 4, 1945, Duncan Lee traveled to New York City and returned to Washington on December 7, 1945.
December 27, 1945

RE: ROBERT TALBOTT MILLER, III
with alias Bob Miller

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley has advised the following:

"In about April or May, 1941, Golos introduced me to Robert Miller, who operated the Latin-American News Service 'Hemisphere,' and his wife. Subsequent to this introduction Golos instructed me to make an arrangement whereby I was to meet Miller every two weeks for dinner at about the time the publication 'Hemisphere' came out. At these dinner engagements Miller would furnish me copies of 'Hemisphere' which I would give to Golos. Briefly, Miller is the son of a prominent New England physician who went to Moscow as a correspondent of one of the Baltimore, Maryland, newspapers. While there he met and married Jenny Levy, an American girl who was working for the Moscow Daily News. Apparently while he was in Moscow he became indoctrinated with the Communist philosophy and subsequently returned to the United States and sometime later started the Latin-American News Service 'Hemisphere.' Apparently this business lost money over a period of time and as a result he attempted to obtain a job in the Government service. He was successful in obtaining employment with the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and moved to Washington, D. C., and brought some of the files of the 'Hemisphere' to Washington. Miller informed me his files had contained materials supplied by Communists in South America but that he had destroyed all this material prior to bringing his files to Washington.

"About the time Miller moved to Washington I was seeing Mary Price in that city and when I went to Washington I was instructed by Golos to also see Bob Miller for any information he might be able to hand out. I did see Miller on many trips to Washington and he furnished me with pamphlets and other information that he had obtained through his official connection with the CIAA. I cannot recall definitely what these documents contained but it is my recollection that they were at least restricted articles such as might be passed by the Government agencies and which were not for public consumption. I am unable to recall whether any of these documents were stamped; 'Restricted' or 'Confidential' but I am rather doubtful whether they had any such stamp. Miller told me that in his capacity at the CIAA he had occasion to see reports written by ONI, G-2, OSS and the FBI concerning Latin-American matters.

"During my initial contacts with Miller in Washington he would hand me a typewritten summary of some of the information appearing in the ONI, G-2, OSS, and FBI files. This material always concerned Communist or Russian activities in Latin America. However, as time went on Miller became somewhat alarmed over handing me these typewritten notes and would merely verbally inform me of the material that he had observed in the above mentioned Government reports.

SECRET
"Miller's association with the CIAA ceased sometime about November, 1943, and he informed me at that time that he was attempting to locate himself in the State Department. I last saw Miller in about December, 1944, at which time he was employed in the State Department. He was employed at that time as an editorial writer for a State Department news publication that was to be sent to all State Department officials in the various countries to apprise them of the current happenings throughout the world. This information was to be gathered from the cabled being sent into the Seat of Government by the various State Department employees throughout the world. This matter I understand was to be of a strictly confidential nature and classified as top secret and not for public consumption. I wish to state, however, that from the time Miller obtained his position with the State Department he has not given me any information whatsoever."

Elizabeth Bentley also furnished information regarding Joseph Gregg. She said that Gregg attended the City College of New York and at the outbreak of the war in Spain he went to that country and drove a truck for the Loyalists for the duration of the war. Bentley then advised, "He subsequently returned to the United States and eventually wound up with Bob Miller, who at that time was operating the 'Hemisphere,' a News Service publication. The 'Hemisphere' went out of existence in the latter part of 1941, as I recall, and Bob Miller went to Washington where he obtained a position with the CIAA. Subsequently about a year later, Gregg was able to get a job with the CIAA as an assistant to Miller."

Elizabeth Bentley informed that Joseph Gregg supplied her with information that he obtained through his employment at the CIAA and then stated, "Bob Miller was also furnishing me with approximately the same type of information, but Gregg was not aware that Miller was seeing me and also furnishing me with information that he obtained from the CIAA."

BACKGROUND

Walter Anderson, Room 143, State Department, advised that Miller is presently Assistant Chief, Division of Research and Publication, U.S. Department of State, and that he came to the Department on June 7, 1944, from the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

On November 17, 1945, a physical surveillance conducted by Agents of the Washington Field Office determined that Robert Miller presently resides at 3223 Northampton Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.
Personal History

Miller was born April 5, 1910, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He remained in the United States until August, 1934, residing at Baltimore, Maryland; Boston, Massachusetts, and New York City. No information has been developed concerning his education or his activities during this period, although he apparently became a newspaper reporter by profession.

On August 29, 1934, he left the United States arriving in Moscow, Russia, September 12, 1934, allegedly for a visit. However, while there he obtained employment as correspondent for the Chattanooga, Tennessee, News and remained in the Soviet Union until June, 1937. While there he was married on December 3, 1935, to Jenny Levy, an American-born employee of the Academy of Sciences in Moscow. According to Bentley, it was during his residence in Moscow that Miller became interested in Communist philosophy.

From June, 1937, to August, 1938, Miller and his wife resided in Paris, France, their address during at least a portion of this time being 7 Square de la Dordogne. Their first son, Robert Talbot Miller, IV, was born October 30, 1937, at Neuilly-s-Seine, France. His employment in France was evidently also that of a newspaperman, probably with Reuters Agency of London.

From October, 1939, to September, 1941, Miller resided in Knickerbocker Village, #10 Monroe Street, New York City, and was President of the Hemisphere News Service as well as editor of the weekly publication "Hemisphere" printed by that Service.

On September 11, 1941, Miller and his family moved to Washington, D.C., and took up residence at 3060 Porter Street, N.W. They remained at this address until October 13, 1944, when they purchased their present home located at 3245 Northampton Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Miller came to Washington as an analyst for the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Department of Commerce, at an annual salary of $6,500 and later became Director of the Division of Reports of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. In July, 1944, he transferred to the State Department. Since then he has been assigned to the Near Eastern Division of the State Department handling confidential matters pertaining to relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

On January 14, 1945, Miller became seriously ill, apparently with pneumonia, and spent some time in the Garfield Hospital in Washington. Following this illness, he left Washington February 12, 1945, spending several weeks recuperating with his parents at Mountain Lake Club, Lake Wales, Florida.

Miller's wife, Jenny (or Jennie) Levy was born July 19, 1906, in New York City, her father being Charles Levy, a native of Brest Litovsk,
Poland, now deceased. She was issued passport #474017 on April 4, 1932, and resided in Russia until 1937 when she accompanied Miller to France. She was married to him in the American Embassy at Moscow on December 3, 1935. Her employment in the Soviet Union was with the Academy of Sciences. The Millers have three children, and Mrs. Miller has apparently done no outside work since their return to the United States, although she was nominally Secretary of the Hemisphere News Service.

A technical surveillance on the Miller residence established during 1945 indicated to her friends that she was thinking of accepting a position with the Research Section of the CIO or in the office of Dr. Ludwig Rachman, a member of the Polish Supply Mission and Polish representative of UNRRA. According to this source, Mrs. Miller decided against the CIO position because of her husband's connection with the State Department, and on July 11, 1945, it was indicated that Dr. Rachman expressed some doubt as to whether he would employ her, Mrs. Miller, because of her residence in Russia and because of her husband's State Department connections.

Robert Talbott Miller, Jr., father of the subject, is a native of Kentucky and a retired physician of some means. He is a graduate of John Hopkins University, and at one time was a professor in that institution specializing in tuberculosis surgery. Robert Miller, Jr., has a speaking and translating knowledge of Russian and early in 1945 began doing translation work for the American Review of Soviet Medicine.

Since December 31, 1937, Robert Miller has maintained an account in the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, 165 Broadway, New York City, and has also maintained an account there under the name of the Hemisphere Corporation. Miller's account has always averaged about $100. It is known that his father maintains custodial accounts in that bank in his own name in the amount of $20,000 to the credit of Robert Miller.

Hemisphere News Service

The Hemisphere News Service was incorporated under the laws of New York on September 25, 1939, with an authorized capital of $25,000 and an actual capital of $9,000. Robert Talbott Miller, III, was listed as President and other officers were Jack Bradley Fahy, Vice President and Treasurer, and Jennie Miller, Secretary. From July 1, 1940, to August 30, 1941, the corporation maintained its headquarters at 154 Nassau Street, New York City, Room 1003. The principal activity of the corporation was the publication of a weekly news bulletin pertaining to economic matters in Latin American, Canada, and Alaska. This bulletin was known as "Hemisphere"; Robert Miller, III, was the editor of the publication and the bulletins were said to incline toward a leftist impression.
In September, 1941, the Hemisphere News Service was moved to Washington, D. C., and became the Export Information Bureau, Incorporated, with offices in the Washington Building. This concern was managed by Joseph B. Gregg and was devoted exclusively to research work for the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs under a yearly contract of some $18,000. At the time the concern moved to Washington, Robert Miller became a research analyst with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. The Export Information Bureau, Incorporated, was subsequently absorbed into the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

It will be noted that Jack Bradley Pahy, who was Vice President of the Hemisphere corporation when it was located in New York City, was a veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War. In the Daily Worker of October 17, 1938, he published an article renouncing his membership in the Socialist Party which he accused of damaging the cause of the Spanish people.

Joseph Gregg, who was the manager of the "Hemisphere," is according to the technical surveillance on the home of Robert Miller a close friend of the Millers, and he is identical with the Gregg described by Elizabeth Bentley as furnishing information to her from the files of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Contacts With Bureau

In December, 1941, Robert Talbott Miller, Director, Division of Reports, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, conferred with Assistant Director D. M. Ladd in an effort to arrange with the Bureau for the investigation of several individuals and organizations for the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. On December 22, 1941, Miller directed a request to the Bureau for an investigation of the organization called the "Society for Pan-American Confraternity."

In February, 1942, Special Agent Jerry Doyle at the request of the then Undersecretary of Navy James V. Forrestal had lunch with John Nitze, a former employee of Forrestal. Nitze was accompanied by Robert Miller, who was described as being in charge of intelligence for the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Nitze explained that Miller provided intelligence reports to both the BEW and the CIAA which reports were prepared from information supplied him by the Bureau, ONI and G-2. On this occasion and on March 6, 1942, Robert Miller was very complimentary of the Bureau's work in Latin America.

Contacts and Associates

A physical surveillance conducted of J. N. Golos on February 10, and on February 24, 1941, disclosed that Golos met with a man and woman at Paddy's Clam House, 215 West 34th Street, New York City. After each meeting the man
and woman proceeded to the Knickerbocker Village, 10 Monroe Street, New York City. It was subsequently ascertained that the man who contacted Golos was Robert T. Miller, operator of the "Hemisphere" who resided at 10 Monroe Street, New York City. Golos is identical with Jacob Golos now deceased, a Soviet espionage agent for whom Elizabeth Bentley operated.

By means of a technical surveillance on August 16, 1944, it was determined that Robert Miller was acquainted with a Mr. Silvermaster, who was believed identical with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, a prominent subject in this case. Through the same source during the Summer of 1945, it is known that Mrs. Miller asked an acquaintance, Peggy Greenfield, whether she had met the Silvermasters. Miss Greenfield indicated that she had and knew all about them. According to this source, it was evident that Mrs. Miller was also well acquainted with the Silvermasters.

The technical surveillance maintained on the Miller residence in Washington, D.C., has determined that Robert Miller and his wife, Jennie, are closely associated with Pelageya (or Polia) Habicht, a native of Russia, who was at one time interned by the Russians as a political prisoner and who in 1941 was exchanged to the United States for Valik B. Ovakimian, the head of the Soviet espionage organization in the United States from 1934 to his arrest in 1941 as an unregistered agent of a foreign government. Through this source it has been determined that Herman Hollemann Habicht is likewise a close friend of the Millers. On one occasion Herman Habicht advised the Civil Service Commission that Miller was one of his closest friends. Since September, 1944, Herman Habicht has been in Europe, principally Paris, France, as a representative of the Foreign Economic Administration.

Through these technical surveillances it was determined that Ed Stevens is a close friend of the Millers as well as an associate of Herman and Pelageya Habicht. Stevens is a writer who returned from Moscow during the Summer of 1944.

Margaret (Peggy) Greenfield, an economic writer and assistant chief of the Progress Reporting Branch, Division of Research, OPA, has been in constant contact with the Millers, particularly Mrs. Miller. According to the technical surveillance on the Miller residence, Margaret Greenfield was formerly employed by the Railroad Retirement Board and is considered a Communist. It was reported that she was an active Communist in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1930 during which time she contributed to the Communist Party Daily Worker.

The technical surveillance of the Miller residence has determined that the Millers are friendly with Solomon and Florence Trone. Trone, who is a man about 70 years of age, has spent considerable time with the General Electric Company in Russia and was recently in the Soviet Union as a member of the Reparations Committee. He was one of the sponsors of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.
Duncan Aikman and his wife, Lonnie, of the Valley Vista Apartments, Belmont Road and Asmnead Place, N.W., are according to the technical surveillance friendly with the Millers. Duncan Aikman has been employed by the CIAA. Both he and his wife are interested in Russian war relief and are in contact with known Communists.

Another contact of the Millers as determined by the aforementioned source is Dr. Nathan Helfgott. He is a Russian doctor and a reported Communist.

The technical surveillance has revealed that Olga and Benjamin Margolin are closely associated with the Millers. He was formerly a Research Consultant and Law Librarian for the Honorable Stanley H. Fuld in the District Attorney's office in New York City. Recently Margolin was employed by the Office of Inter-American Affairs and is now in the employ of the State Department.

The Millers, according to the technical surveillance are friendly with Maurice and Edith Halperin. Maurice Halperin has been employed as a Social Service Analyst in the Office of the Coordinator of Information, and he was identified by Elizabeth Bentley as one who furnished her with government information for the use of the Soviet Union.

Another close friend of the Millers as reflected by the technical surveillance is Dorothy Halperin, a former New Yorker, now in charge of preparing the Soviet Information Bulletin in Washington, D.C.

The technical surveillance determined that Charles Sidney Flato, who is employed in the Blockade and Supply Branch of the CIA, was in contact with Robert Miller. Flato resigned from the Government service and went to San Francisco, California, about July 14, 1945.

John Paul Milan Marsalka and Milada Marsalka are, according to the technical surveillance, friends of the Millers. Marsalka was employed in the American Embassy in Moscow in 1934-35, and it is reported that he was dismissed from the Embassy for Communist tendencies. He was a part-time manager of Russian "war Relief in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He has also worked in the Library of Congress in Washington. His wife has been employed by the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service in Washington.

By means of the technical surveillance it has been determined that Robert Magicozoff, Moscow correspondent for the National Broadcasting Company, is a friend of the Millers and about May of 1944 took a letter from Mrs. Miller to a Rosie Prekuffia in Moscow. Mrs. Miller later received a reply to this letter, apparently by courier, which was posted in Toronto, Canada.
This letter indicated that Rosie is employed by the Moscow office. She inquired of Mrs. Miller concerning Leo Brullo, Mrs. Pinkelsberg, Dan, and Rose Reifles and Dorothy Keen.

Through the technical surveillance it is known that Shura Lewis has been in contact with the Miller family. Shura Lewis is a Russian citizen married to James Lewis, a former employee of the American Embassy in Moscow.

Ed J. Palewski is a friend of the Millers as reflected by the technical surveillance. Palewski was head of the Polish News Agency, Polpress, in New York and is registered with the United States Government as an agent of a foreign principal.

According to a statement made by Florence Levy, sister of Mrs. Miller, Joseph Sterobin, the foreign editor of the Daily Worker and a prominent Communist in New York, is a friend of the Millers.

Thomas and Florence Dzier have also been noted through the technical surveillance to be in contact with the Millers. Mrs. Dzier was a member of the Washington Book Shop and her name appeared in the index of the American Peace Mobilization. Thomas Dzier was listed on the official red list of the American newspaper list, CIC.

Through the technical surveillance it was determined that Archibald MacLeish was Robert Miller's superior in the State Department, and it is known that he telephoned concerning Miller's illness in January, 1945.

Other friends of the Millers are reported to be Jack and Barbara Scott of Greenwich Village, New York. They were acquaintances of Shura Lewis in Moscow. Scott has written books on Europe and

The technical surveillance determined that Samuel J. and Bella Kazan have been in contact with the Millers. Mrs. Kazan is a Communist key figure having been a member of the Finance and Executive Committee of the Communist Political Association.

The technical surveillance has also determined that Charles Albert Page is a close contact of Mr. and Mrs. Miller. Page is an employee of the State Department who was under investigation by the Bureau in 1942, which investigation is still open, due to alleged connections with Soviet agents. In May, 1944, by means of a search Miller's address was noted to be in Page's address book.
It will be noted that Minter Wood, an employee of the Latin American Division of the State Department, gave Miller as a reference when securing employment in the State Department. Minter Wood is the husband of Julia Dorn Wood and brother-in-law of Beatrice Heiman. Heiman was the former secretary to the late Ambassador Constantin Oumansky; she is the daughter of Julius Heiman, a contact of Arthur Adams, who has been identified as a Soviet agent.

Through a check of the toll calls made by Dr. Eugene Jasinski while he was in Washington, D.C., in January, 1945, it was determined that he called the residence of Robert Miller. Dr. Jasinski is the spokesman for the American Polish Labor Council. In November, 1945, he was reported to be employed by the Polish Supply Commission in Washington and was said to be a member of the Communist Party.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

The physical surveillance on Robert Miller disclosed that he and his wife visited the residence of Hermann Habicht, 3220 Chestnut Street, N.W. on November 20, 1945. According to the technical surveillance on the Miller residence, Miller and his wife had a dinner engagement at the Habicht home. This source also reported on this day that Miller planned to meet an individual identified only as Jack at Pinehurst Circle. The surveillance disclosed that after Miller dropped his wife at the Habicht residence, he traveled to Pinehurst Circle and drove about the vicinity of that place for some little time, but he was not observed to meet with any person there.

On November 28, 1945, according to the technical surveillance, Mrs. Habicht contacted Mrs. Miller.

On the morning of December 12, 1945, this source disclosed that Jennie Miller contacted Mrs. Habicht and during their conversation it was indicated that Hermann Habicht had completed his work in Europe. According to Mrs. Habicht, her husband, Hermann, was looking for a job in Europe and did not plan to return to the United States at the present time.

Hermann Rollemann Habicht and his wife, Pelageya D. K. Habicht, are the subjects of "Internal Security - R" investigations in the Washington Field Office. Hermann Habicht was born in Chicago, Illinois on January 11, 1893. He studied at Harvard College and subsequently became a news correspondent in Moscow, Russia. While there he married Pelageya D. K. Habicht, who was born in the Soviet Union. Pelageya was interned by the Russians there and was released as an exchange prisoner in 1941. She and two others were exchanged for Galk B. Ovakimian, the head of the Soviet espionage organization in the United States from 1934 to 1941.

When Habicht and his wife returned to the United States in 1941 he took a position with a Federal agency now known as the Foreign Economic Administration, as the Chief of the USSR Section. Investigation conducted reflected that Habicht left the United States destined for England and France to work as a Field Chief for the Foreign Economic Administration, Polish-Russian Section, making an economic survey in conjunction with MID.

Mrs. Habicht is known to spend considerable time with Jennie Miller and also with Jack Marsalka and his wife, Milada. She is also friendly with Edmund Stevens, who visited Russia in the early 1930's as a delegate to an International Young Communist League convention, and who returned to the United States from Russia in the early part of July, 1944.
On November 24, 1945, the technical surveillance disclosed that Minter Wood attempted to contact Robert Miller at his residence. Wood stated that he desired to borrow a book from Robert Miller and asked the Miller family to have dinner with him at his home. On the same day, according to this source, in a conversation between Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Minter Wood was referred to. Miller told his wife that he would bring Mr. Wood with him when he came home and would give him the book. His wife added, "And then dispose of him --- unless you need him for his work. Socially, I wouldn't want him around." Mrs. Miller stated that she did not like to have "opportunists" around the house.

It will be noted that the technical surveillance on the home of Joseph Gregg, principal subject in this case, disclosed that Minter Wood invited Gregg to his home November 24 for dinner. The physical surveillance of Joseph Gregg reflected that he visited Wood at his home on the evening of that day.

On November 24, 1945, Minter Wood was observed to accompany Robert Miller to the Miller home and at 5:00 PM on that day Wood and Miller left the latter's house.

On November 27, 1945, according to the technical surveillance, Robert Miller contacted Minter Wood and informed him that he thought he, Miller, had left an envelope at Wood's place. Wood advised Miller that he had the envelope and intended to bring it to Miller's home. Miller then said, "It's just got a ticket in there and I've got to use it today."

Minter Wood is an employee of the State Department. He is the husband of Julia Dorn Wood and the brother-in-law of Beatrice Heiman. Heiman was the Secretary to the late Constantin Cumanzky, the former Soviet Ambassador to the United States. Beatrice Heiman is the daughter of Julius Heiman, a contact of Arthur Adams, a Soviet espionage agent now in the New York area.

On November 28, 1945, a technical surveillance disclosed that Robert Miller contacted Joseph Gregg, principal subject in this investigation, and they discussed the possibility of the dismissal of some of the employees in the State Department. Miller indicated that he was going to attempt to save Gregg's job.

On December 1, 1945, the technical surveillance disclosed that Joseph Gregg contacted Miller and they again discussed the employment situation in the State Department.
On December 6, 1945, Rose Gregg contacted Jennie Miller and they discussed the employment possibilities for Joseph Gregg. During their conversation, Mrs. Miller stated that Robert, her husband, had told her that something interesting had turned up for Gregg. At the same time they discussed various personalities in the State Department.

On December 9, 1945, Miller phoned Joseph Gregg and discussed with him the opportunities for a job.

Joseph Gregg was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as an individual who supplied her with Government information coming to him during the course of his employment by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Bentley also stated that Gregg was associated with Robert Miller in the operation of a news service publication known as "The Hemisphere," and that around about 1942 Gregg was able to get a job with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs as an Assistant to Robert Miller.

The technical surveillance disclosed that on November 24, 1945, Robert Miller was at the home of Jack Marsalka. A physical surveillance reflected that there were numerous cars parked in the immediate vicinity of the Marsalka residence at that time, and a car registered to Mortimer Graves, 3331 Dent Place, N.W., was also observed in the vicinity. It is noted that Mortimer Graves is in the real estate and insurance business and...

John Paul Milan Marsalka, residing at 3317 R Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., is a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh and obtained a Ph.D. degree from Charles IV University of Prague, Czechoslovakia. Included in his past employment was that of translator for the State Department Foreign Service at Moscow, USSR, from May, 1934 to August, 1939. In 1940, Marsalka was employed as a Library Assistant at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. and in 1941 was connected with the OPA.

The Civil Service Commission file relating to Marsalka reflected a note that his wife, a translator for the Federal Communications Commission, had been dismissed because of her husband's questionable affiliations with Communists. It was further noted in this file that
The Office of Emergency Management by letter dated August 27, 1941 advised that Marsalka had been dismissed from the OPA because of charges of being a Communist or having Communist tendencies. In 1943 Marsalka was engaged part time as the District Manager of Russian War Relief in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and for a period in 1944 he was connected with UNRRA. According to an unknown source, Marsalka could not be fully trusted with confidential work.

On December 1, 1945, according to the technical surveillance, Jack Marsalka contacted the Millers. Mrs. Miller was curious to know whether "that gentleman" has returned to New York or Pittsburgh and was advised by Marsalka that the person she was referring to was in Pittsburgh. Mrs. Miller stated that she thought that he was "quite a decent chap" and inquired how it was that he speaks such good English. Marsalka advised her that he, the unknown man, had studied long ago and lived here sometime in 1933 and 1939. Marsalka described this man as a liaison man from Ed's firm, Westinghouse Electric, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and said, "That's where we got him."

A physical surveillance on Robert Miller disclosed that on December 7 Miller picked up Charles Flato and brought him to the Miller home. Thereafter, the Millers, accompanied by Flato, went to the residence of Randolph Feltus, 3212 F Street, N.W. Charles Flato resides at 1731 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. and is employed by the "New Council of American Business, Inc." which organisation originally began as the "Businessmen of America, Inc."

Flato is a contact of Louise Rosenberg Bransten, who is suspected of Soviet espionage activity. He is also a contact of Winter Wood and Julian Dorn Wood.

On December 8, 1945, Miller and his wife were observed to drive
the home of Maurice Halperin, 9956 Georgia Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland, where they had been invited for dinner. Maurice Halperin is a principal subject in this investigation and was identified by Elisabeth Bentley as one who furnished her with Government information.

The technical surveillance disclosed on December 9, 1945, that the Millers were contacted by a Rowena Rommel, who had arrived from Mexico on the previous day. Miller and Rommel discussed a newspaper story or series of stories which had appeared in Providence, Rhode Island, the home town of Rommel, which indicated that Rommel was being investigated for Communism.

Rommel consulted Miller as to the best thing for her to do and it was agreed upon that she would not make any statement or denial of the charges which would afford the reporter more material for further articles.

On the evening of November 28, 1945, and again on December 12, 1945, Miller was observed to enter the residence at 3106 M Street, N.W. On the second occasion it was observed that he emerged from there carrying a large envelope. Through George Parkhurst, a mail carrier covering this address, it was determined that Dr. Robert T. Morse, a psychiatrist, resided there.

On December 12, 1945, Robert Miller and his wife visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Weyl, 1505 28th Street, N.W. Nathaniel Weyl was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation conducted at the request of Vice President Henry A. Wallace during 1942. Weyl, then a Senior Economic Analyst with the Board of Economic Warfare, was designated by the Dies Committee as a member of the National Committee of the Communist-controlled Student Congress Against War, one of the forerunners of the American League for Peace and Democracy.

April 8, 1942, Weyl was interviewed in connection with the Hatch Act investigations. During the interview he stated that he had lent his name to a sponsoring committee of the Student Congress Against War. He also admitted that he was a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy in 1937 and of the Socialist Party from 1928 to 1932.
RE: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, with aliases
E. Silvermaster
Nathan Gregory Masters
Nathan Masters
Serge Komov; Et Al
ESPIONAGE - R.
Elizabeth Terrill Bentely in her statement made the following allegations against the above-captioned individual:

"Another individual with whom I became acquainted in the latter part of 1942 was MAURICE HALPERIN. I became acquainted with him through arrangements made for such meeting by GOLOS and from what I later learned, it appears that HALPERIN, who at one time was professor of romance languages at Oklahoma University, had come to Washington, D. C. after some trouble at Oklahoma University and, together with a former colleague of his at Oklahoma University, WILLARD PARK, who taught anthropology there, had indicated to BRUCE MINTON of the 'New Masses' that they desired to be placed in contact with some Communist in the East.

"I also learned that during his stay in Oklahoma, HALPERIN had been a Communist Party member but upon his arrival in Washington had apparently temporarily lost contact. HALPERIN was employed by OSS in the Latin-American Division of the Research and Analysis branch and PARK was in the Political Section of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

"MINTON apparently communicated to GOLOS the desire of HALPERIN and PARK to make a Communist contact in this section and my subsequent meeting with them was a result of arrangements made by GOLOS.

"My first meeting with HALPERIN was in Washington, D. C. at PARK's residence, which I recall was over the District line in Maryland and on this occasion I discussed with them the work they were doing. On this occasion I told HALPERIN and PARK that BRUCE MINTON had sent me to see them and they were pleased to make the contact. It was arranged that I would collect Communist Party dues from HALPERIN, and it is to be noted that PARK was not a Party member although I know he did occasionally make contributions to the Party.

"I did not ask them for any information coming to their attention in the course of their governmental duties and recall that some few weeks later GOLOS made one of his very infrequent trips to Washington, met HALPERIN and PARK at the home of MARY PRICE, and apparently made arrangements with them on that occasion to be supplied by them with certain information to which they had access in their respective offices.
"Although I was in the PRICE home at this time, I was not in their immediate presence during their conversation, having been told by GCLOS to take MARY PRICE into the bedroom and occupy her attention while GCLOS and the men had their discussion.

"After this meeting HALPERIN and PARK began to supply GCLOS with various information and made it available to him by giving it to MARY PRICE, from whom I would take it on my trips to Washington. This arrangement continued for a few months, at which time MARY PRICE became ill and their information came directly to me from them.

"With respect to the type of information being made available by HALPERIN and PARK, it is my recollection that PARK was able to supply only throwaways and rather inconsequential data from the CIAA and the contributions were not of much value. HALPERIN, however, delivered to MARY PRICE and later to myself mimeographed bulletins and reports prepared by OSS on a variety of topics and also supplied excerpts from State Department cables to which he evidently had access. HALPERIN's contributions were gratefully received by GCLOS, who appeared to attach considerable importance to them.

"PARK's activities on behalf of GCLOS ended, to the best of my knowledge, early in 1943, but his contributions, as previously characterized, had been meager and inconsequential. I continued, however, to see HALPERIN until December, 1944, and during that period he had continuously given me information as described above."

BACKGROUND
After the above application was filed, the Bureau conducted an applicant investigation on Willard Z. Park. This investigation reflected the following additional information:

The Chicago Field Office ascertained that the name Willard Z. Park, Lane Hall, Evanston, Illinois appeared on the 1940 rolls of the American League for Peace and Democracy, Chicago.

Neighborhood investigation conducted in the vicinity of 4509 Amherst Road, College Park, Maryland in August 1942 reveals that Willard Z. Park and his wife had at that time been residing at that address for a period of four and one-half months. Through Mr. Robert M. Watkins, President of the College Park Building Corporation (from which corporation Willard Z. Park rents his residence); Mrs. W. F. Whitehouse, 4507 Amherst Road; Mrs. Marie Froste (colored maid), 4511 Amherst Road and Dr. Cornelius Whelan, Attorney-at-Law, 4511 Amherst Road, all neighbors of Willard Z. Park, the following information was ascertained:

Mr. Joseph A. Brandt, President of Oklahoma University, advised that he believed Willard Z. Park was a member of the Civil Liberties Union and was involved in the Communist trials held in Oklahoma City.

Dr. W. B. Bizzell, Professor of Sociology and ex-president of Oklahoma University at Norman, Oklahoma, advised that Willard Z. Park belonged to the Civil Liberties Union at Oklahoma City but did not play a prominent part in its activities. Park was described as one of those who liked to champion the underdog. Park played a promiscuous roll in the formation of the Federation of Teachers at the Oklahoma University, which organization was not wanted by the authorities. Willard Z. Park was called for questioning along Communist lines.
by the State Legislature of Oklahoma. However, nothing came of this questioning. Dr. Bizzell stated that Park was an American who had too liberal ideas.

On June 13, 1943 Willard Z. Park was afforded an interview under oath in connection with the Hatch Act investigation, at which time Willard Z. Park stated that he had been employed by the office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs since February 9, 1942 and his position was Assistant Chief of the Economic Analysis Section, in charge of geographical and social studies. Park stated that he had never been a member of the Communist Party of the United States of America; that he had never attended any meetings, contributed any money or services or engaged in any activities of the Communist Party. He stated that he was not a member nor attended any meetings of the American Peace Mobilization, which was later known as the American People's Mobilization, but admitted that he may have received literature from that organization. He stated that he had never been a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy or attended any of its meetings or contributed any money or services; that he had not been a member of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, attended any meetings or contributed any money or services to that organization. He did admit receiving literature from the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties but that it was not valid. He stated that he had never advocated the granting of the freedoms we enjoy in the United States today and would continue to uphold it.

The Bureau's files revealed the following additional information concerning Willard Z. Park and his wife:

The investigation of Louise Bransten, who is the subject of an Internal Security - R investigation at San Francisco, California

This investigation revealed that Willard Z. Park is married to Suzanne, Brandenstein. She attended the University of California and received her A.B. degree in 1930. During her studies she changed her major subject from philosophy to anthropology. It was noted in the University of California records that Willard Z. Park majored and taught anthropology, which probably explains Suzanne Brandenstein's interest in it. Suzanne Brandenstein, daughter of Henry Brandenstein, had the reputation of being a phi u

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"parlor bolshevik" and she had a sister named Jane Brandenstein who also had advanced ideas concerning socialism.

Henry Black, Jr., 220 Jones Street, San Francisco, advised that both Willard Z. Park and his wife Suzanne Brandenstein were odd people and that they both were definitely inclined toward Communism and Park "leans very strenuously toward Communism" and that Park and his wife "ran around with negroes and did other such things in line with communistically inclined persons."

Charles and Agnes Brandenstein, relatives of Suzanne Brandenstein (Mrs. Willard Z. Park), changed their names to Bransten. Charles Bransten is the father of Richard Bransten, alias Bruce Hinton, well-known Communist, who was the former husband of Louise Bransten mentioned above. It is apparent, therefore, that Richard Bransten, alias Bruce Hinton, former husband of Louise Bransten is a cousin of Suzanne Brandenstein (Mrs. Willard Z. Park).

A physical surveillance on Louise Bransten revealed that on January 2, 1944, she arrived in Washington, D. C. from New York City accompanied by Leo Huberman. They separated at Union Station and Mrs. Bransten, accompanied by her son Tommie, proceeded by taxi to 36 Poplar Avenue, Takoma Park, Maryland, where they remained for the night. Investigation revealed that this was the residence of Willard Z. Park.

Physical surveillance of Louise Bransten and her son revealed that she arrived in Chicago, Illinois from Washington, D. C. on the B and O Railroad on January 5, 1944. She proceeded to the Palmer House where she sent the following telegram:

"MRS. WILLARD PARK 36 POPLAR AVENUE TAKOMA PARK MARYLAND. TERRIBLE SORRY NOT TO HAVE SAID GOODBYE. PICKED THREE TIMES WITHOUT SUCCESS. WANTED TO SEE YOU. THANKS FOR EVERYTHING. WILL WRITE. BEST LOVE." Signed Louise.

John Victor Murra, with aliases, was the subject of an Internal Security R Investigation at Chicago, Illinois. During the course of this investigation, Murra, who was seeking to become a United States citizen, advised a list of individuals who had known him. In this list of names was Dr. Willard Z. Park, Chief, Research Division, Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Washington, D. C. Murra, born in Russia, fought with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spain from 1937 to 1939, and is a contact of Steve Nelson and Louise Bransten.

During the course of an Internal Security - R investigation of Wintner Wood and his wife, Julia Dorn Wood, a list of names and addresses of Wintner Wood's contacts was obtained. In this list of names was the name of Willard Park, War Agencies, 5573. Beatrice Heiman, sister of Julia Dorn Wood, was formerly secretary to Constantin Gumannsky; at that time he was Russian Ambassador to the United States. Wintner Wood is employed by the U. S. State Department.
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☑️ Deleted under exemption(s) b  

☑️ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

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☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

It was determined from the Personnel Officer of the Foreign Economic Administration that Park resigned his position with that agency on September 11, 1945 to accept a position with UNRRA in Washington, D. C. On November 29, 1945, Willard Z. Park, his wife and his child left Washington en route to New York City. (Signature)

On November 29, 1945, Louise Bransten was observed to meet with Park and had dinner with him and his family at the Prince George Hotel, 14 East 28th Street, New York City, where the Parks stayed while in New York.

On November 30, Bransten bid goodbye to the Parks from Pier 90, 50th Street and North River, New York. Willard Park and his family boarded the Queen Mary and on that day sailed for England.

Louise Bransten is related by a former marriage to Willard Park. She is a prominent Communist in San Francisco, California and is now residing in New York City.
December 20, 1945

Re: BERNARD SIDNEY REDMONT

SECRET

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrell Bentley has advised that through William Remington, she was introduced to Bernard Redmont. Bentley stated, "In connection with Bernard Redmont, this individual was born, as I recall, in Brooklyn, New York, and is about 26 or 27 years of age. He attended the Columbia University School of Journalism, and won a Pulitzer prize and travelled through Russia and Mexico in the course of his studies, as a result of winning this prize. When he returned to the United States, he was a reporter for a short time on a small-town newspaper located, as I recall, somewhere in Herkimer County, New York. He eventually went to Washington, D. C. where he obtained a position with the CIAA in the Press Division, where he worked with Jamison, who I recall was the head of the Press Division of the CIAA. In the Spring of 1943, William Remington, whom I described above, told me that Redmont was working in the Press Division of the CIAA, and might be an individual who I would be desirous of contacting.

When I returned to New York after this particular visit to Washington, I told Golos of the possibilities of Redmont, and he instructed me to have Remington solicit Redmont's assistance. Apparently Remington was successful in inducing Redmont to offer his services, as I recall about this time Golos told me that Redmont was coming to New York and he was scheduled to meet him in the New York Public Library on Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street. I accompanied Golos to the library, and we subsequently met Redmont, and Golos told him that he was desirous of obtaining any information that came into his, Redmont's, possession, and indicated that this information was to be turned over to Earl Browder. As a result of this meeting with Golos, I added Redmont's name to the list of people that I visited when I went to Washington, D. C., and I continued to see him from sometime in the late Spring of 1943, until the latter part of this year, at which time Redmont was drafted and went into the Marines as a combat correspondent.

In connection with the information that Redmont supplied to me which I later turned over to Golos, it concerned principally information from cable intercepts and other such material concerning Latin America, that would normally pass through the Press Division of CIAA. Golos indicated to me on several occasions that this information was not of much real value.

After Redmont was attached to the Marine Corps, I, of course, had no contact with him, and did not next see him until some time in the Summer of 1944, at which time I learned that he had been invalidated out of the service because of shrapnel wounds that he had received while overseas. In about November or December, 1944, he again took up a position with the CIAA in the
Press Division. Remington had my telephone number and I recall that when he was discharged from the Marines and in New York City he called me and informed me that he was going to return to his old job at CIAA, and that in the event that I travelled to Washington I should ring him up and we would probably have dinner together.

"When I ceased my activity in December, 1944, it is my opinion that all the people that I had been contacting were turned over to other Russian contacts, and I would assume that Remington's name was turned over to one of these contacts. In this regard, I recall that in the Spring of 1945, on an occasion of one of my meetings with my then Russian contact, Jack, he informed me that they had no present need for Redmont and apparently had not decided to contact him further.

It will be noted that William Remington, referred to by Elizabeth Terrell Bentley, was identified by her as a contact of Jacob Golos from whom she obtained information. She stated that Remington was drafted in 1944, and went into the Navy after which she lost contact with him and added, "However, I subsequently learned through Bernard Redmont that Remington was subsequently stationed in New York City in some branch of the Navy Department."

Bernard Redmont was mentioned by Elizabeth Bentley as being one of the persons who she told that she expected to have an appendectomy operation. According to Bentley, her Russian contact, "Al," had suggested that she tell her contacts that she was going to have such an operation and arrange with them to have another person contact them. This was during the Christmas season of 1944.

Elizabeth Bentley also stated that on the suggestion of her Russian contact, "Jack," she purchased a Christmas gift for Bernard Redmont and his wife.

BACKGROUND

The Washington, D. C. telephone directory of National War Agencies reflects that Redmont was employed in the Office of Inter-American Affairs and was head of the Foreign News Bureau with offices at Sixth and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Room 119, Telephone Extension 6247. Redmont presently resides in apartment 2C at 3418 Tenth Place, S. E., Washington, D. C.

Personal History

One Bernard Sidney Redmont, 111 North Prospect Street, Herkimer, New York, made application for a position as Assistant Information Publicist, Office for Emergency Management. This application was forwarded to the Bureau on May 5, 1942, and reflects the following information.

Bernard Sidney Redmont attended James Madison High School, Brooklyn, New York, 1930-34; College of the City of New York, 1934-38, obtaining his A. B. degree in journalism; attended the Graduate School of Journalism, Columbia University and obtained an M.S. degree, 1939. While in college he was
awarded the Pulitzer traveling scholarship, Bassett scholarship for libel law. He was editor in chief CCMY "Campus" Tri-weekly, elected member and officer Lock and Key honorary society; member of the student council, president of the junior class, and major insignia ROTC band award.

This file reflects that Bedmont has a brother Private Elliott Rothenberg in the United States Army who was stationed at Fort Knox, Kentucky. As references he furnished the following names: Honorable Josephus Daniels, Raleigh News and Observer, Raleigh, North Carolina, occupation - editor, formerly ambassador; William H. Landers, United Press, National Press Building, Washington, D.C., Latin-American editor; Clarence W. Sorenson, Columbia Broadcasting System, New York City or 490 Ridgewood Avenue, Glen Ellyn, Illinois, correspondent and lecturer; Dr. Douglas S. Freeman, Richmond News Leader, Richmond, Virginia, editor.

Under previous places of employment Bedmont furnished the following: April, 1941 to January, 1942, Herkimer Evening Telegraph; October, 1940 to April, 1941, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, 30 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, New York; January, 1940 to September, 1940, Columbia Broadcasting Company, New York, New York; February, 1940 to September, 1940, Starr-Hunt News Service, San Juan de Letran, Mexico; June, 1939 to January, 1940, freelancing for New York Times in Europe and Mexico; September 1937 to January, 1939, Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Brooklyn, New York; September, 1936 to January, 1938, Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

His application reflects that he has a reading and speaking knowledge of both German and Latin.
From the records of the Office of Price Administration, Central Headquarters in Washington, D. C., it was determined that Bernard Redmont had previously lived at 2322 Hurdenkaper Place, N. W.

Mrs. Bernard Sidney Redmont, 1260 East 8th Street, Brooklyn, New York, is reflected as a member of the Society of American Friends of the Mexican People, this membership list being dated October, 1940.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Investigation thus far conducted of Bernard Redmont has failed to disclose any information considered pertinent to this case at this time.

Through a technical surveillance maintained on the residence of the Harry S. Magdoff, a principal subject in this investigation, it was determined on December 14, 1944, that Mrs. Magdoff was active in the "League of Women Voters," and that she together with Mrs. Bernard Redmont expected to attend a meeting of that organization on that day.
RE: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elisabeth Terrill Bentley furnished information concerning the association between Joe North, one of the editors of the New Masses magazine, and Jacob Golos, and she advised the following: "I never met Mr. North and know nothing about him other than as related above with the exception that he was the individual who introduced William Remington to Golos. This introduction took place sometime in 1942, exact time of which I cannot now recall. I do remember, however, that on one occasion I had dinner with Golos, Remington and his wife, who he referred to as 'Bing'. After my formal introduction to him in this manner, Golos informed me that on my visits to Washington I was to contact Remington and obtain from him any information that he had at that time.

"As a matter of background, I found out that Remington was born in New Jersey, went to one of the larger colleges, Princeton probably, and at any rate emerged as an economist. In as far as his employment is concerned, I recall that prior to 1942 he was employed with a consumers cooperative organization in New York City, and at the time I knew him, he was employed by the War Production Board, handling consumers problems. He subsequently was transferred to the Aircraft Division of the War Production Board and for a short time held a job as a civilian employee in the Air Corps, in the Pentagon. However, because of some trouble ensuing in the Air Corps, he quit and returned to the War Production Board. This was approximately, I believe, in the Fall of 1943, and was at this time assigned to the Priorities Division of the War Production Board.

"Sometime in the Spring of 1944 Remington was drafted and went into the Navy. After becoming attached to that branch of the service, he was sent to a school for the purpose of learning the Russian language. If he successfully completed his course of study at this particular school he would have given a commission as Ensign. I lost track of Remington at the time he was drafted into the Navy. However, I subsequently learned through Bernard Redmont that Remington was subsequently stationed in New York City in some branch of the Navy Department.

"In connection with the type of information that Remington supplied to me, which of course I turned over to Golos, was information such as: charts setting out airplane production and other matters concerning the aircraft industry that would, in the course of regular business, come through his hands as an employee of the War Production Board. He would also give me scraps of paper upon which he had scribbled information concerning tests made of airplanes and other data concerning high octane gasoline and information wholly related to the aircraft production field. It is my recollection that Remington copied this material from reports and other information that came into his hands through official channels. I also recall that he would verbally tell me about information that would come into his possession from his conversation with government officials and other individuals whom he would see in the normal course of his official duties. I recall particularly that he told me about a new process that had been developed for the manufacture of synthetic rubber. Remington apparently observed the report
which set forth the chemical compounds and the processes through which these compounds were put in order to produce the synthetic rubber. However, he did not give me a verbatim report on this and the information was quite vague and probably of no value even to a chemist.

"I wish to state that Remington was a dues paying Communist member and that on my visits to him in Washington I would attempt to obtain his regular dues. When I went to Washington, I would usually meet Remington at a restaurant located, as I recall, at Constitution near Fifth Avenue, and would also meet him at the Melon Art Museum and in other places in that vicinity. I never, however, contacted him at his home or at his office.

"It was also through William Remington that I was introduced to Bernard Redmont.

"In the Spring of 1943, William Remington, whom I described above, told me that Redmont was working in the Press Division of the CIAA, and might be an individual who I would be desirous of contacting.

"When I returned to New York after this particular visit to Washington, I told Colos of the possibilities of Redmont, and he instructed me to have Remington solicit Redmont’s assistance. Apparently Remington was successful in inducing Redmont to offer his services, as I recall about this time Colos told me that Redmont was coming to New York and he was scheduled to meet him in the New York Public Library on Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street.

BACKGROUND

The records of Local Draft Board Number 8, Washington, D. C. reflect that William Walter Remington resides at 11 Tauxmont Road, RFD 1, Alexandria, Virginia.

Remington, on September 24, 1945, was ordered to duty with the Commander of the Naval Forces and Sussex in Berlin, Germany and is presently on duty with this organization. Remington is an Ensign in the United States Navy.

PERSONAL HISTORY

The personnel file of William Walter Remington maintained by the Office for Emergency Management, by whom Remington was employed, reflects that he was born in New York City on October 25, 1917; that he attended school at Ridgewood, New Jersey and received his Bachelor of Arts degree in June 1939 from Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire. In June 1940, Remington was awarded his Master of Arts degree from Columbia University and it was noted that he had completed most of the requirements for a Doctor of Philosophy degree at Columbia University. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity.

Remington was employed as an associate industrial economist in the Consumers Division of the Office for Emergency Management at $3200 per year in 1942. At the time Remington completed his application for employment he indicated the
following past experience: From September 1936 to May 1937, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee; April 1937 to August 1937, Workers Education Committee, Knoxville, Tennessee; May 1940 to July 15, 1941, Junior Economist, National Resources Planning Board, Washington, D. C.

The records of Local Draft Board Number 8, Washington, D. C., previously referred to, reflect the following past employment for William Remington: November 1940 to December 1941, Tauxemont Houses, Inc. as a director on a commission basis; May 1940 to June 1941, National Resources Planning Board as assistant to the Assistant Director; July 1941 to February 1942, Office of Price Administration as assistant to the Director; February 1942 to October 1943, War Production Board as assistant to the Director; October 1943 to April 1944, War Production Board as assistant to the Director of Orders and Regulations Bureau.

The draft records disclose that Remington was married June 23, 1939, to Ann Remington, and they have two children, a son Bruce, born March 15, 1942, and another child born April 1, 1944.
COMMUNIST ACTIVITY

During a Hatch Act investigation conducted of William Remington, it was ascertained that from June 1937 to August 1937 Remington resided at 933 Broadway, Knoxville, Tennessee with Merwin Todd, Head Organizer of the CIO, Horace Bryan and others. Todd, during this period, rented a Post Office box, number 1692, in conjunction with Paul Crouch, State Secretary of the Communist Party. On May 26, 1937, Remington and Todd resided at 1310 Oak Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee in company with Henry Hart. During a subsequent investigation conducted by a Congressional committee, Henry Hart admitted he was a member of the Communist Party.

During this investigation it was reported that Remington had been an active member of the American Peoples Mobilization and regularly attended meetings of this organization in the apartment of Anna Goodman; that Remington was one of several individuals who solicited funds for the American Youth Congress delegates during their convention in Washington, D. C. from February 7 to February 9, 1941. Remington and his wife were also reported to have been members of the Cooperative League and Hochdale Stores, including the Cooperative Bookshop. In a sworn statement taken during the Hatch Act investigation, William Remington advised that he had been a member of the American Peace Mobilization and had attended meetings of the organization. He stated that he was sympathetic with and did research work for the American Youth Congress. He also advised that he terminated all affiliations with that organization in the Fall of 1939.

Investigations conducted by the Military Intelligence Division of one Private Walter Thomas Hamilton disclosed that William P. Remington, who formerly resided at 2225 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. was an acquaintance of Hamilton. This investigation determined that Hamilton was definitely believed to have Communist sympathies and was engaged in Communist activities.

Ann Remington, the wife of William Remington, was the former executive secretary of the Washington chapter of the American Peoples Mobilization. Her name also appeared on the active indices of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and the United American-Spanish Relief Committee. In addition, Ann Remington, in November 1940, represented the Washington Peace Mobilization at the national assembly of the American Youth Congress.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

According to the technical surveillance maintained on the residence of William Walter Remington on December 10, 1945, his wife Ann Remington conversed with a woman identified as Jean. During their conversation they discussed one Helen Scott who had just returned from Paris.

It is known that one Helen Grace Reswich-Scott-Keenan, alias Helen Scott, who is possibly identical with the person referred to is a contact of Maria Filina and Nicolai A. Skriagin.

During the conversation between Ann Remington and the woman identified as Jean, Mrs. Remington mentioned that her husband Bill had a job with the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion and is engaged in stabilizing the economy of the country. Ann Remington said that Bill was still in the Navy and did not expect to be out until the summer of 1946.

On December 17, 1945, William Remington left Washington, D. C., en route to Williamstown, Massachusetts, where he was to have an appointment with a Mr. Bert Fox and a "President Baxter."

A technical surveillance on December 18, 1945, disclosed that Remington had gone to Massachusetts for the purpose of looking into a teaching position at Williamstown College.
Elizabeth Terrill Bentley has advised the following: "Another individual about whom I heard, probably in the latter part of 1942, was Peter Rhodes. I recall Golos mentioned to me that he knew an individual by this name who, so far as I ever learned, was a newspaperman and writer by profession, although I am unable to state definitely that he was connected with any one publication. I do remember some of his material appeared in 'PM', but it is my impression he was a free-lance writer. With respect to his background, I learned that he had been born in the Phillipine Islands, and there seemed to be some question about his nationality and citizenship inasmuch as his father was reputedly a German citizen. There was also information to the effect that his mother, who in fact was a British intelligence agent, had killed the father during World War I, and thereafter reared Peter herself. I am unable to state what type of information, if any, was being supplied to Golos by Rhodes, but it is my impression that Golos definitely was interested in Rhodes like he was in other persons in the newspaper and writing field, and I recall that after protracted difficulties in 1943, Rhodes finally was able to get to England in some capacity with the United States Government, the exact nature of which I never knew. It was my further understanding that he thereafter proceeded to Egypt where he engaged in some sort of broadcasting pro-allied propaganda or possibly monitoring enemy broadcasts. I later learned that he had subsequently gone to Italy.

"Although I never met Rhodes personally, I did meet his wife, who is a Belgian he met in Belgium, and as late as the early months of 1945 she was still residing at 40 Monroe Street, Knickerbocker Village, New York City. I recall that after I had heard of Rhodes from Golos, Mrs. Rhodes occasionally would communicate with Golos through my home telephone, but I have no knowledge of the nature of such contacts. I have no knowledge or suspicion that she personally was engaged in any activities for Golos, and her occasional contacts with him were probably in connection with her husband's whereabouts outside the United States. She and her husband were Communists to the best of my belief. I learned some time after Golos' death that Mrs. Rhodes became aware of the true identity of Golos. My basis for that statement is that sometime after his death I was conversing with her, and although she did not state it directly, she gave me the definite impression that she knew who he really was.

"Sometime in early 1945 Jack requested me to get in touch with Mrs. Rhodes and determine the present whereabouts of her husband. I recall telephoning her, identifying myself, and indicating to her I was desirous of talking with her, but she curtly informed me she was too busy to see me, and it was obvious she did not want to meet me. I accordingly reported that situation to Jack, who asked me to press her for a meeting, but I declined. Sometime in the summer of 1945 Al likewise requested me to arrange a meeting with Mrs. Rhodes for the purpose of having her husband meet some new Russian contact. I declined again for the reason that she had made it apparent to me previously that she did not care to have any further association with me."
"It is my impression that the Russians, in the person of Al, attach some considerable importance to Peter Rhodes, because even on meetings subsequent to that just described, he continued to request me to attempt to arrange a meeting. I never was able to get a very specific idea of why Rhodes apparently was regarded as valuable. Rhodes is a rather well-known writer in New York, and I have no knowledge of any organizations or groups with which he was identified.

According to Elizabeth Bentley on October 17, 1945 at 6:00 P.M. at Rickford's Restaurant on 23rd Street and 8th Avenue, New York City, she met her Russian contact "Al". During this meeting according to Bentley, "Al" suggested he also attempt to determine the present whereabouts of Peter Rhodes through Mrs. Rhodes and to make a definite date for a contact which "Al" would arrange.

BACKGROUND

Mr. J. H. Packard, Office Manager at the Knickerbocker Village in New York City, advised that Peter Rhodes and his wife presently reside in apartment A-11-8 at 40 Monroe Street, Knickerbocker Village, New York.

In the files of Local Draft Board #1, New York City, there is an occupational affidavit dated May 8, 1945 reporting that Peter Rhodes is Assistant Outpost Manager, Area 1, Branch Overseas, Branch Outpost with the Office of War Information. His salary is stated to be $6500 per annum and he began this employment on January 2, 1945. The affidavit referred to states that he recruits personnel for operations in psychological warfare in Europe with the Army; that he helps train such personnel; and selects and trains such personnel for newly liberated areas.

It has been determined that Peter Rhodes maintains an office in the Social Security Building, 3rd and B Streets, S.E., Washington, D.C. His office is located in room 3410 of this building. The suite of offices where this one is located is occupied by the Office of War Information.

PERSONAL HISTORY

Rhodes entered Columbia University in September, 1929 and received a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1933. He entered the graduate school in 1933 and received a Master of Arts in June, 1934. During this period, Rhodes resided at l Amherst Road, Great Neck, Long Island, New York, and R.F.D. #3, Great Barrington, Massachusetts. His record at Columbia reflects that he
was born at Manila, Philippine Islands, December 3, 1912, it being observed that this date is at variance with the birth date given above. He was rated as a very good student, of excellent character and reputation. Rhodes received a graduate fellowship of $2,000 to Oxford University, England, in 1934 and studied there until 1936, it being said that he had an excellent record as a student at this institution.

John Mickel, Superintendent of Bureaus, United Press, 220 East 42nd Street, New York, New York, reportedly advised that Rhodes became employed with the United Press in 1937 as a war correspondent in London, working in Paris, Moscow and Sweden in succeeding months. The employment records of the United Press allegedly reflect that Rhodes listed the following information concerning previous employment:

Joseph W. Murphy, Columbia University; Graduate Scholarship, Columbia University, 1934, Dean Herbert Hawkins; Graduate Fellowship, Oxford University, England, 1934 to 1936, $2,000 per annum; and Herald Tribune, Paris, France, September, 1936 to December, 1936.

Mr. Flory in charge of the Foreign Department, United Press Association, reportedly indicated that when the Nazis occupied Norway, Rhodes, who was still a war correspondent for United Press, was enabled to escape via Sweden. He indicated that Rhodes found it necessary to travel through Russia in order to return to the United States. He added that Rhodes spent some time in Russia before arriving in this country. He was then reportedly assigned to London, where he remained during the bombing. Early in 1941, he allegedly returned to New York City and inasmuch as the United Press had no berth for him, he was recommended by Mr. Flory to a Mr. Free of the Foreign Broadcasting Monitoring Service of the Federal Communications Commission.

A report received in January, 1945, from the State Department reflected that a Peter G. Rhodes was Chief of the Atlantic News Service of the Office of War Information.

Rhodes allegedly married Ione Boulenger, a school teacher, in Brussels, Belgium, in 1936. His wife's father, a psychologist and educator, reportedly founded modern schools for sub-normal children in Belgium. Jean Pierre Boulenger, age twenty-four, Mrs. Rhodes' brother, was demobilized from the Belgian Army after Belgium was occupied by Germany and in 1942, it was said that he was trying to get into the United States. Mrs. Rhodes reportedly has another brother, age thirteen, who is said to be in this country with her. Information available in 1942 reflected that Mr. and Mrs. Peter Christopher Rhodes, 40 Monroe Street, New York, New York, were the parents of one child. The mother of Rhodes, M. C. Rhodes, reportedly resides with B. Linkfield, 51-06 - 206th Street, Bayside, Long Island, New York.
The Selective Service files maintained by Local Board #1, New York City, which have been referred to previously, reflect that Peter Christopher Rhodes registered on October 16, 1940, at which time he was residing at 60 Monroe Street in New York City. At the time, Rhodes stated that he was employed by the United Press Association, 220 East 42nd Street, New York City.

In a questionnaire executed by Rhodes on June 21, 1941, he advised that his Social Security number was _______ and that he was employed by the United China Relief Commission, 1790 Broadway, New York City in the capacity of Press Publicity Director. Rhodes also claimed that he was employed by a Free Lance writer. Rhodes stated that he was an officer in the Military Reserve Corps.

The Selective Service file pertaining to Rhodes disclosed a letter dated November 14, 1941 advising that Rhodes was to be taken in the employ of the Federal Communications Commission and would be sent to England as a member of the Field Office Staff in that country. A request was made for permission for Rhodes to leave the country.

Other letters appearing in the Selective Service file disclosed that Rhodes was in Africa with the Federal Communications Commission in June, 1943, in Sicily with the same organization in September, 1943, and in London with the Federal Communications Commission in November, 1943.

In addition to the above information, the Selective Service file reflected the following past employment for Rhodes:

New York Herald Tribune, Paris France, 1936, $4500 per annum
United Press, Paris France - 1936 to 1941, $6000 per annum
United China Relief, New York City - 1941, $6200 per annum
Federal Communications Commission - November 1941 to March 1944, $6500

The Selective Service file discloses that Rhodes claimed as his dependents Ione; a daughter, Ann Margaret, born March 25, 1939; a daughter, Alice, born July 25, 1941; a son, David, born September 23, 1945. At the time Rhodes executed his questionnaire June 21, 1941, he also claimed as dependent upon him, a brother-in-law, Charles Boulenger.
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☐ Deleted under exemption(s) ________________________________ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

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The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 65-56402-621 PG292
The files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at New York City disclosed that on November 29, 1920, Margery Clare Beutinger, Peter Rhodes' mother was granted permission to change her name to Margaret Clare Rhodes. At that time it was disclosed that she was a widow and was occupied as a coal broker at 52 Broadway, New York City. The file reflected that Christopher Peter Rhodes, born December 30, 1911 arrived in the United States with his father and mother on the SS George Washington formerly the SS Vaterland on August 16, 1914 at the port of New York. Peter Rhodes' father, Christof Beutinger, was stated to be an employee of the War Department who had served in the Spanish War and in the Philippine Campaigns.

The Immigration files also disclose that Peter Rhodes' wife, Ione Rhodes, filed petition for naturalization #463415 on March 11, 1941. On November 14, 1945, Ione Rhodes was issued certificate of naturalization #6876925.
Mr. J. R. Packard, Office Manager at Knickerbocker Village, New York City reported that Peter Rhodes and his wife leased a four room apartment there in September 1940; that they moved to Knickerbocker Village from an apartment at 211 East 77th Street, New York City. The lease to their apartment in Knickerbocker Village was renewed by them, according to Mr. Packard, in 1941 and in October 1942 and in 1943. The lease was subsequently renewed for apartment A-H-8 at 40 Monroe Street, Knickerbocker Village, New York City in October 1945.

PARENTAL BACKGROUND

Margaret Beutinger and Christof Beutinger, parents of Peter Christopher Rhodes, were married in 1906, divorced 1914 and remarried in 1915. Mrs. Beutinger allegedly has claimed that the record of her first marriage was destroyed in an earthquake in Jamaica. Christof Beutinger was shot and killed in his home in Caldwell, New Jersey on July 11, 1916. Margaret Beutinger was arrested and charged with the shooting of her husband; she reportedly contended that the shooting was in self-defense. Margaret Beutinger was tried for the shooting and after a jury disagreement, she was found "not guilty" in a subsequent trial. Thereafter Margaret Beutinger changed her name to Margaret Rhodes, it being said that Rhodes was her maiden name.

Walter C. Brandley, 265 Bloomfield Avenue, Caldwell, New Jersey, advised in 1942 that Mrs. Beutinger's father was named Abrahams and was Jewish.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

The Congressional records of February 6 and February 9, 1942, reveals that the name of Peter Rhodes, Federal Communications Commission, appears on a list of individuals charged as being members of either the Communist, Nazi or Fascist Parties. The records of the Dies Committee contain the following information:

"Peter Rhodes
International Coordinating Committee for Aid to Republican Spain

(Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy affiliated with above organization)
Delegate
Daily Worker, May 13, 1930, p.2."

The Dies Committee files reflect that one Christopher Rhodes, 47 Attorney Street, New York, New York, signed a Communist Party petition for the state and city elections, New York, during 1939-40; and also reflect that this Christopher Rhodes signed the Communist Party petitions for the General Elections, 1940. Investigation by the New York office determined that no one by the name of Christopher Rhodes or Peter Christopher Rhodes ever resided at 47 Attorney Street, New York, New York.
On February 11, 1941, agents of the New York Office who were surveilling J. N. Golos, identical with Jacob Golos named by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, observed him meeting a young couple who were thereafter followed to Apartment 00-10, Knickerbocker Village, 40 Monroe Street, Manhattan. This apartment was found to be occupied by Peter C. Rhodes.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

A technical surveillance maintained on the residence of Joseph B. Gregg in Washington, D. C., on November 26, 1945, reflected that Rose Gregg, the wife of Joseph Gregg, contacted Peter Rhodes and invited him and three unidentified persons mentioned by him as coming from London to the Gregg house for dinner.

On November 28, 1945, this source disclosed that Rose Gregg and her husband, Joseph Gregg, invited Peter Rhodes to dinner and on the same day Joseph Gregg contacted Peter Rhodes and discussed with him the action which would be taken by persons in government service who were expecting to have their employments terminated.

On December 3, 1945, a physical surveillance maintained on Peter Rhodes disclosed that he visited the home of Joseph Gregg, 6829 Piney Branch Road, and that he remained at the Gregg home that night.

On December 4, 1945, Rhodes visited the home of Joseph Gregg on which occasion he had with him some papers which he left in a Ford automobile believed to be owned by his brother, Captain Rhodes of the United States Army. These papers were examined and it was noted that they consisted of OWI reports headed by a penned routing slip addressed to Peter Rhodes. The routing slip directed that Rhodes should examine the material and edit it and do whatever he saw fit with the material that he was editing. Some of the documents bore the OWI official caption, plus the printed notation: "OWI Foreign Broadcasting System."

On December 5, 1945, Rhodes and a man believed to be his brother, Captain Rhodes previously referred to, visited at the Gregg residence until 1:57 A.M., at which time Captain Rhodes left the Gregg home. Peter Rhodes remained there over night. On December 5, 1945, Peter Rhodes was observed to be carrying the OWI material previously mentioned, and it is noted that he brought this material with him to the Gregg residence where he entered at 7:40 P.M.

On December 6, 1945, Peter Rhodes was observed to have lunch at the Aux Trois Mousquetaires Restaurant, 818 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., and immediately thereafter was observed leaving the restaurant with an individual later identified as "Mr. Schluter" (Claymer Schluter). It was observed that Rhodes passed a slip of paper containing some written data to Schluter. Schluter was later observed to enter the Cordova Apartments at 20th and Florida Avenue, Northwest, where he resides. Subsequently, on December 6, 1945, Rhodes accompanied Joseph Gregg aboard a Pennsylvania train en route to New York City.
Rhodes and Joseph Gregg arrived in New York City at 11:05 P.M., and immediately thereafter they went to 40 Monroe Street, the residence of Peter Rhodes. On December 7, 1945, Rhodes and Gregg were observed leaving 40 Monroe Street at 9:20 A.M. Shortly thereafter they separated and Rhodes entered a building at 250 West 57th Street, New York City, where the Office of War Information is located. At approximately 11:50 A.M., Rhodes entered a building at 20 East 53rd Street, and was observed to emerge from this building with Joseph Gregg at 2:10 P.M. It will be noted that on December 7, 1945, Joseph Gregg had an appointment with Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein who maintains his offices at 20 East 53rd Street. Dr. Weinstein is in contact with persons prominent in the Communist movement who are suspected of being engaged in Soviet espionage activities. He most closely resembles the description of the person identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as "Charlie." It will be recalled that "Charlie" was named by Bentley as the one to whom Jacob Golos delivered the espionage information he collected. Rhodes and Gregg after leaving the offices of Dr. Weinstein had lunch and thereafter separated.

Peter Rhodes returned to Washington, D. C., on December 10, 1945. On that day, according to a technical surveillance, he contacted Joseph Gregg and informed him that he would be in Washington, D. C., until December 12 and that he would leave word in his office at the Social Security Building where he could be reached. The same source advised that Rhodes contacted Rose Gregg, the wife of Joseph Gregg on December 12 and told her that he was going to New York City and that although Joseph Gregg was also going to New York, he desired to see him and talk to him in Washington. Subsequently, on that day, December 12, he contacted Joseph Gregg and expressed a desire to have dinner with him. On December 13, Peter Rhodes and an unidentified woman and a man subsequently identified as Maurice English, an employee of OWI, traveled to New York City via the Pennsylvania Railroad.

It was determined on December 17, 1945, that Claymer Schluter with whom Rhodes was in contact on December 6, 1945, received a postal card from New York City signed by "Peter" believed to be Peter Rhodes. This card stated that he, Peter, would be down Tuesday for a few days and requested a dinner engagement with Schluter and asked that Schluter call Peter at his office.

On December 18, 1945, it was determined that Peter Rhodes expected to come to Washington, D. C., arriving around 11:00 A.M., on December 19, 1945.

On December 21, 1945, a pretext telephone call to the OWI offices in Washington, D. C., informed that Peter Rhodes was leaving Washington, D. C., that night for New York City where he would take up his permanent residence.
ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised the following:

"Another individual who I knew was collecting information for Golos was Ruth Rivkin. By way of background, Ruth Rivkin comes from a wealthy Jewish family in New York City and was employed with one of the Jewish relief organizations in New York City. She was a dues paying Communist member and was associated with the Book and Magazine Guild in connection with her Commu-nistic operations. She was a friend of Helen Tenney and I recall that both Helen and Ruth attended the same prep school somewhere in New York City.

"When Ruth first went to Washington she obtained a job with O.F.F.R.A., which was the predecessor to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. The OFFRA was disbanded at the time the UNRRA was organized and she continued on with the UNRRA. Rivkin was turning over the information she obtained to Helen Tenney at the time Helen Tenney arrived in Washington, D.C., and when I would go to Washington I would pick this material up in the regular course of my collection. I recall that I met Ruth Rivkin on one or two occasions when I visited Washington, D.C. The material that the Rivkin woman was producing was not of much importance and consisted chiefly in determining what the policy of the UNRRA was at that time and giving brief digests of what happened at the various conventions of UNRRA that she attended during the course of her official duties. I do recall that a great deal of information was regarding the question of moving the displaced persons in Europe at that time. In December of 1944 when I ceased my operations I indicated either at this time or shortly previous to Helen that it would probably be a good idea to stop obtaining information from Ruth. At the time I ceased my activities in December of 1944 I do not believe that she was actively engaged in furnishing information to anyone."

BACKGROUND

Ruth Rivkin presently resides at Hancock Hall, Apartment 13b, 3665 - 30th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., telephone Woodley 9880. She is employed by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and her office is located in Room 319 at the UNRRA Building, 13th Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. The writing on the door of her office indicates it is occupied by "Camp Operation Branch - Displaced Persons Division."
In an application for employment dated March 11, 1943, with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, Ruth Rifkin stated that she was born February 1, 1912, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Her father was born in Moscow, Russia, and according to her statement, her father was brought to the United States at the age of five and is presently a naturalized citizen. Ruth attended the Coughlin High School in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, from 1926 to 1928, and attended a private preparatory school and business school at Yoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, from 1928 to 1931. At that time she enrolled in the University Extension of Columbia University and from 1936 to 1938 studied English composition and special feature writing at New York University. She has stated that she studied French for three years and visited England on a vacation from May 23 to June 21, 1936.

From February, 1935, to November, 1937, she was Secretary and Bookkeeper for the Planned Publicity Service, 103 Park Avenue, New York City, at a salary of $15 to $20 per week. From November, 1937, to August, 1938, she held temporary positions as a public stenographer. She listed as her employer Lena Rosen, 1140 Broadway, New York City. From June, 1927, to August 25, 1938, she was employed by the Employment News, 55 West 45th Street, New York City, and from August, 1938, to the time of her application, she was employed at the Foreign Policy Association, 22 East 38th Street, New York City. At this place of employment, she was Secretary to Raymond L. Buell, William T. Stone, Marguerite Ann Stewart, Anne Hartwell Johnston, William P. Maddox, and Sherman S. Hayden. Her salary ranged from $2100 to $2700 per year, and according to her statement, her duties consisted of acting in the capacity of an assistant and a secretary.

At the time of her application for Government service, she stated that she wanted to leave her previous employment because there was no opportunity for advancement and she desired to make a contribution towards the war effort.
Refusal

Communist Activity

In this same connection, surveillance
by the Washington Field Office reflected that Elizabeth Searle on May 24, 1945, had lunch with a woman at 12:30 P.M. at the Palais Royal, a woman who is believed to be identical with the contact woman in the Government Group. This individual was subsequently identified as being Mrs. Hilton Abelson, with alias Olivia J. Israeli, Director of Negotiations for the National Office of the United Federal Workers of America. Olivia Israeli was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation when she was employed by the Federal Security Agency, Selective Service Board. She is believed to be identical with "Lillian", a contact of Albert Lannon.

In June of 1948, Ruth Rifkin, McLean Gardens, Washington, D.C., was interviewed regarding her knowledge of Helen Celia Gwartsman, the subject of a Hatch Act investigation. Gwartsman was employed as a Senior Auditor, General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. It was noted that Rifkin stated that she had been acquainted with Gwartsman for approximately one year but had had no political discussions with her. Rifkin said there was nothing about her that would possibly indicate that Gwartsman was affiliated with the Communist Party.

The name of Ruth Rifkin was listed as a candidate at large in an election on October 18, apparently 1939, in connection with the Book and Magazine Guild.

The name Rifkin is also mentioned in connection with a list of Communist members, Meriden Branch, Meridan, Connecticut. There is no indication that this Rifkin is identical with the subject of this investigation.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Investigation to date of Ruth Rifkin has failed to develop any information which can be considered pertinent to this investigation at this time.
On December 6, 1945, Peter Christopher Rhodes was observed by Special Agents of the Washington Field Office to leave the Aux Trois Monsquetaires Restaurant, 818 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., at 2:30 p.m., accompanied by an unidentified man. They walked several blocks from the aforementioned restaurant when Rhodes put down two small bags he had been carrying, reached in his rear pocket, withdrew a small package or paper and handed it to the unidentified man. They then parted and the unidentified man proceeded directly to Apartment 212, Cordova Apartments, 20th and Florida Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. Subsequent investigation by the Washington Field Office determined that the unidentified individual's full name is Claymer Schluter.

**BACKGROUND**

Claymer Schluter registered for Selective Service on October 16, 1940 with Local Board 717, Freeport, Long Island. At the time he registered he was residing at 422 South Bayview Avenue, Freeport, Long Island, and the person who would always know his address was his father, Henry Schluter, the same address. His Selective Service questionnaire reflects that Claymer Schluter was born at Freeport, Long Island, on July 20, 1911. He attended Columbia University receiving A.B. and M.A. degrees. He attended the Sorbonne at Paris studying History and Literature, and the University of Lille studying philosophy.

At the time of registration, October 16, 1940, Claymer Schluter stated that he was self-employed in the wholesale butter and egg business. There was no employment indicated in his questionnaire but Schluter stated he was employed as a translator and in rewriting manuscripts. Under previous occupation, he stated that he was a French teacher from 1933 to 1934 and an English teacher from 1934 to 1935. He was inducted into the United States Army February 18, 1941 and the local board records still carry him in 1-C classification.

On May 2, 1941, the Office of Military Intelligence requested the Bureau to furnish any information in the Bureau files concerning Private Claymer Schluter whose occupation was listed as Company B, 55th Medical Battalion, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; his former address was listed as Freeport, New York, and date of birth July 20, 1911, Freeport, New York.

On July 15, 1940, the Bureau received a letter from Clay Schluter, 101 Church Street, Freeport, New York, requesting an application blank for the position of Special Agent. In this letter Clay Schluter describes
himself as follows: "I received my B. A. degree from Columbia University in February, 1933 and a degree of M. A. in Romance Philology from Columbia University in 1937. During 1931 and 1932 I studied at the Sorbonne University of Paris, and during 1934 and 1935 I attended the University of Lille, France. I was also assistant English master at the Lycee Faidherbe, Lille, France, during 1934-1935, and have done the usual traveling through Austria, Spain, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Wales, Germany and England. Until the French surrender two weeks ago, I was employed by the French News Service, 610 Fifth Avenue, New York City."

On July 25, 1940, an application blank was forwarded to Clay Schluter at 101 Church Street, Freeport, New York.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

As stated previously herein under the subheading "Connection With Case," an investigation of Claymer Schluter was instituted on December 6, 1945, after it was determined that he had been in contact with Peter Christopher Rhodes who was named by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as engaging in Russian espionage activities.

Physical surveillance ascertained that Claymer Schluter was residing at Apartment 212, Cordova Apartments, 20th and Florida Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

On December 10, 1945, the door to apartment 212 was opened several minutes and Special Agent James E. McManon of the Washington Field Office overheard a man believed to be Schluter making a telephone call at 4:35 p.m. and ask "Is Mr. Rhodes there?" He then stated, "Please tell him to call Mr. Schluter at North 1306."

On December 12, 1945, physical surveillance revealed that Schluter left the Cordova Apartments at 11:55 a.m. and proceeded on foot to the Office of Strategic Services and enter Temporary Building 4 by the rear exit. He was observed in the cafeteria of the Office of Strategic Services between 12:30 and 1:30 p.m. At 2:40 p.m., Schluter returned to the Cordova Apartments.

On December 13, 1945, Schluter again visited the Office of Strategic Services.

The Washington Field Office by teletype dated December 15, 1945, advised that contact was made with Mrs. Smith Blair, mother of Special Agent Smith Blair, Jr., of the Baltimore Field Division, who resides at the Cordova Apartments advised that one Nelson Page and a Russian resided in Apartment 212 in the Cordova Apartments with Ella Stevens. The Russian individual (Claymer Schluter), whose name was unknown to her, has been there approximately one month and is expected to leave at the end of this month.

It was ascertained on December 15, 1945, that Claymer Schluter was on that day out of town in New York City and was not expected back in Washington until the following day. It was indicated that Mr. William or Billy Huntington, who resides at the Cordova Apartments, would be in a position to furnish Schluter's New York address. The Washington Field Office by teletype dated December 15, 1945, advised that discreet inquiry of William Huntington developed that he personally did not have the address of
Schluter in New York but suggested communicating with Mr. Carl Bradley, Freeport, 6327, to obtain the information. Bradley when contacted correctly advised that Schluter could be reached at the phone number Freeport 6327 in Long Island, New York. The New York Field Division subsequently advised that the above phone number is listed to Henry C. Schluter, 422 South Bayview Avenue, Freeport, Long Island, New York.

The Washington Field Office by teletype dated December 18, 1945, advised that Claymer Schluter contacted an unknown man on a loading platform at Connecticut Avenue and Leroy Place, Northwest. While on the loading platform, Schluter was noted either shaking hands or passing something to a young man whom he met there. Subsequently Schluter proceeded on foot north on Connecticut Avenue and was seen entering the Highlands Dining Room located in the Highlands Hotel. The unknown man with whom he conversed on the loading platform followed Schluter along the street maintaining a distance of approximately several paces behind him and thereafter proceeded from that point without again contacting Schluter to 2320 Tracy Place, Northwest. The Washington cross reference directory reflects that Wrting Willauer, telephone Hobart 3065, resides at that address. The Washington Field Office files reflect that Whiting Willauer was an applicant for a legal position with the Department of Justice in 1939. The files also reflect that he was Secretary of the China Defense Supplies, Incorporated, in 1943.
HAZEN EDWARD SISE, with alias
Hazen Size

ALLEGATION OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised the following:

"Another individual whom I met in this work was Hazen Size, who I later found out was a Canadian Communist and who comes from a wealthy family in Canada who are alleged to own the Canadian telephone system. I also recall that Fred Rose, who has previously been mentioned, sent one of his contacts, a Royal Canadian Air Force pilot, to see Golos and explain to him that Hazen Size was presently associated with the Canadian Film Board in Washington, D. C., and was probably an individual whom Golos wanted to contact. Subsequently this flier introduced Size to Golos and myself in New York City. I do not recall what conversation Golos had with Size, but as a result of this meeting Golos told me to contact Size when I made my periodic visits to Washington, D. C.

"I first contacted Size in Washington in the late spring of 1943 and continued seeing him until about the spring of 1944. Size furnished me with information that was principally gossip he overheard in the Canadian and British Embassy and could be characterized as the names of prominent British individuals who were coming to the United States as well as matters pertaining to Canada's policy as far as the war and other matters were concerned.

"In the spring of 1944 Bill, my Russian contact at that time, told me to drop Size, which I did. However, in the fall of 1944 Al, who was a subsequent Russian contact of mine, inquired of the whereabouts of Hazen Size and when I told him that Bill had told me to drop him, he indicated that this was all a mistake. I wish to state that Size towards the end of my contact with him was suffering from nervous indigestion and was I believe consulting a psychiatrist. I do not know Size's present whereabouts, but in all probability he has returned to Canada by this time."

BACKGROUND
The Credit Bureau at Washington, D. C., reflected that Hazen E. Sise resided at the New Colonial Hotel in Washington and was employed by the Canadian Legation as of April, 1943. A report received from the

A pamphlet entitled "Proceedings - People's Congress for Democracy and Peace, Pittsburgh, November 26 to 28, 1937", published by the American League of Peace and Democracy, 268 Fourth Avenue, New York City, January, 1938,
reflected that Hazen Sise, Canadian Fraternal Delegate, addressed the international session. In his address Sise referred to the so-called Quebec Padlock Law and stated that when it was passed in the previous year, there arose cries of indignation from all classes of society. Sise is further reported as stating that the good burghers were comforted by being assured that the law would only be used against Communists. Sise in his address then said that since the time the law was passed it was invoked against the left-wing French labor newspaper "Clarte" and that the entire stock of the Liberal Book Shop had been seized and the office of the Friends of the Soviet Union had been padlocked.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Hasen Edward Sise is presently residing in Ottawa, Canada. To date no information has been received regarding the activities of Hasen Sise which is considered pertinent to this investigation at this time.
ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley has advised the following: "With respect to Helen Tenney, my first information concerning her came from Goos, who informed me sometime, as I recall, in 1942 that he was being supplied by her with certain material to which she had access in the course of her duties with a short wave unit of OSS in New York City. I am not exactly sure of the nature of this outfit except I know if it weren't actually an OSS division it at least was sponsored by OSS and had to do with procurement of persons to be employed outside the United States by OSS. I recall that this concern was interested in persons of almost every nationality and Helen Tenney's work apparently consisted for the most part of compiling biographical data concerning persons whom OSS was considering employing. Such data was turned over to Goos by Helen Tenney and I recall having seen some of this type of material. I recall further that one Marya Blow was in charge of this unit in New York City.

"By way of background with respect to Helen Tenney, I learned that she was the daughter of wealthy parents who had separated while she was rather young, that she had been reared by her mother and married when she was very young, subsequently was divorced, and as far back as the early thirties had become associated in some fashion in this country with Communist individuals, particularly some Spanish Communists.

"Sometime later in 1942 it is my recollection that the short wave unit of OSS described above was disbanded and thereafter I believe Helen Tenney was employed by 'Que Magazine' in New York. Goos then got the idea that she perhaps could secure a position with OSS in Washington and I recall that she did proceed to Washington. Probably in the late summer of 1943, as I recall, she took over from Mary Price that apartment the latter had been occupying, the address of which I believe is 203 B 1 Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. She did in fact secure a position with OSS in Washington and it was hoped by Goos that she could be assigned to the Latin American Division, inasmuch as Maurice Halperin was already established in that division and could of course facilitate her work for Goos. She was not, however, assigned to this division but rather to a 'hush hush' Spanish Division where she saw reports being submitted to OSS in Washington from its agents in Spain.

"At first Helen Tenney simply made it her business to read as much of this material as she could and either memorize it or make notations thereof in order that she could type up rather comprehensive reports of it at her home. Later, however, she was able to supply written material in the form of OSS reports and memoranda which I recall having seen and further recall that such written material included notations as to the dissemination to be made of it as well as the various OSS officials whose attention was to be directed to it. It is my further recollection that some of this material was labeled 'Secret' and some of it 'Confidential'.

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Upon Golos' death in November, 1943, I proceeded to Washington and met Helen Tenney for the first time, although I had considerable information concerning her activities, I explained the reason for my visit was the fact that Golos had died and that I was taking over his duties and accordingly would receive from Helen Tenney such information in the manner she had been supplying Golos in the past. This of course was agreeable to her and I thereafter continued to see Helen Tenney on my periodic visits to Washington and she did continue to supply me with information coming to her attention in connection with her OSS duties.

I recall that probably in early 1944 as a result of a conflict between Carlton Hayes, United States Ambassador to Spain, and OSS, the functions of the latter agency in Spain were considerably curtailed and thereafter Helen Tenney was not able to supply me with the quality and quantity of information previously furnished by her. I recall also at this time that Helen Tenney's duties began to include some work in connection with an OSS broadcast monitoring station somewhere on Long Island; that she had access to OSS digests prepared in connection with her monitoring activities and made them available to me. She was able to supply a considerable quantity of written data reflecting the activities of OSS personnel in virtually all sections and all countries of the world, and I recall that these data were prepared by ditto machine and as previously mentioned indicated the persons in OSS who were to see these copies, as well as other governmental agencies to whom these reports were directed.

During the time I was contacting Helen Tenney in Washington she was residing alone at the address mentioned above. I recall having seen her occasionally in New York City when she would make visits to her mother, who I believe is Mrs. Habel A. Tenney, 130 East 52 Street, New York City. I do not believe she was acquainted with nor aware of the activities of any of the individuals identified in the Silvermaster group, nor do I know Major Duncan Lee, or, as far as I know, any members of the Perlo group.

My last meeting with Helen Tenney occurred in December, 1944, when I saw her in Washington and told her that I would no longer be functioning in the manner I had and gave her some specious reason why I was ceasing my activities. I told her that someone else would replace me and I subsequently learned, I believe from Jack, that she had in fact been contacted subsequent to my breaking off relations with her.

With respect to Helen Tenney's knowledge of the actual ramifications of the work she was doing for Golos, myself and the others, it is my opinion that she did not know the true identity of Golos; however, I am of the opinion that she may well have known or at least strongly suspected that data being supplied by her eventually went to the Russians, because she had had considerable experience back in the 1930's working with the Spanish Communists and at that time I know had mailed various material to Russia at their behest.

With respect to compensation, I recall that on probably my last meeting with her in Washington in December, 1944, I mentioned to her that I could let her have $50.00, inasmuch as she had remarked on previous meetings that she was financially pressed and unable to afford a maid. She readily
accepted the $50.00, which I told her she could regard as a loan or in any other way she saw fit, and thereafter I mentioned to Jack that I had advanced her $50.00. He inquired if she were hard pressed financially and I told him she had mentioned that she was not particularly prosperous. He said arrangements should be made to pay her regularly $50.00 per month.

"During the time that both Golos and myself were dealing with Helen Tenney I recall that she was known to the Russians merely as 'Helen.'

"In connection with Helen Tenney, as stated above, she was introduced to Golos by Grace Cranich who was, I believe, in the editorial department of Intercontinental News, which is located somewhere in New York City. I am unable to state whether Cranich furnished any information to Golos other than, however, that it was through Cranich that Golos met and knew Helen Tenney.

In addition to the above information Elizabeth Bentley advised that on the instructions of her Russian contact, "Al" she informed Helen Tenney that she was going to undergo an appendectomy operation. According to Bentley she did this because "Al" instructed that it would not be a good idea to break off her relations with her contacts immediately.

Elizabeth Bentley also stated that on the instructions of her Russian contact "Jack" she purchased a Christmas gift for Helen Tenney. With further reference to her Russian contact "Al", Bentley advised that about a week before Christmas 1944 she met him in accordance with "Jack's" instructions. During this meeting she said "Al" intimated that the FBI had been prowling around, that Helen Tenney had shared a taxicab with an individual who later turned out to be with Military Intelligence.

**BACKGROUND**

Through the mail carrier who serves the premises at 2036 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., it was determined that Helen Tenney occupies an apartment there, which was formerly occupied by Mary Price.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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FOR THIS PAGE
Henderson is the National President of the Food Tobacco Agricultural Allied Workers Union of America, CIO. Henderson is known to be closely associated with important Communists and is probably a member of the Communist Party.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Investigation conducted of Helen Tenney has failed to disclose any contacts or association by her with other persons identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley.

Investigation reveals that she is closely connected with one Scott Lockwood and Jim Dummer, 1357 Spring Road, Northwest, Washington, D. C., both employees of the Office of Strategic Services where Helen Tenney also works.

On November 20, 1945, Helen Tenney accompanied by Jim Dummer visited an antique shop operated by one Joseph Cooper at Fairfax Court House, Virginia, from 4:55 P.M. to 6:35 P.M.

On November 28, 1945, a technical surveillance maintained on the residence of Helen Tenney disclosed that Jim Dummer contacted her at the Office of Strategic Services. On this occasion Dummer and Helen Tenney discussed in a discreet manner one Burns and it was indicated that Dummer had a luncheon engagement with Burns on the day following which was probably arranged by Helen Tenney. Subsequently, on November 30, 1945, this source disclosed that Dummer and Helen Tenney discussed Burns and Dummer mentioned that Burns was very interesting and seems to be very intelligent. Tenney stated that they should take him for a ride some time. Physical surveillance disclosed that Tenney had lunch with an individual believed identified as Carl Burns at Pierre's Restaurant at Washington, D. C., on November 29, 1945.
MISCELLANEOUS FIGURES IN NEW YORK CITY
AND VICINITY
Allegations of Informant

"Sometime during the last part of 1942 or in early 1943, I learned that one Cedric Belfrage was contacting Golos and turning over to him certain information. I learned through Golos that Belfrage was connected with British Intelligence in the United States and operated out of a 'cover' office some place in Rockefeller Center. I also recall that Belfrage was introduced to Golos by either Earl Browder or V. J. Jerome. During the course of my connection with Golos, I found out that Belfrage had supplied Golos with a report apparently emanating from Scotland Yard which was more or less of a treatise on espionage agents. This work dealt with the type of people who might be employed for this sort of work, the precautions which should be taken to allude or identify whether or not a person is being followed. I also recall that in this article was a contribution by some prominent burglars in England, who apparently made the following information available as practical gesture. This contribution concerned the technique of surreptitiously opening safes, doors, locks and giving admittance to most any type of building or office equipment. This document was a carbon copy and was apparently extracted by Belfrage from some British file. Belfrage also contributed information regarding British policy as it concerned the Middle East and Russia, and to the information that apparently emanated from his connection with, probably, high ranking British officials in the United States.

"After Golos died, I, of course, not having even met Belfrage, had no occasion to contact him further. However, when my Russian contact, Bill, appeared in the picture, he asked me to contact Belfrage and to obtain from him the information that he had previously been supplying to Golos. I told him that I did not know Belfrage, and therefore, would not be able to get hold of him. Bill then told me to go to Karl Browder and find out through Browder where Belfrage was located and attempt to make contact with him. As a result of this, I actually did go to see Browder and Browder informed me 'He is out of the racket now; let him stay out.' I subsequently informed Bill that I was unable to reach Belfrage.

"When Bill ceased to contact me and my next Russian contact, Jack, began seeing me, he too requested me to attempt to pick up Belfrage again, and he also suggested that I might be able to accomplish this by seeing Browder and finding out where Belfrage was located and what he was then doing.

"I wish to state that I did not again go to Browder concerning Belfrage but do recall that Jack kept insisting that I make some attempt to locate Belfrage and to obtain whatever information he was then able to give. I do not
recall that my next Russian contact 'Ali' made any overtures in attempting to
have me locate Belfrage, but I do recall that in the Spring of 1945, I met
Jerome on the street and he inquired if I was still interested in seeing Belfrage.
I was noncommittal in my reply and Jerome volunteered that I probably should be
interested in Belfrage inasmuch as he was back with British Intelligence at that
time. As far as I was able to determine from Golos, Belfrage was not a member
of the Communist Party. I also recall that Belfrage was known to the Russians
as Benjamin.

"I recall definitely that a great deal of trouble ensued from an
article published in the Protestant sometime in the Fall of 1943. The subject
matter of this article originated with Cedric Belfrage, who had furnished Golos
with some confidential information of some kind, the exact nature of which I
do not recall. Belfrage, who at that time was associated with British Intelligence
in New York, happened to read the article and reprimanded Golos severely after
the article appeared. Golos, of course, realized that the leak was through
Browder and felt that he could not condemn Browder too much because it would not
have been strategic. When I met Jack for the first time in October, 1944, he
asked me, among other things, why Browder had not allowed the American contacts
to be turned over to the Russians more speedily and also demanded that Mary
Price and Cedric Belfrage be immediately turned over — I indicated to Browder
the desire of Jack that Belfrage be turned over and Browder refused this demand,
I believe, because Browder was somewhat afraid of Belfrage because of his
connections with the British Intelligence."
BACKGROUND

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania reflect an alien registration file #4-77413, concerning Cedric Belfrage, reflecting that he was born November 8, 1904, in London, England. From that date until 1926 he resided in London, England; from 1926 until February, 1927, he resided in New York City; from February 1927 until 1936 he resided in both London and Los Angeles, California, and from 1936 until July 6, 1937, he resided in Los Angeles. His father is Sidney Henning Belfrage and his mother is Frances Grace Belfrage, both residing at 38 Seymour, London, W. I.

On July 6, 1937, he filed an application for a non-quotable immigration visa at the American Consulate, Ensenada, Mexico. He stated that he was to enter the United States at San Ysidro, California, and his final destination would be Hollywood. He intended to live with his wife, Mary Beatrice Pigott Belfrage at 1925 Oakden Drive, Laurel Canyon, Hollywood, California. In his application he stated he intended to remain permanently in the United States.

On November 15, 1937, Cedric Belfrage filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States at Los Angeles, California. It is noted that his wife, also born in England, applied at this time for her citizenship at Los Angeles.

On March 1, 1939, Belfrage made application for a re-entry permit and was issued such a permit on March 7, 1939. In his application he said he intended to leave the United States approximately March 15, 1939, at New Orleans, Louisiana, and that he was going back to England on business. The re-entry permit showed that he arrived back in the United States on July 26, 1939. His wife accompanied him.

On March 11, 1941, both Cedric Belfrage and his wife reported a change of address from 7777 Firenze Avenue, Los Angeles, California, to 11006 Kling Street, North Hollywood, California. Again on December 18, 1941, they notified a change of address from 5120 Netherland Avenue, Apartment E-65, New York City, to 7777 Firenze Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

On December 9, 1941, a foreign official status notification (Form PR-1) was made out by Cedric Belfrage for the Department of State, and a carbon copy of this form was filed in Belfrage's alien registration file. In this form he said that he was employed at the Director of British Security Coordinator's Office, New York City.
Under a heading of Assumption of Duties in the United States, he listed December 1, 1931. Under Detailed Statement as to Proposed Activities in the United States, he mentioned that he was an official attached to the Director of British Security, Coordination, business address, Room 3806, 6 - 35th Avenue, home address in the United States, Apartment B-65, 5420 Netherland Avenue, New York City, and also 7777 Firenze Avenue, Los Angeles, California. Under the heading of Nature of Occupation for the Past Five Years, Belfrage listed that he was an author and a journalist in Los Angeles, California.

On May 17, 1943, he applied for a re-entry permit and obtained re-entry permit #1374552. Regarding the obtaining of this, there is on file in the INS Office, a letter from Y. P. McLennan, Control Officer of the British Control Office, New York City, dated May 16, 1943, and addressed to the Commissioner of INS in Philadelphia, stating that Belfrage was a British Government official and was to travel to Great Britain on official business at the request of his Majesty's Government. A memorandum on file dated May 26, 1943, records that one Mr. Meyer from the Visa Division of the Department of State telephoned the INS Office on May 21, 1943, stating that Belfrage wished to leave the United States within 48 hours, and that waiver of departure requirements were granted by the State Department. Belfrage re-entered the United States on July 16, 1943, at St. Albins, Vermont.

According to a memorandum in Belfrage's alien registration file, there is a statement to the effect that according to a Department of State letter of 1944, Belfrage terminated his duties with the British Security Coordination on December 31, 1943.

On April 6, 1944, he again applied for a re-entry permit and was issued a re-entry permit dated May 5, 1944. However, this re-entry permit was never used and it was returned to the INS authorities later. On October 19, 1945, he applied for a non-quota Immigration visa #107 at London, England, and it was issued to him on October 20, 1945. In this application he listed the fact that he had been in England since May of 1944, and it would thus appear that he left the United States shortly prior to that date. At the time of his application for a visa he mentioned that he intended to reside permanently in the United States and to join his wife there. The visa reflects that Belfrage actually did enter the United States at Rouses Point, New York, on the Rutland Railroad on October 28, 1945. He traveled on a British passport dated July 21, 1942, and issued by the British Consul General in New York City. At the time of his re-entry he again registered as an alien, retaining his same alien registration number. On the form under the heading of Activities to be Engaged in in the United States, he mentioned writing. He also stated that for the past five years he had been engaged in intelligence work and psychological warfare.
Employment with British Security
Coordination in New York City

ACTIVITIES AND ASSOCIATIONS

The "New Masses" magazine dated December 28, 1937, contains an article written by Cedric Belfrage entitled "Politics Catches Up With The Writer."

On April 9, 1938, an article appeared in the Daily Worker under a title "Appeal for Lifting of Arms Embargo on Spanish Government. American Friends of Spanish Democracy Send President Petition Signed by 92 Leading Clergymen, Editors, Union Leaders." The name Cedric Belfrage appeared in the list of individuals signing the statement.
According to the "Peoples World" a West Coast Communist paper, in an article dated December 13, 1938, a meeting was mentioned sponsored for the Defense of Democracy and the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League. The article revealed that Cedric Belfrage, an English author, was one of the speakers and that he told the audience that the English Government no longer represents the people of Great Britain who let slip away their freedom of speech, press and radio. He warned "Democracy died before our eyes in England without our knowing until it was too late. The same thing is happening here."

Among organizations and publications with which Belfrage has been associated, the following are listed: "The Clipper", the official organ of the Hollywood Chapter of the League of American Writers; the Northern California Civil Rights Council and the Southern California Branch of the Federation for Constitutional Liberties; the League of American Writers; the National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners, also known as the National Committee for People's Rights; the North American Spanish Aid Committee; Russian War Relief; Screen Writers Guild, and Peoples Institute of Applied Religion.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

As stated previously herein under the title "Background" Cedric Henning Belfrage returned to the United States from England entering the United States at Houses Point, New York on the Rutland Railroad on October 28, 1945.

Investigation reveals that Belfrage is presently residing with his wife at Croton on Hudson, New York, and due to the rural nature of his residence, a physical surveillance could not be conducted. It is not believed that he is employed at the present time but is engaged in writing. A technical surveillance has been instituted on the Belfrage residence. However, investigation to date has failed to indicate any contacts of interest to instant investigation.
December 17, 1945

RE: ABEAHAL BROTHMAN, with alias Abe Brothman

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

"In about May of 1940 Golos introduced me to one Abe Brothman, who at that time resided in Nassau County, New York, and who was employed at the Republic Steel Company, New York, New York, as I recall, as an engineer. After I met this individual he told me he wanted me to have some blue prints copied and give the copies to Golos. I recall that from early summer, 1940 until sometime in the fall of 1940 I met Abe approximately ten times. Sometimes Golos would meet Abe to obtain these blue prints, but whenever he could not make these appointments I would do it. Most of these meetings took place in front of the Mosler Safe Company at 32nd Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City. Abe would meet me and we would usually go to dinner and during the course of the meal or later in the evening he would turn over to me these blue prints. I do not know how many separate prints there were as they would come in an envelope. I remember that on a great number of occasions the prints that he gave me were copies that Abe had made. However, on several occasions it would be necessary for me to take the originals and have copies made, which I would give to Golos, and I would return the originals to Abe at some future date. Abe never told me that it was imperative that I have these copied and the originals returned to him in the immediate future.

"Sometime during these happenings I learned from either Abe or Golos that these blue prints were of commercial kettles, which I understand to be some type of commercial vat. However, I am not sure of this deduction. Whenever I had to have copies made I would take them to one of the numerous stores that do this work on Cortlandt Street, New York City. I cannot recall the names of any of these shops.

"Along toward the fall of 1940 Golos told me he was becoming somewhat discouraged with his dealings with Abe and told me he was going to turn him over to someone else. I never did learn from Golos or anyone else to whom Golos directed Abe."
December 17, 1945

Re: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN,
with alias Abe Brothman

BACKGROUND

Abraham Brothman is actively engaged in the consulting engineering
firm of A. Brothman and Associates, a partnership with offices in Room 1606,
114 East 32nd Street, New York City. This partnership began operation on
August 15, 1944, and is composed of Abraham Brothman, Gerhart Wollan, Oscar
J. Vago and Jules Korchien. Brothman resides at 41-08 - 42nd Street, Sunny-
side, Long Island, New York.

The records of Local Draft Board #245 located at 30-97 Steinway
Street, Long Island City, New York, reflect that Brothman was born on
August 15, 1913, at New York City and married Naomi Mett on June 15, 1937.
They have one child, Elsa Harriet Brothman, who was born on July 27, 1941,
at New York City. He listed education at the John Winthrop Elementary School,
DeWitt Clinton High School, Columbia College - accounting, Columbia University-
chemical engineering.

On April 3, 1945, a letter was sent to the Local Board by Oscar J.
Vago of A. Brothman and Associates setting forth an appeal on behalf of
Abraham Brothman, chief engineer, and showing the work of A. Brothman and
Associates to be that of consulting engineers to the following concerns:

Bridgeport Brass Company, Bridgeport, Connecticut - manufacturers
of aerosol bombs for protective measures against disease to the
Armed Forces of the United States;

Graver Tank and Manufacturing Company, Inc. - manufacturers of
D.D.T., water treating, etc., for Army, Navy and Maritime Commission
of the United States;

Palestine Potash, Ltd., D.D.T. plant in the near East; and

Commission of Aeronautical Affairs of the Republic of China -
setting up plants for the production of plywood glues and bomber
noses, turrets, and domes.

A letter dated November 16, 1940 from the Hendrick Manufacturing
Company of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, indicated that Brothman was employed
at that time by that concern and that his employment was vital to the company.
This letter further stated that he was the inventor of many features and
equipment for the production of aviation gas, artificial rubber, plastics
and general processing.
It is to be noted that Jules Korchien is considered by the New York Field Division to be a key figure in the Communist Party and that he is the International Vice President of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, a Communist-dominated union, a delegate in 1945 to the Greater New York CIO Industrial Union Council and a member of the Architect Committee of the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship. Oscar Vago is known to be a member of the Communist Party in Queens, New York, and Gernart Wollman is a member of the Communist Party of Brooklyn, New York.

Brothman is known to the Bureau as a signer of the Communist Party Nominating Petition at New York City in 1943 and that he interests himself in such reading matter as the April, 1945 issue of "Political Affairs," a textbook of Dialectical Materialism; "Economics of Barbarism" by J. Kuczynsky and M. Witt; "300,000,000 Slaves and Serfs," by Kuczynsky and the May, 1945 issue of "American Review of the Soviet Union," a quarterly published by the American-Russian Institute, New York City.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

An inspection in November, 1945, of the hotel registry at 41-06 42nd Street, Sunnyside, Long Island, reflected that A. Brothman-Mett occupied Apartment 5F at that address. An investigation reflected that the telephone number of A. Brothman and associates at 11th East 32nd Street, New York City, is Murray Hill 3-9670.

A physical surveillance was instituted on A. Brothman on November 28, 1945, and was continued for several days. However, the results of this surveillance were negative as far as the instant investigation was concerned. Likewise, an examination of the bank account of A. Brothman and associates failed to reflect any activities pertinent to the instant investigation.

On December 4, 1945, a photograph of Abraham Brothman was displayed to Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, and she identified it immediately as the same individual who was known to her as Brothman. Her identification was positive, and her only further comment was that the photograph made Brothman look considerably younger than he was when she knew him.
December 17, 1945

RE: JOSEPH ECKHART, with alias, Joe

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

"Sometime in the spring of 1936 I was approached by Beatrice Carlin, who was at that time employed in the City Office of the American League Against War and Fascism. Beatrice told me she was desirous of securing my services to assist a foreigner who was coming to the United States in the near future, in speaking English and taking care of some of his business affairs. She approached me several times thereafter concerning this matter and eventually in November of 1936 I was introduced to Joseph Eckhart by Beatrice Carlin. It appears that Eckhart is the individual she had in mind. Eckhart is a Lithuanian, about fifty-five years of age, 5' 11", broad shoulders, bald head, wears glasses and is a very natty dresser. I wish to state that this individual has a striking resemblance to Louis Buchalter, alias Lepke. During the time I knew him he resided at the Hotel Marcy on 96th Street, New York. I recall that I only saw Eckhart on two occasions and my belief is that in December of 1936 he returned to Russia. However, he again appeared in New York in March or April, 1937, at which time he took up his residence first at the Barbizon Plaza and subsequently at the Wincemere Hotel. The last time I saw Eckhart was in January, 1938, at which time he indicated he was again leaving the United States. He did not mention to me what country he was destined to.

"During the time that I knew Eckhart, he appeared to be a legitimate individual registered in hotels under his proper name and engaged in some purchasing mission. However, I learned from Jacob Golos that Eckhart was in fact an NKVD agent and that one of his purposes for coming to this country was to purchase airplanes that were to be shipped to Spain via Mexico. I recall that about the time Eckhart left the United States in January of 1938 he introduced me to one 'Marcel'. I later learned, however, from observing Marcel's driver's license that he was Michael Endelman. I gained the impression from Eckhart that Endelman was in some way operating for Eckhart in this country. It was also my impression that Endelman was in some way connected with the Russian-Spanish Society but was probably a 'small fry'.

"I wish to state that in November of 1944 I was requested by 'Jack', one of my contacts whom I will deal with later on in this statement, to furnish a complete biography of my personal history and business and Communist and other associations. In this biography I did not refer to Eckhart and Endelman but called them 'Joe' and 'Marcel'. Apparently, this biography was given by 'Jack' to 'Al', who is my present contact and will be discussed later on. In December, 1944 'Al' then questioned me concerning 'Joe' and 'Marcel', whom I had mentioned, and he questioned their identities. I indicated to him their true names, that is, Endelman and Eckhart.
'All' informed me that he knew these people and indicated that they were presently in the United States. He then told me that if you ever ran into them run like hell. He did not elaborate further in regard to these individuals, their present location or present activities.

The informant also advised that Eckhart was known to F. Brown, with alias Ferruccio Marini. The informant said, "On or about October 15, 1936, by pre-arrangement, I met Brown in a cafeteria on University Place near 8th Street, and then he introduced me to a man he called Tim or Timmy, who was at that time sitting in an automobile outside the cafeteria. (I later learned that this individual was Jacob Golos.) We all then proceeded in Golos' automobile to a subway entrance where Brown made his departure and Golos and I proceeded to a restaurant where we had dinner. In an initial conversation I explained to Golos that I was employed by the Italian Library of Information, that I was a member of the Communist Party and other information about my background. During this conversation, Golos interrogated me at length of my knowledge of Eckhart and Endelman, as well as Juliet (Poyntz), as well as my background with the Communist Party. Golos stated that Eckhart and Endelman were traitors to the Communist movement."

BACKGROUND

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City, reveals that Joseph Eckhart arrived at New York City, February 17, 1937 from Havre, France, aboard the SS Paris. He was 42 years of age in 1937 and he was born in Kowno, Lithuania. His re-entry permit, No. 1199996, and his application number 110367 were issued at Washington, D. C. on October 13, 1936. His last permanent residence was listed as New York City and he stated that he had been in the United States from May 25, 1936 to December 16, 1936. He stated that his last address was Grand Hotel, Paris, France, and indicated that his destination was to his home at 720 West End Avenue, New York City. Eckhart stated that he intended to remain in the United States permanently.

J. D. Fuller, Manager of the Hotel Marcy, 720 West End Avenue, New York City, examined his records, which reflect that Joseph W. Eckhart registered at this hotel on November 16, 1936 and indicated he came from the Arlena Towers, Ramsey, New Jersey. His departure date was not shown on the hotel records.

John Massarano, Manager of the Windermere Hotel, 666 West End Avenue, New York City, examined his records and stated that he had no information regarding Joseph Eckhart and that for the most part their records which were prior to 1940 had been destroyed.

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A description of Joseph Eckhart was obtained from the arrival manifest of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (1937) as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place of Birth</th>
<th>Kowno, Lithuania</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>42 years (February 17, 1937)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital status</td>
<td>Single</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>5' 10&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair</td>
<td>Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes</td>
<td>Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td>Chemist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race</td>
<td>German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationality</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>1720 West End Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New York City (Hotel Marcy)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Bureau files contain the following references to the name of Eckhart. It is not known if they are identical with the subject of this summary or not:

According to the New Orleans Field Division, on April 25, 1945, one Joseph Eckert and Mary Eckert would arrive at New Orleans, Louisiana by airplane, and it was requested that the Bureau indices be checked in connection with the Foreign Travel Control program.
During the investigation of the American Slav Congress, it was determined that one Joseph Eckert was a membership delegate in the Flint Committee of the American Slav Congress.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

The New York Field Office has conducted an investigation to date with negative results to ascertain the present whereabouts and activities of Joseph Eckhart. The last information concerning Eckhart indicated that he was out of the country and the investigation to date has failed to indicate that he has returned.

The New York Field Office by teletype dated December 17, 1945, advised the Bureau that a photograph of Joseph W. Eckhart (who has been described above under the section entitled "Background") was furnished by the Philadelphia Field Office to the New York Field Office and this photograph was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as being the individual she knew as Joseph Eckhart.
December 17, 1945

Re: RAY ELSON, with alias Mrs. Joseph Elson

ALLEGATIONS OF IMPORTANT

"Another individual whom I knew in connection with my activities was Ray Elson, who was married to Joseph Elson who just recently was discharged from the United States Army. By the way of background, Ray Elson was born in the United States of Polish-Jewish parents. She attended college and also Secretarial School somewhere in the Midwest. I do not recall when she came to New York City, but I do know that she was employed for a considerable period of time in charge of a department of the Civil Rights Committee at 160 Fifth Avenue, New York City. She has been a dues-paying member and active in Communist circles for the past ten years that I have known of. Her husband, Joseph Elson, studied Architecture for two years at City College and subsequently was an art production man for various art agencies in New York City. I wish to state that Joseph Elson, as far as I know, is not a member of the Communist Party.

"My acquaintance with Ray Elson came about after it was more or less a mutual agreement between Jack and myself that I should divorce myself from the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. Jack indicated to me that he was attempting to secure some suitable person to replace me in the Corporation and, finally, as I recall, sometime in February, 1945, he met me one evening, told me he had decided upon the individual to replace me, and that he and I would stroll around for a few minutes while he would tell me a little about this person, after which I would meet her.

"He informed me that this newly selected person was Ray Elson; that he had investigated and found she was a good, loyal Communist and appeared to be an adequate replacement for me. I recall further, that after Jack and I walked around for a few minutes we met Ray Elson, to whom Jack introduced me.

"The three of us then adjourned to the Buckingham Hotel where we had dinner and I talked generally to Elson about the nature of the business being handled by the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. I want to point out that prior to my introduction to Ray Elson, Jack remarked that although he did not like it, it was, nevertheless, necessary that Ray Elson know my identity, that is, my proper name, and that I should more or less look after her so far as her business duties were concerned."
"It is my further recollection that on the occasion of this first meeting, Jack indicated to Elson that she was to look to me for assistance, although this remark by him was in a general sense, and no mention was made in so many words that she and I should discuss our intelligence activities.

"On this first meeting Elson seemed interested in becoming associated with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and, thereafter, for approximately one month negotiations continued with respect to her going with the firm. I recall that the financial circumstances were discussed at some length and it was settled that she, with money to be supplied by Jack, was to acquire from Colonel Reynolds, all of the stock certificates held by him and his wife. It will be noted that at this time all of the certificates of stock in the United States Service and Shipping Corporation were held by Reynolds and his wife with the exception of five shares registered in my name. It was arranged by Jack that during her introductory period with the firm, I was to remain and to familiarize Elson as thoroughly as possible with her new work in the firm and was to keep an eye on her generally and observe how she handled herself.

"Ray Elson then made arrangements to terminate her employment with the Civil Rights Committee, which required her giving two weeks' notice as I recall and after minor delays, including her being called for jury service, which she was able to postpone, she did, in fact, begin her duties with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation sometime in March, 1945.

"Upon her going into the firm, I resigned as Secretary and she was elected to that position. By this time she had not been able to acquire Reynolds' stock and I recall this phase of the matter still was discussed considerably and consideration was given at one time to the Corporation devaluing its stock so as to enable her to acquire the Reynolds' interest with perhaps $2,000."

Concerning a purported discussion between Earl Browder and Reynolds the informant said, "A few days later he (Browder) told me to bring Reynolds and Ray Elson, and go to 16 West 12th Street, New York City, which I learned upon arriving there was the home of Frederick W. Field, who was not present and whom I have never met. It was on that occasion that Browder had the conversation with Reynolds along the lines mentioned above and it was Reynolds' reaction that if Browder felt he should dispose of his interest to Ray Elson, that, of course, would be acceptable to him.

"Conversations continued with respect to Elson's proposed acquisition of the Reynolds' interest in the firm and I recall that on May 8, 1945, I resigned my position as Vice President, though retaining my status as a
Director and that Ray Elson was elected to succeed me as she previously had done to the position of Secretary. By this time she had become somewhat familiar with the firm's business and as I had accumulated considerable vacation time, I drew approximately six weeks' salary and ceased to go to the office regularly.

"With respect to Russian contacts that Ray Elson had, I know when I first met her that she was seeing Jack privately, though not as often as I was meeting him. It is my further recollection, Jack mentioned to me something to the effect that Elson had formerly done some sort of courier work among members of the Communist Party Underground. So far as I know, she had no other Russian contact until Jack disappeared from the scene sometime about the middle of May, 1945, and I do know, however, that she did acquire another Russian contact, presumably through arrangements made by Jack, and up until the present time she and I have never had any specific conversation about our Russian contacts. I do know from a remark she made, that her present contact is a man, and is tall. A remark by her to that effect was occasioned when I mentioned that my Russian contact was short and fat.

"After I ceased keeping regular hours at the office of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, I took a vacation trip, leaving New York City on June 19, 1945, to spend time at Old Lyme, Connecticut. I had told Reynolds where I would be vacationing and I recall he called me several times on the phone and requested that I return to New York to advise or assist him in various business matters. He remarked that he was most desirous of conferring with me in New York City, because Al had not been in touch with him recently, that the business generally was confused because Ray Elson's financial participation had been stalemated, and he was not favorably inclined toward Elson.

"I returned to New York City approximately two weeks after my departure and on this occasion saw Reynolds. He told me that he would probably need funds and suggested that I transfer to him my five shares of Corporation stock, which, incidentally, had originally been given to me by him as a gift. So far as I recall, nothing further of consequence transpired at this meeting and I returned to Connecticut.

"Approximately two weeks later, I again came back to New York and saw Ray Elson at the office. She requested that I transfer to her my stock certificates and I told her that this was impossible as I had previously transferred them to Reynolds. This angered her considerably and she made
some remark about my 'cutting her throat.' It was on this occasion that she informed me she had been given $500 by her Russian contact for the purpose of acquiring some of Reynolds' stock, it being understood that she was to receive mine from me for nothing.

'I spent the month of August, 1945, in Connecticut, and during this time I made two or three trips to New York City on which occasions I would see Colonel Reynolds, Ray Elson and Al, the latter on just one occasion that month. The affairs of the Corporation seemed to be dragging along at this stage and everyone seemed to be just waiting for something to happen. Al urged me to make a clean break from the Corporation and I pointed out to him that was impossible at that time because the status of Reynolds was unsettled, which meant that Ray Elson's position was also uncertain. He repeated his desire that I stay completely away from the Corporation and that the matters would be adjusted in a satisfactory manner.

'I returned to New York City to stay on approximately September 15, 1945, at which time I conferred with Colonel Reynolds, who insisted that I rejoin the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation on a full-time basis. He informed me that Ray Elson had never been able to acquire any stock in the firm; that he did not like her and that he felt I was indispensable to the firm's business.

'When I returned on a full-time basis to the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, Ray Elson was still there regularly and continued to be there on a full-time basis until the first week in October, 1945, at which time she told me she had made up her mind to resign. She said she was dissatisfied with the type of work she was doing in that office and mentioned that in addition she had received indication that her husband would return to the United States in the immediate future and that she wanted some time to herself.

'I asked her if she had told her Russian contact of her plans and she said, 'No,' and told me she had made up her mind herself and was making the move on her own initiative. I cautioned her that such a move on her part might have serious repercussions but she declared her mind was made up. Accordingly, she did cease her working regularly at the office though she remained on the payroll until November 1, 1945, and occasionally would stop in the office for a few minutes.

'With respect to her participation in Russian espionage, I now recall that in the latter part of May, 1945, Jack told me I might not see
me in the future and that I should not worry because Al would still be around. He told me that if I didn't see him within the next few days I would receive a postcard with some innocuous message on it and that this would mean I was to meet Al in Washington two days subsequent to the postmark on the card. I did not see Jack at any time in the future nor did I receive such a postcard and, accordingly, told Ray Elson that I had been unable to meet anyone for sometime.

"A few days later, presumably after she had passed along that message to her contact, she told me to go to Washington to meet my contact, that meeting to take place, to the best of my recollection, on June 6 or 8, 1945, at a small motion picture theater in Washington. I did travel to Washington and met Al in a theater, the name and location of which I am presently unable to recall. As further indication of Ray Elson's participation and connection with Russians in this country, I remember that at my meeting with Al in Washington on June 6 or 8, 1945, it was arranged that we would meet again in two months, also in Washington. By this latter date, I had begun my vacation in Connecticut and did again travel to Washington for this meeting. No one appeared, however, and I returned to New York and told Ray Elson that my contact had failed to appear and that I was returning to Connecticut.

"A few days later she telephoned me in Connecticut, told me she had some urgent business to discuss with me and requested that I come to New York. I did come on down to New York and she told me that a meeting with Al had been arranged for me the following day in Washington. I told her I did not want to go to Washington and would not go and was going back to the country. I returned to Connecticut and again in a few days she telephoned me, asking that I again come down to New York City. When I arrived she told me that a meeting had been arranged with "Al" for the following day in New York City. I recall that this meeting took place in New York on the appointed day, and was at Alexander's at 50th Street and Sixth Avenue, New York City. I also recall that on my latter meeting with Al he made a definite date to meet me in New York City November 4, 1945.

"However, prior to this date Elson informed me that I was to meet my contact on October 17, 1945, at either 4:00, 6:00, or 8:00 PM at Rickford's Restaurant on 23rd Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City. As a result of the information given me by Elson, I met Al on October 17, 1945, at 6:00 PM, and it was on this occasion that Al arranged to meet me again on November 21,
1945, at the same place. On sometime after October 17, 1945, it was necessary for me to see Al in connection with the $15,000 which a representative of the Communist Party Headquarters was attempting to obtain from me. It was necessary, therefore, for me to meet Al prior to November 21, 1945, and I talked to Ray Elson and asked her to see if she could get in touch with her contact and arrange a meeting for me.

"She later informed me that she had seen her contact the previous Sunday and had suggested to him that I get in touch with Al and to arrange for Al to meet me at 7:00 PM at Guffanti's Restaurant at 26th Street and Seventh Avenue in New York City.

"I wish to state that this meeting on November 9, 1945, did not materialize but Al obviously knew he was supposed to meet me on that date because on the occasion of my meeting with him on November 21, 1945, he apologized profusely for his failure to appear and ascribed it to the fact that he was on the West Coast and was unable to return East on time."
December 17, 1945

Re: RAY ELSON, also known as Mrs. Joseph Elson

BACKGROUND

According to Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, Ray Elson was born in the United States of Polish-Jewish parents and is approximately thirty-four years of age at the present time. She attended college and also a secretarial school located in the Middle West. Following her arrival in New York City, she was employed for a considerable period of time in charge of a department of the Civil Rights Committee at 160 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

According to the informant, Ray Elson has been a dues-paying member and active in Communist circles for the past ten years. She was selected by "Jack" to replace Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and the informant first met her during February of 1945. "Jack" has advised Miss Bentley that he had investigated Ray and found that she was a good loyal Communist who would be an adequate replacement for the informant in the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation.

Ray Elson actually began her duties as secretary to this corporation in March, 1945, after terminating her employment with the Civil Rights Committee, 160 Fifth Avenue. She continued to be associated with this firm on a full-time basis until the first week of October, 1945, at which time she advised that she had decided to resign because she was dissatisfied with the type of work she was doing in the office. She also said that her husband, who was in the United States Army, would return in the near future and she wanted some time to herself.

The membership records of the Greenwich Village Club of the Communist Political Association on June 15, 1944, reflected the name of Ray Elson. These records further reflected that she was at that time employed as a stenographer by the Constitutional Liberties Committee; that she was a member of the CIO union; and that she edited a legislative bulletin in the Greenwich Village Club.

She also attended a conference of inter-faith and inter-racial councils called by the Westside Council of Religious and Civic Organizations which was held at the Riverside Plaza Hotel on June 14, 1944. She was a delegate to this conference from the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties, 205 East 42nd Street, New York City. The conference met principally in the interests of the Fair Employment Practice Committee to advance a resolution to urge the United States Senate to concur with the favorable action of the House of Representatives regarding the National War Agencies Appropriation Bill, H.R. 4579, which included appropriations for the Fair Employment Practice Committee.
In April of 1936, a credit report of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York reflected that Joseph Elson, the husband of Ray Elson, was at that time employed as a production manager by L. H. Hartman and Company, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York City. On September 8, 1938, the Credit Bureau received an unfavorable credit report on Ray Elson.

The records of Selective Service Board #38, 583 Riverside Drive, New York City, reflected that Joseph Elson was born on January 21, 1909, at Chicago, Illinois, and his address at the time of registration was 636 West 136th Street, New York City. He was married on September 21, 1930, in Chicago, Illinois, to Ray Elson. During the twelve months preceding April, 1941, Ray Elson earned $300, according to a statement of Joseph Elson.

On September 12, 1940, Joseph Elson enrolled at New York University and at the time he filed his Selective Service questionnaire he was pursuing a course of study leading to a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree. He stated that his wife had no other means of support or source of income and requested a "3" classification. However, on January 4, 1943, he was reclassified 1-C due to induction into the Army and he was discharged on October 29, 1945, at Fort Dix, New Jersey, by reason of over age.

Ray Elson presently resides at 161 West 16th Street, New York City.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On November 23, 1945, Ray Elson met Elizabeth Terrill Bentley for lunch at Ray Elson's suggestion. They spent approximately one hour in conversation principally of a social nature but had some discussion of the affairs of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. Elizabeth Bentley ascertained that Ray Elson had not seen her Russian contact since some time before November 9, 1945, and had no present plans to meet him. She claimed to be unable to make contact with him. She also stated that the meetings could be scheduled only between Russian contacts. Ray Elson also advised that she was considering securing employment of some kind, which employment Elizabeth Bentley believes will be on orders of her associates.

Investigation by the New York Field Office has ascertained that Barney, Leon and Lucy Josephson resided at Apartment 9-1, in the same apartment building at 161 West 16th Street, New York City, where Ray Elson and her husband, Joseph Elson, reside. Lucy Josephson is on the membership list of the Greenwich Village Club of the Communist Party of the United States. Leon Josephson is an attorney and was reported to be an OGPU agent. He was arrested with George Mink in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1935 on an espionage charge. Although released Leon Josephson has been described by Liston Oak, a magazine editor and former Communist official, as more important than George Mink. Both Leon and Barney are listed as key figures in the Communist Party.

A physical surveillance was instituted covering the activities of Ray Elson on November 23, 1945. This surveillance revealed that Ray Elson met and had lunch with informant Elizabeth Terrill Bentley on this date.

On November 30, 1945, physical surveillance revealed that Ray Elson and her husband at 6:15 p.m. entered a Packard sedan with a woman and two men in United States Army uniform. It was ascertained that this automobile bore New York license 2Y1313 which is registered in the name of J. H. Reynolds, 825 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Prior to entering this automobile it was ascertained through Elizabeth Terrill Bentley that a dinner had been given at Gasner's Restaurant, 76 Duane Street, New York City, for the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation associates.

It was ascertained that during the week of December 3, 1945, Ray Elson had obtained employment at the office of the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties, 205 East 42nd Street, New York City. Physical surveillance on December 5, 1945, revealed that Ray Elson spent the day in the offices of the above-mentioned organization.
Through a technical surveillance on the residence of Ray Elson it was ascertained that at 7:15 p.m. on December 7, 1945, Joseph Elson contacted Murray Kane and invited him to have dinner with him that evening and after dinner they agreed to go to the Jefferson School where there would be a lecture on Engels. Through a technical surveillance it was ascertained that Murray and Josephine Kane reside in the same apartment building as that of Ray and Joseph Elson. The records of the New York Field Division reflect that the Kanes are associates of Barney, Leon and Lucy Josephson, who also reside in the same apartment building at 131 West 16th Street, New York City. On one occasion Josephine Kane was caught by the apartment management distributing Communist Party literature and was caught placing this literature under the various apartment doors in the building.

The New York Field Division by teletype advised the Bureau on December 13, 1945, that Elizabeth Terrill Bentley made an appointment to see Ray Elson on Monday, December 17, 1945, and have dinner with her. A physical surveillance revealed that on December 13, 1945, Ray Elson visited the Jefferson School of Social Science, a Communist Party-sponsored school in New York City. That evening Ray Elson had invited as dinner guests at her home Murray and Josephine Kane, both known Communists, as well as Billie Hardy and Elaine Dickson.

The New York Field Office by teletype on December 14, 1945, advised that Billie Hardy, a contact of Ray Elson, is the subject of a New York investigation. Her full name is Verona Daniel Hardy and she is a self-confessed Communist. She has been a United States Army nurse (First Lieutenant) and has just returned from Europe and is residing in New York City.

The New York Field Division advised the Bureau by teletype dated December 17, 1945, that Ray Elson and her husband spent the evening of December 15, 1945, with Frank and Lena Dutto. Frank Dutto is active again in bakery union activities and is a candidate for election as union official at the present time. On the morning of December 17, 1945, Ray Elson returned to work at the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties where she worked during the week of December 10 to December 15.

The New York Field Division advised by teletype on December 26, 1945, that through a technical surveillance on the residence of Ray Elson it was ascertained that there was a conversation between Ray Elson and a person known as Fanny at which time an unidentified individual known as Jack was mentioned. According to the conversation, Fanny and Ray were to meet Jack some Sunday soon and it was indicated this meeting would most likely occur on December 23. The technical surveillance also reflected that Ray Elson and one Abe Hackman of Rockville Center, Long Island, who is assistant to a
Vice President at R. H. Macy and Company, New York City, conferred relative to Ray and Joseph Elson visiting the Hackmans for dinner on December 23, 1945. Hackman stated to Ray that "a guy" might be present whom Ray would like to meet. Surveillances of Ray Elson on Sunday December 23, reflected that she and her husband spent the afternoon and evening at the Hackman home at Rockville Center, Long Island, and that no other guests were present. Ray Elson made no other contacts on that date and has resumed her employment at the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties as of December 26, 1945.

In addition to the above-mentioned contacts, physical and technical surveillances of Ray and Joseph Elson have revealed numerous other contacts; however, all of their contacts are not being set forth herein inasmuch as they are not deemed pertinent to the instant investigation.
RE: MICHAEL ENDELMAN, with aliases: Michael Nicholas Delman, Marcel.

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

"During the year of 1937 I was still a member of the Communist Party and was fairly active in promoting the Communist cause. I recall that at about the time Eckhart left the United States in January of 1938 he introduced me to one 'Marcel.' I later learned, however, from observing 'Marcel's' driver's license that his name was Michael Endelman.

"This individual is a Polish Jew who was born in Germany and is described as about 40 years of age, 6' 1" in height, 180 lbs., prominent stomach, and Mexican in appearance. I recall that on one occasion he informed me that he had spent about ten years in Paris and spoke fluent French and German and had a knowledge of English, Russian, Polish and Yiddish.

"During one of my conversations with him he implied that he was a member of an organization and that this organization was similar to the Catholic Church except that if you left the Catholic Church you only lost your soul. He also made reference in one of his conversations to the Rubin Robinson affair which was publicized in the New York papers around November or December of 1937. I gained the impression from Eckhart that Endelman was in some way operating for Eckhart in this country. It was also my impression that Endelman was in some way connected with the Russian Espionage System, but was probably a 'small fry'.

"I wish to state that in November of 1944 I was requested by 'Jack', one of my contacts, to furnish a complete biography of my personal history and business and Communist and other associations. In this biography I did not refer to Eckhart and Endelman by name but called them 'Joe' and 'Marcel.' Apparently this biography was given by Jack to 'Al,' who is my present contact and who will be described later on.

"In December of 1944 'Al' then questioned me concerning 'Joe' and 'Marcel' whom I had mentioned and he requested their identities. I indicated to him their true names, that is, Endelman and Eckhart. 'Al' informed me that he knew these people and indicated that they were presently in the United States. He then told me, 'If you ever run into them, run like hell.' He did not elaborate further with regard to these individuals' present location or their present activities.

"I now recall that Marcel Endelman left the United States in about May of 1938. At the time he left he gave me the name of a cafe in Paris where I could write to him. However, the name of this cafe does not come back to my memory at the moment."
"In connection with Endelman, I recall that some time after his departure I received some postcards from him signed, 'M' from Hendaye, which is located on the Spanish border.

"I continued to bring this material to Mr. Brown through the summer of 1938. Brown did not appear to be particularly interested in any of this material other than that which affected the American Communists and I was of the opinion that some of this material would be advantageous to the Italian underground. (Referring to anti-Communist material or anti-Jewish material that the informant came across at the Italian Library of Information.)

"As a result of this I began to correspond with 'Marcel' (Michael Endelman) in Paris and I indicated where he was presently employed. I received some correspondence from 'Marcel', the tenor of which indicated he did not understand what I had in mind. I wish to state I did not send any of this material to 'Marcel.'"

The informant, in describing her original meeting with Jacob Golos on or about October 15, 1938, said, "During this conversation Golos interrogated me at length concerning my knowledge of Eckhart and Endelman, as well as Juliet (Poyntz), and also my background with the Communist Party. Golos stated that Eckhart and Endelman were traitors to the Communist movement."

I recall that after my original meeting with Golos I ceased to get any correspondence from Endelman. As a matter of fact, Golos instructed me that I was no longer to correspond with Endelman."
BACKGROUND

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City, revealed that Michael Nicholas Delman, formerly Michael Endelman, filed a petition for naturalization on June 19, 1944. At that time he resided at 49 West 83rd Street, New York City and formerly resided at 21 Grove Street, New York City.

He was born on May 5, 1907 at Dresden, Germany. He came to New York City from Havana, Cuba on July 20, 1937. According to these records, Endelman left New York City on April 27, 1938, and returned to New York City on May 1, 1939. Endelman filed a declaration of intention on March 1, 1938 at the Supreme Court, White Plains, New York. He indicated on this declaration that his last foreign address was in Paris, France. Prior to his departure from New York City April 27, 1938, he was employed by Robert Preston Company, 65 West 88th Street, New York City, to sell machinery in Europe, which had been manufactured in the United States.

The Naturalization records further reflected that Endelman advised that he was employed by the Office of War Information as an associate field representative with the Outpost Service Bureau.

The records of Selective Service Board No. 25, 100 West 82nd Street, New York City, revealed that Michael Endelman registered for selective service on October 16, 1940 and shortly after the registration he advised the local board that he had changed his name to Michael Nicholas Delman. On this registration Endelman stated that his cousin, Dr. J. H. Bernstein, 106 East 85th Street, New York City, was the person who would always know his whereabouts.

The Selective Service records revealed that a letter was received from the Office of War Information on June 20, 1944, indicating that Endelman had entered on duty with the Outpost Service Bureau of the OWI on June 15, 1944, and on June 24, 1944, he was being considered for an overseas assignment on a confidential mission in a war area. He left the employ of OWI effective December 15, 1944.

On Endelman's Alien Personal History and Statement form filed with Local Board No. 25 on July 17, 1942, he gave the following information:

Residences during the last five years:

- Warsaw, Poland: 1938 to 1939, several months
- Paris, France: 1938 to 1939, several months
- London, England: 1938, two months
- Prague: 1938, several weeks
- Cuba and Mexico: 1937, two months
Endelman claimed Polish citizenship and indicated that he had entered New York City aboard the SS Normandy on May 1, 1939. His education consisted of attending high school at Coburg and Danzig; University of Science, Paris, France; University of Art, Paris, France. According to the records of the Selective Service Board, Endelman has resided at 49 West 83rd Street, New York City, since October 27, 1943.

The Immigration and Naturalization records reveal that Endelman was employed by the Union Boot Manufacturing Company, 54 Lafayette Street, New York City, prior to his employment with the Office of War Information. In 1943 he was employed by the Columbia Broadcasting System, 485 Madison Avenue, and in 1942 was employed by Maximilian Endelman, 621 Broadway, New York City. On Endelman's Occupational Questionnaire he stated that he had attended the YOT Trade School, 480 Canal Street, New York City, where he took a course in radio mechanics. He further indicated that he knows six languages fluently.

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reveal that Mark S. Lulinsky was a naturalization witness for Endelman. Investigation revealed that Lulinsky is the President of the Union Boot Manufacturing Company, 54-60 Lafayette Street, New York City. He is a native of Russia, married, a United States citizen, and is last known to have resided at 622 West 141st Street, New York City.

On October 15, 1942, Lulinsky attempted to contact Jessie Rubin, who was formerly employed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation and the Soviet Purchasing Commission. Lulinsky was also listed as Vice President and General Manager of Selksojins, Inc., exporters and importers in New York City and reported closely affiliated with the Soviet Government. Lulinsky is also President in charge of the Finance Department of the Amtorg Trading Corporation. He was listed as a member of the Ambijan Committee, 103 Park Avenue, New York City.

Arthur Pollock was also a naturalization witness for Endelman. Investigation revealed that Pollock was listed as a sponsor of the Harry Bridges Committee which was sponsored by Orson Welles. It was further indicated that Mabel Pollock (Mrs. Arthur Pollock), 470 West 24th Street, New York City, was listed as a clerical employee or a volunteer assistant in a Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

The following information concerns a Michael Endelman believed identical to the subject of this memorandum.

During April of 1941, the New York Field Division received a communication from Milton Musliner, Hotel Colonial, 51 West 81st Street,
New York City. Musliner said, "A guest of this hotel bears watching. His actions are most suspicious, his name is Michael Endelman, a German and his associates who claim to be English, are constantly in conference with a group of men who look and act as Nazis. They typewrite and phone (at the booth) where conversations cannot be listened in on, or in constant activity. Have overheard on a few occasions when they were seemingly alone, of the great havoc that Germany was inflicting on England much to their delight. I surely believe they should be watched. There are many people at this hotel who feel as I do, and I feel my suspicions are well-founded or I would not annoy you in this matter, as I realize your many problems. I am employed in the United States Treasury Department, Procurement Division in New York City."

Detective Raymond J. Gill of the New York City Police Department conducted an investigation at the request of the New York Field Division, and he reported that he interviewed Milton Musliner and Musliner stated that he understands German and overheard a telephone conversation in German during which Endelman gloated over the fact that the Germans were bombing the English coast and said, "I told you that that would happen and they are going to get more." Musliner stated that while Endelman was at the Colonial Hotel he gave everyone the impression that he was an English subject. He always had considerable money in large denominations, although he did not seem to be employed. Detective Gill reported that Michael Endelman resided in a furnished room at 362 Riverside Drive, New York City, Apartment 9B, alone, where he had been residing since early in January, 1941. He formerly resided at the Colonial Hotel on West 61st Street for about a year. Previous to that time he lived at Deerheart Park, "Kruges" near Croton, New York.

Endelman was born in Dresden, Germany May 5, 1907. He arrived from Europe July 29, 1937 on the SS Siboney. In May, 1939, he re-entered the United States from Europe on the SS Normandie, holding a re-entry permit. He alleged that the reason for his trip to Europe was the death of his mother in Poland. On April 1, 1939, he filed a declaration of intention in White Plains, Westchester County, New York, Certificate #49489. He registered as an alien, #4932522. Investigation reflected no employment but he received a considerable amount of mail from Schmahl and Schmahl, Suite 810, 15 Park Row, New York City.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

A physical surveillance was instituted by the New York Field Office on Michael Endelman on November 20, 1945. On this date he was observed mailing a package reportedly containing food to Mme. Sophie Kramstyk, Sanatorium AD, Ostra Vence, Alpes Maritimes, France. She was previously reported as Endelman’s sister. At 6:30 PM on this date Endelman met an individual who was later identified as Adam Zaydman.

On November 21, 22 and 23, 1945, Endelman again was in the company of Adam Zaydman. On November 23, 1945, Endelman was observed at approximately midnight saying goodbye to Adam Zaydman and it was noted that there was an interchange of papers between Endelman and Zaydman.

Zaydman left New York City aboard an Eastern Airlines Plane at 8:10 AM on November 24, 1945, and was scheduled to arrive in Brownsville, Texas at 9:02 PM. He was then scheduled to leave Brownsville, Texas by American Airlines at 10:30 PM November 24, arriving at Mexico City at 12:50 AM November 25, 1945.

The San Antonio Field Office advised by report on November 27, 1945 that Adam Abraham Zaidman Rosenberg, with aliases Dan Zaydman and Adam Zaydman, arrived at Brownsville, Texas at 9:35 PM November 24, 1945, via the Eastern Airlines. He stopped at the York Hotel, Brownsville, Texas, where he appeared friendly with the owner, Isaac Kaplan Leijeruk, with alias Isaac Kaplan. He departed from Brownsville, Texas at 10:00 AM November 25, 1945 via Pan-American Airways, Trip 505, en route Mexico City.

A Customs search and interrogation by immigration authorities upon his departure disclosed that Zaydman is a Polish citizen, born in Warsaw, Poland, March 6, 1897, and that he is travelling on Polish Passport No. 2441 issued at Lisbon, Portugal July 24, 1941 with 3 (2) U.S. visas. It was further disclosed that he last entered the United States at Miami, Florida November 17, 1945. Documents and papers reflect that Zaydman is a cosmetics manufacturer at Rambla Wilson 503, Montevideo, Uruguay, and a representative of Retay Monte Carlo, a perfumery at Monaco, France. His trip to the United States was allegedly on business.

On November 24, 1945, a physical surveillance revealed that Michael Endelman entered Apartment 5D at 2277 Andrews Avenue, Bronx, New York, which apartment is listed to Rose K. Margoshee. It was observed that Endelman attended a party which consisted of approximately twenty to thirty men and women.
On November 26, 1945, a surveillance reveals that Endelman again mailed a package to Lise Sophie Kramstyk in France and on this same date it was also observed that Endelman mailed a package to Lise Sophie Kaufman, 56 Rue Loiltor, Paris, France, and the return address on this package was "J. H. Bernstein, M.D., 49 West 83rd Street, New York City." This package reportedly contained two old overcoats and three bars of soap.

On November 27, 1945, Endelman mailed an air mail letter addressed to Dr. M. Saidman, care of Dr. F. Enges, Paseo de la Reforma, 197 Mexico, D.F., Mexico.

On November 28, 1945, Endelman visited the New York State Unemployment Compensation Bureau, located at 2985 Broadway, New York City. On the same date Endelman was observed at the Station N Post Office, New York City, attempting to accept delivery of a registered letter addressed to Adam Zaydam, c/o Dr. Maurice Saidman, 231 West 74th Street, New York City. On November 29, 1945, Endelman mailed another package to Sophie Kramstyk. He also mailed a letter to Gerson J. Young, 55 Liberty Street, New York City.

On December 1, 1945, Endelman mailed a package to Lise Marguerite Reisz at Nice, France. He also mailed the following letters:

Sophie Kramstyk, Air Mail, Special Delivery
American Veterans Committee, 354 Madison Avenue.

DR. H. H. Rollman
112 Central Park, West

Dr. J. H. Lohnar
313 West 77th Street.

These latter letters which were mailed contained the engraved address on the back of the envelopes listed to Dr. J. H. Bernstein, 200 West 53rd Street, New York City.

On December 3, Endelman mailed a letter addressed to Dr. A. Endelman, 416 North Beverly Drive, Hollywood, California. The only return address on this letter was "From Lile." Leo Boudreau superintendent at 49 West 83rd Street, New York City, stated that Endelman has lived at this address for nearly two years and has not worked for about one year. He said Endelman is a very friendly individual and appeared to be well educated and was not believed involved in anything that could be classified as subversive activities.
ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

"Also, about this time, in about the first part of 1942, I recall that an individual whom I remember as Leon, whose name I believe to be Leon Erlich, came into the picture. Golos informed me this individual was a writer for technical magazines specializing in airplanes. I also learned from Golos that he commissioned Erlich to write a series of articles setting forth statistical information regarding airplanes and paid him $25,00, as I recall, for each of these articles turned over to Golos. I do not recall that this individual was a Communist or a dues paying Communist Party member. I remember he contacted Golos over a period of about two months. It is my recollection that at the time he was contacting Golos he was residing some place on Central Park, West, New York City, but I have no knowledge of his present address."

BACKGROUND

It is not known whether the information set out below pertains to the subject of this memorandum.

Another reference to the name Erlich appears in a report dealing with the Communist Party of the United States of America, showing that the New York State Committee of the Communist Party was in August, 1938, already working in planning the work for the coming elections. At the branch meeting of August 2, the branches of the Communist Party had to elect their Election Branch Captains. Branch 9, Communist Party, 9th Assembly District (Bronx), elected five captains:

A. Naidish  
Etziel  
Jaffee  
Goodelman  
Erlich.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

The New York Field Office has been conducting investigation to locate Leon Erlich to ascertain his present whereabouts and activities. This investigation to date has been negative.
December 18, 1945

RE: ALBERT EUGENE KAHN, with alias Al Kahn

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in her statement made the following allegations against the above captioned individual:

"In January of 1942, to the best of my recollection, I was taken by Golos to the home of Albert Kahn on East Ninth Street, between Fifth Avenue and University Place, New York City. I recall having heard his name previously but had never met him before, nor did I know a great deal about him. I learned that he was a dues-paying Communist Party member at the time I met him and, in fact, on a couple of occasions I collected his party dues from him.

"After the above-described meeting he began to supply Golos personally and also through me with copies of 'The Hour', a news publication for newspapers, an edition made available to Golos, and miscellaneous information taken by him from the files of the Anti-Defamation League and also information concerning the Ukrainian Nationalist Movement. It was my impression that this latter data interested Golos the most, but I do not believe Kahn was regarded by Golos as a particularly valuable adjunct of his group. The association of myself and Kahn terminated the following spring, the spring of 1943, at which time Kahn began to devote himself almost exclusively to writing books, and my latest contact was approximately at that time. I recall nothing further of apparent significance concerning Kahn, at this time.

"I am unable to state of my own knowledge if Kahn knew the eventual disposition made by Golos of the material turned over to him by Kahn, but it would appear obvious that he must have suspected very strongly why Golos was interested in such data. I do not recall that Kahn acted very mysteriously on the occasions that I met him, but of course have no knowledge of what transpired at the meetings between Kahn and Golos when I was not present."

BACKGROUND

Albert Eugene Kahn was born May 11, 1912 in London, England. His education consisted of four years high school, three summer sessions at Culver Military Academy and four years at Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1934. There is no available record of his entry into the United States, but it may have been sometime prior to the birth of his youngest sister, Paulette, about 1914.

Kahn claims citizenship by derivation from his father, Moritz Kahn, who in turn had obtained citizenship by derivation from Albert's grandfather,
Joseph Kahn, who was naturalized December 20, 1899 in the District Court in Jacksonville, Florida. When Moritz Kahn filed application for derivative citizenship in Detroit on April 6, 1933, he stated that he had resided permanently in the United States since 1881 and that his address at that time was 250 East Boston Street, Detroit, Michigan.

The Selective Service records of Albert E. Kahn at Board No. 17, 45 Actor Place, New York City, list his relatives as follows:

Father - Moritz Kahn, born December 2, 1879 at Echternicht, Luxembourg, now deceased.  
Mother - Edith Jackson Kahn, 1611 Lincolnshire Avenue, Detroit. She married Mr. Kahn in Brooklyn on September 16, 1906.  
Sister - Beatrice (Betty) Valone Kahn, born November 12, 1910.  
Sister - Lydia Ruth Levin, born June 5, 1907, residing 1470 Edison Avenue, Detroit.  
Sister - Paulette Hartrich, now about thirty-one years old, address 4715 South Greenwood, Chicago, Illinois.  
Children - Steven James Kahn, born March 24, 1941. They expected the birth of another child in February of 1944.

The parents of Albert Kahn spent considerable time in Russia during the five-year plan. His mother was a sponsor of the Russian War Relief in Detroit in 1942 and a member of the Financial Committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

Kahn's Selective Service Occupational Questionnaire revealed that he stated that since 1931 he has been an editor and author. From 1935 to 1938 he was the purchasing agent for Lady Esther Cosmetic Company, Chicago, Illinois. From 1938 to 1939 he was the publicity director for his uncle's company, Albert Kahn, Inc., this being an architectural engineering company. From 1939 to 1940 he was the Executive Secretary of the American Council Against Nazi Propaganda. In April of 1939 this organization began the publication of "The Hour," of which Albert E. Kahn became the editor when The Hour Publishing Company was organized on January 13, 1941. He continued in this capacity until May 30, 1943, when publication of "The Hour" was suspended. In 1940 he also assisted in publicity work for the Anti-Defamation League. About the same time Kahn was placed on the Board of New Currents Magazine. This was a Jewish publication which followed the Communist Party line and was sponsored by the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists. The first issue appeared in March, 1943. It is interesting to note that according to Elizabeth Bentley, it was about this same time that her association with Kahn was terminated.

In his Selective Service Occupational Certificate filed October 12, 1944, Kahn stated that he was self-employed. He described his work as follows: "Author and journalist; concluding book for Little, Brown and Company; regular
contributor to Scope Magazine, New Currents, etc. Articles and books which deal almost entirely with 'exposing Fifth Column and un-American activities.' In 1944 he became national President of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order, I. W. O.

According to the Credit Bureau of Greater New York, Kahn carried a very good account in 1942 at the National Lumberman's Bank, Muskegon, Michigan, where he had done business for several years.

He is known to have resided at the following places:

1939 to October 1940, 25 East 11th Street, New York City, Apartment No. 4
1940 to 1942, 14 East 9th Street, New York City
1942 to date, White Hill Road, Yorktown Heights, New York (about 45 miles from New York City)

It is noted that in 1938 he voted at Royal Oak, Michigan.

COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERSHIP

On August 14, 1944, it was ascertained that the Yonkers Club of the Communist Political Association listed an Al Kahn among its members. The territorial jurisdiction of this club included Westchester County, where Kahn then resided, and the club was a part of the Tri-County Communist Political Association.

Kahn delivered a speech at the New York State Convention of the Communist Political Association held on July 21 and 22, 1945, at which time he was introduced as a delegate from the Cultural Section. He was made a member of the Constitutional Committee of the Convention.

At the second half of the Communist State Convention held during August 10, 11 and 12, 1945, Kahn spoke at one of the group panels on the question, "The Struggle for the Rights of the Negro People." He was identified as representing the Cultural Club.

Kahn stated at the Convention that the Communist Party must "execute Bolshevik diligence" to purge its ranks of all dangerous elements who have entered the Communist movement in the recent period.

In a special circular distributed by the Jefferson School of Social Science it was announced that a summer camp would be held from June 16 to September 10, 1944, and that Albert E. Kahn would be one of the lecturers. The catalogue for the fall term of this school listed Kahn as a lecturer on history and problems of the Jewish people.

In April of 1944 he was a candidate from the Second Assembly District of Westchester County as a delegate to the State Convention of the American
Labor Party, representing the Committee for a United Labor Party.

Kahn is considered to be a key figure in the New York Field Division.

**ALLEGED SOVIET PROPAGANDA AGENT**

Owen A. Reinhardt stated on May 3, 1943, that David Carr (Karr) has an apartment in Washington where there are meetings occasionally attended by Kahn and others, one of them being Deorlow (phonetic).

Kahn has collaborated in many of his writings, including the well-known book "Sabotage," with Michael Sayers, also known as Michael Sayres. In reference to the latter individual, it has been reported that Sayers was a member of the Communist Party and was sent to this country from Ireland by the Communists. He was involved in the Dublin bombings and was said to be in the pay of the Communist Party.

The New Haven Office has suggested that this might be David Hedley, an alleged propagandist agent at that time in Connecticut for the Third International, whose wife, Dr. Lena Heppen, formerly taught at Yale University. The Sayers presently reside next door to Kahn on White Hill Road, Yorktown Heights, New York.

According to Kahn, he applied for a police card from the New York Police Department some time prior to March 21, 1941. In his application he stated that in his capacity as editor of "The Hour" he needed the police card in his investigations of subversive activities. This application was rejected. However, according to the informant, a police card was held by David Karr, who at one time was an assistant to Kahn, an alleged Party member and formerly a reporter for the Daily Worker.

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On August 3, 1942, this same informant advised that Kahn had admitted to him that one Sol Rabkin, a special inspector with the Immigration and Naturalization Service in New York was furnishing him with information from the files of I. & N. S. It is noted that Rabkin subsequently denied having furnished information from Government files to any newspaper source, and he added that the only newspaperman he knew was Albert E. Kahn.

It is said that Kahn obtained much of his information from one W. J. Stepanowski, also known as Volodimir Stepanowski, and one Stephen Mustowy.

**JOURNALISTIC ACTIVITIES**

"The Hour" which Kahn edited was a confidential news weekly which was furnished to all newspapers, editors and radio stations, submitting information regarding alleged Nazi and Fascist subversive activities. Its stated purposes were to publish a confidential news bulletin with the aim of (1) exposing activities of the anti-democratic groups and (2) publishing material of practical value in fighting such groups. The publication was regarded as being a Communist instrumentality, its principal function being to plant in places of influence stories that discredit opponents of the Communist movement.

New Currents is a Jewish monthly magazine which follows the Communist Party line and was formerly known as the Jewish Survey. It first appeared in March, 1943, and its editors besides Kahn were Joseph Brainin and Professor Frederick Ewen. It is published by the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists, an organization which has established ties with the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee in Moscow, according to O.S.S.

According to Dr. Albert Parry, Kahn was engaged in raising money for the magazine "Protestant," edited by Kenneth Leslie. This publication is said
In 1942 Kahn and the aforementioned Michael Sayers collaborated in writing a book entitled "Sabotage - The Secret War Against America" which succeeded in gaining considerable notoriety for the authors. This book has been described as a scare story which might give the reader an idea that America was literally seething with saboteurs and spies. It is interesting to note that the authors were unable to substantiate some of the allegations and accusations in this book and their royalties were accordingly withheld by the publishing company due to the threat of libel suits being filed against them, and they were forced to make several retractions.

In late 1943 Kahn wrote a book entitled "Sabotage in Russia," which was published by Little, Brown and Company. In August of 1945 Sayers and Kahn collaborated in a book entitled "Fleet Against the Peace." According to the Daily Worker, this book exposes the German master plan for world domination after the Third World War. It is understood that Little, Brown and Company will publish another book by these two authors on January 3, 1946, called "The Great Conspiracy." It is said that the purpose of this book is to prove that there has been a great conspiracy throughout the world for the past twenty years against the Soviet Union.

Kahn has also written a large number of articles, including "The Enemy Within," which appeared in New Masses on December 6, 1942; "I Accuse Martin Dies," which was an attempt to discredit the Dies Committee and appeared in Scope Magazine in July, 1944; a series of articles entitled "Dangerous Americans," which appeared in Scope Magazine; "Odyssey of a New Leader Hero," attacking Henry Miller of the New Leader, which appeared in the Daily Worker on January 15, 1945; and "Women of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.," which appeared in the Fraternal Outlook in January 1945, this being the official organ of the I.W.W. It is also said that he wrote articles against the Organization for the Rebirth of the Ukraine, branding it as an anti-semitic and pro-Nazi organization. Kahn has also delivered a large number of bitter and vitriolic anti-Fascist and anti-Nazi speeches before various Communist front organizations and other Left Wing groups, among them being a speech in New York before a Jewish rally for American-Soviet amity in the first part of April 1943.

In the summer of 1943 he appeared on a radio program known as "Author Meets Critic" in which he bitterly criticized Kurt Singer's book "Spies and Traitors of World War II," mainly because of a statement in the book to the effect that the murder of Leon Trotsky in Mexico was prompted by OGPU agents. On September 12, 1943, he was the main speaker at the Michigan State Convention of the Civil Rights Federation in Detroit. On January 19, 1944, he spoke at a meeting of the New York civic, social and educational groups called by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties during the time of the anti-Semitic outbreaks in New York. On January 22, 1944, he spoke at a conference of the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists. He was
listed as one of the speakers for the Institution on Race Relations, being
sponsored by the Civil Rights Federation of Detroit from February 28 to
April 3, 1944. On April 2, 1944, he spoke at a dinner for racial and national
unity in New York City, sponsored by the National Federation for Constitutional
Liberties. On June 14, 1944, he spoke at the Uncensored Freedom Dinner which
was sponsored by the Protestant Magazine. In this speech he attacked Charles
Lindbergh, Father Coughlin, Henry Ford and other alleged Nazi sympathizers.
On July 22, 1944, he spoke at the People's Congress of Applied Religion,
sponsored by the People's Institute of Applied Religion, which organization is
said to be attempting to gain political control over the poor white class and
the colored people through religion.

On October 16, 1944, he spoke at the "Salute to Young America Dinner"
sponsored by the American Youth for Democracy in New York. At the conclusion
of this speech he asked for contributions and reportedly obtained $7,075.00 in
pledges. On October 18, 1944, he spoke at a meeting of the International Workers
Order in Detroit. On November 25, 1944, he delivered a speech, entitled "The
Deeds for Humanity of the Soviet Union," at a National Conference of the American
Committee for the Settlement of Jews at Birobidjan, Soviet Russia. At the con-
clusion of this speech he called for contributions and allegedly received
$40,000.00 in cash. In the latter part of 1944 he was one of the principal
speakers at a conference called by the National Council for Soviet Friendship.
On February 14, 1945, he acted as chairman of a dinner sponsored by the American
Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists in New York, which dealt
with the project of "The Jewish Black Book." On April 21, 1945, he spoke at
the People's Institute of Applied Religion in New York City. On April 15,
1945, he appeared on the New York Newspaper Guild radio program with Earl
Browder, Herbert Bayard Swope, Jerome Walker of Editor and Publisher and James
Whittaker, the Guild Vice President. On May 26, 1945, he spoke on the subject
of "Anti-Semitism is Anti-Sovietism's Shadow" at the rally of the Jewish People's
Fraternal Order in Madison Square Garden. On October 7, 1945, he spoke at the
Conference of the School of Jewish Studies. The large majority of the leaders
of this group are said to be Communist or Communist sympathizers. On October 12,
1945, he was a speaker before a meeting sponsored by New Masses in New York City.
It is noted that on July 8, 1943, he acted as translator from Yiddish to English
of speeches made by Professor Solomon Michaels and Lieutenant Itzik Feffer, who
were members of a Soviet Jewish delegation to the United States. This was a
mass meeting in their honor in New York sponsored by the Committee of Jewish
Writers, Artists and Scientists.

OTHER CONTACTS

The following individuals have been identified as contacts or friends
of Kahn:

Joseph Brainin, who was on the Board of Directors of New Currents
Magazine with Kahn and is an associate editor of "The Protestant,"
another Party line publication. He is registered with the Secretary
of State as an agent of a foreign principal.

Howard Fast, who is an editor for the New Currents magazine and
also associated with Readers Scope and said to be a Communist.
Leverett S. Gleason, who published "Inside Russia" and the "Truth About the Red Army." It is said that he financed Readers Scope Magazine and he is known to be in frequent contact with Alexander Trachtenberg. He is the subject of a key figure investigation in the New York Field Division.

Mrs. John J. Abt, also known as Jessica Smith, who was the editor of Soviet Russia Today and a prominent Communist functionary.

William E. Dodd, Jr., who has been very active in numerous Communist front organizations and who was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation.

David Niles, who is employed in the executive offices of the President at the White House.

Cecil Lubell, who is listed as a member of the Communist Party in New York and who was once associated with "The Hour." At the present time he resides next door to Kahn in the home of Michael Sayers. Before moving to New York City he was active as secretary and organizer of the Communist Party in Sunnyside, Long Island.

Dr. Albert Parry, a former employee of C.S.S. who has been prominent in the Comrap investigation.

Allan Johnson, who was the Organizational Secretary of the Communist Party for District No. 7 in the State of Michigan.

Jack Raskin, the Executive Secretary of the Civil Rights Federation in Detroit, who has been in constant contact with outstanding Communists in the Detroit area.

Gilbert Green, who was the President of the Communist Political Association for the State of New York and a National Vice President.

Alexander Bittelman of the "Morning Freiheit," who has been described as being the outstanding Marxist dialectician in the United States and who is a subject in the Comrap case.

William Haskell Levitt, who is the Educational Director of the United Automobile Workers - C.I.O. in Detroit and a key figure in the Detroit Field Division.

Harry Bridges, who accompanied Kahn from New York to Washington on November 29, 1944, and returned to New York together with him the following day, after having attended a Party together given by Major Ruth Gershon, nee Spivak, who was then employed in the Pentagon Building with the Twentieth Air Force. She is not known to be related to
John Spivak who was connected with this case, but many of her friends are said to be members of the Communist Party or active in Communist controlled organizations.

Betty Jacqueline Bridges, a daughter of Harry Bridges, who was once employed by Albert Kahn in New York.

Philip Jacob Jaffe, whom Kahn telephoned on May 11, 1945, for the purpose of obtaining any information that Jaffe might have in his files on Upton Close. Kahn was writing an article on Close at the time.

FRONT ORGANIZATIONS

Jewish People's Fraternal Order - I.L.O., of which Kahn is President. The membership in this organization in 1944 was said to be in excess of 44,000.

People's Radio Foundation, Inc., the purpose of which organization is to coordinate the organization of various community groups where FM Radio Stations may be established. The large majority of the sponsors and the Board of Directors of this organization are key figures in the New York Field Division and Kahn was listed as a member of the Preliminary Board of Directors of this group.

The Newspaper Guild of New York, in which Kahn has been active.

The National Committee to Combat Anti-Semitism, of which Kahn was a sponsor.

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc. Kahn was listed as a sponsor of the Trenton, New Jersey chapter.

The American Committee for Spanish Freedom, of which Kahn was a sponsor.

Industrial Insurance Agents' Union, Local No. 30, United Office and Professional Workers of America - C.I.O., of which Kahn is a member of the Executive Board.

On November 30, 1945, Charles Ball, American Legion Commander of Yorktown Heights Post 724, a former rural delivery carrier of Yorktown Heights Post Office, advised that Albert E. Kahn spends a good portion of his time in New York City. He further advised that Kahn formerly had a girl named Esther Lewis working for him at his home. Esther Lewis is a local Yorktown Heights girl, who took care of Kahn's two children and did the housework. She resided
at the Kahn residence all the time until about a month ago, at which time she stayed at her family's home one day and called Mrs. Kahn, advising her that she was sick. Mrs. Kahn told her immediately that she was fired, and that unless she came and got her clothes she, Mrs. Kahn, was going to throw them out. According to Mr. Ball, the Lewis girl has no fond feelings towards Kahn as a result of this treatment. She had been with them for approximately two years and is now working at a diner in the Yorktown Heights area. Her father is employed as a brakeman-conductor on the Putnam Valley Railroad and is considered to be reliable.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On December 1, 1945, the New York Field Office placed a physical surveillance on the residence of Albert E. Kahn, Whitehill Road, Yorktown Heights, New York, but due to the rural location of the residence, it was necessary to maintain the surveillance at such a distance from the home that it was deemed unsatisfactory and unproductive and was, therefore, discontinued.

As a result of the allegations made by the informant, a technical surveillance was placed on the residence of Albert E. Kahn. As a result of this coverage, a conversation was reported on December 14, 1945, between Albert E. Kahn and an individual only identified as "George." This "George" in all probability is George Seldes, editor and publisher of the sensational sheet entitled, "In Fact." Seldes himself is a close associate of the Communist Party line and engages in the same sensationalism as Kahn has in his literary efforts. According to the technical surveillance, Kahn told "George" that he had a copy of a suppressed war story to the effect that the FBI in 1942 or 1943 had documentary proof that Father Charles E. Coughlin was a Nazi agent, this based on the fact that Aleksey Polypenko, an Ukrainian Nazi priest, helped to break up a spy ring headed by Anastase A.bounce and others. Kahn stated that the FBI is supposed to have placed Polypenko in the spy ring but did not believe Polypenko's story. However, he was later used as a witness. Kahn also furnished an affidavit of his dealings with Father Coughlin to the FBI, according to Kahn, a copy of which he states he now has in his possession and will furnish to "George." Kahn suggested the facts be consolidated into a sensational story by "George," which story he, Kahn, will sign and which will be published by "George." Kahn further related that he was present at the copying of this affidavit. It is described as very dramatic and one which could be used in toto in the article suggested above. Kahn cautioned "George" that care would have to be taken and names omitted in this story and it would be worth-while to consult a lawyer to prevent future libel proceedings.

The New York Field Office advised by teletype on December 21, 1945, that Albert E. Kahn planned to leave New York City for Detroit along with his family on December 29, 1945, to visit relatives.

Technical surveillance on December 23, 1945, reveals that Albert Eugene Kahn was requested by Rabbi Stephen Wise to go to Poland as a representative of the World Jewish Congress to report on the problems of Poland and the Soviet Union. Kahn was given as the reason for his selection his prominence and pro-Soviet position. Kahn is unaware of the identity of the other three men who will accompany him, but he will have further conferences with Rabbi Wise on December 23. Kahn expects to leave January 2 or 3 for six weeks.
December 17, 1945


ALLEGATIONS OF INFILTRANT

"At the time I commenced my employment with the Italian Library of Information I became detached from my previous Communist organization, and after that I was not associated with any unit or part of the Communist organization. A short time after I was employed with the Italian Library of Information I realized the possibility of obtaining information for the Communist movement at the library. Thereupon, I went to Pauline Rogers. She had, by this time, become a Communist organizer for the West Side Section in the Water Front Section. She gave me a letter of introduction to Mr. F. Brown who, at that time, operated on the ninth floor of the Communist Party headquarters. This individual, to my knowledge, at least a year ago was employed as an editor of 'L'Unita del Popolo.' I explained to Mr. Brown at the time I had observed a quantity of anti-Communist literature which was printed in Italy but which was being disseminated by the Italian Library of Information. Mr. Brown stated that they were desirous of seeing this literature and determining its contents. As a result of this, whenever I came across any anti-Communist material or anti-Jewish material that I found at the Italian Library of Information I made it my business to getting copies of this or the original to Brown. I continued to bring this material to Mr. Brown through the summer of 1938. Brown did not appear particularly interested in any of this material other than that which affected the American Communists, and he was of the opinion that some of this material would be of advantage to the Italian Underground. As a result of this, I began to correspond with 'Marcel' (Michael Endelman) in Paris and indicated where I was presently employed. I received some correspondence from 'Marcel', the tenor of which indicated he did not understand what I had in mind. I wish to state I did not send any of this material to 'Marcel.'

"I wish to state that at this time I was in contact with one Nunzio, who was then active in the Italian labor movement. Nunzio, who also is a Communist, was introduced to me by Brown. Some of the material I obtained at the Italian Library of Information I gave to Nunzio, in view of the fact that it pertained to the Italian labor movement more than it did to Brown's activities. . . . . . . After a series of negotiated meetings by Nunzio I complained to Brown and indicated I was desirous of having contact with a more reliable individual, and it was at this time that he referred to Endelman and indicated that this was the type of person that I probably should have been put in contact with. Brown indicated that he knew Endelman and said that he would attempt to do something for me.
"On or about October 15, 1938, by pre-arrangement, I met Brown in a cafeteria on University Place near 8th Street and he then introduced me to a man he called Tim or Timmy, who was at that time sitting in an automobile outside of the cafeteria. (I later learned that this individual was Jacob Golos.) We all proceeded in Golos' automobile to a subway entrance where Brown made his departure and Golos and I proceeded to a restaurant where we had dinner."

BACKGROUND

Ferruccio Marini, in the early part of 1942, contacted the Immigration and Naturalization authorities in New York City through his attorneys Isidore and Herman Englander and informed the Immigration and Naturalization authorities that he, Marini, was in the United States illegally and requested permission to remain in the United States permanently. On October 1, 1942, a question and answer statement was taken from Marini by Immigration Inspector W. J. Wyrsch at which time Marini furnished the following background information concerning himself.

Marini was born May 22, 1894, at Visinada, Italy. From 1920 to 1924 he wrote for "Il Lavoratore" and "Il Socialista" newspapers owned by the Socialist Party of Italy. He was a member of the Socialist Party of Italy from 1919 to 1924. The Communist Party of Italy split away from the Socialist Party in 1921. However, he did not join the Communist Party until 1924. He admitted that the Communist Party of Italy at that time was affiliated with the Comintern. After 1924 he continued to write for "Il Lavoratore", which had become the official organ of the Communist Party of Italy.

In 1925, Marini went to Vienna, Austria, where he edited "Pagine Internazionale", which he also identified as the official organ of the Communist Party of Italy. This paper was smuggled into Italy from Vienna. In the latter part of 1926 or the early part of 1927, he went to Russia. He worked for a few months at Orehov in Zuevo, dismantling electrical motors. He then went to Moscow where he "studied economics" at the Lenin Institute for a year and a half. In 1928 he went to Paris where he wrote articles for a publication sponsored by the United Anti-Fascist Committee. In this same year he left Paris for the United States for the purpose of editing a publication known as "Il Lavoratore". He stated it was edited by a group of Italian refugees, but that it was not a Communist publication in the United States. He stated that it went out of existence in 1931. Thereafter, he began lecturing to various Italian clubs under the sponsorship of the Italian Anti-Fascist League Alliance.
Marini stated that he severed his membership with the Communist Party of Italy in 1929 because he had joined the Workers Party of America. He subsequently became a member of the Communist Party of the United States automatically when the Workers Party changed its name to the Communist Party of the United States. He stated that he thought the Workers Party and the Communist Party in the United States were probably affiliated with the Comintern during his membership therein. He remained a member of the Communist Party of the United States until May or June of 1939, when he dropped his membership. He refused to explain his reasons for ceasing to be a member of the Communist Party, except to state that they were "private reasons and other reasons." He went on to explain that it was partly because he desired independence; partly because he wanted to clear his status in the United States; partly because he did not believe aliens should be members of the Communist Party; and he had urged that a regulation be passed in this regard prior to the action of the Communist Party in 1939 when it ruled that aliens could not be members of the organization. He also stated that he quit the Communist Party because he had been married in 1939 and wanted to find work.

While a member of the Communist Party Marini admitted that he attended inner Party meetings at Communist Party headquarters. He described his duties as specializing in the problems of the foreign born, mainly mobilizing the various national groups in the United States for the Party. He admitted that he had been a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party from 1933 or 1934 to 1936 or 1937. Marini stated that he had been married to Helen Gugliemo, a Brooklyn born girl, in the Spring or Summer of 1939, by a Justice of the Peace in Warren, Virginia.

Marini advised that he had resided in the United States from 1929 until the time of the interview in New York City under the following names:

Mario Alpi
Max Favro
Fred Brown
Ferruccio Marini

After the above hearing on October 1, 1942, Marini was released on bond and Jacob Kahn of 730 Overlook Terrace, Nutley, New Jersey, was his bondsman.

The New York Public Library, Fifth Avenue Branch, New York City, has an article written by F. Brown in the "Party Organizer" issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party, USA, dated March-April, 1937, which is entitled "Control Tasks on Building the Party and Circulation of our Press." In this article F. Brown (who is identical with Ferruccio Marini) stresses Party building and need of circulation of the press. He showed how urgent it was to increase the circulation of the "Daily Worker" and the "Sunday Worker" if the Communist Party is to be expanded. He stressed the need of getting the "Daily Worker" to the factory gates, to union halls, to workers in neighborhoods and at home. This article definitely proved that F. Brown
was a member of the organizational structure of the Communist Party. F. Brown ended his article as follows:

"Recruit, recruit, and again recruiting means building a mass Party, a Communist Party capable of performing its historic mission."

Ferruccio Marini stated that he made illegal entrance into the United States as follows.

In 1928, he decided to come to the United States because the Italian newspaper "Il Lavoratore" needed an editor. He secured his passport under the name of Amico Pizzi, a false name. He did this because he was unable to get an Italian passport as he was at that time in France illegally. The passport he did receive was a Swiss passport which he later destroyed. In 1928, he came to Canada and shortly thereafter entered the United States by train at night on a thirty day permit. He took the train at Toronto and came to New York City.

On June 14, 1943, Ferruccio Marini pled guilty of failing to register as an alien in 1940. Congressman Vito Marcantonio of New York appeared in his behalf and requested leniency for Marini of United States District Court Judge Murray Hulbert. However, Judge Hulbert disregarded Mr. Marcantonio's request and sentenced Marini to six months in prison. On June 18, 1943, Marini surrendered himself and began serving his sentence. On November 20, 1943, Marini was released from the Federal House of Detention under a $500.00 bond. He again took up residence at 328 West 37th Street, New York City, Apartment #12, where he had resided since 1942.

According to the Bureau files the following additional information concerning Marini is set forth.

F. Brown is mentioned in various "Daily Worker" articles in 1936 to 1938. The "Daily Worker" of February 18, 1937, carried an article to the effect that F. Brown, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, is scheduled to speak on Trotskyism and the recent Moscow treason trials at a meeting to be held in Yorkville on February 19, 1937.

The "Daily Worker" of March 28, 1938, page 3, column 2, carries an article entitled "Foremost Heads of Communist Party to Honor Pat Tooney on April 8th". According to this article nine members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party had accepted the invitation of the District Committee of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania to be present at a banquet in honor of the eighteenth year of activity of its district organizer, Pat
Toohey, in the Communist Party. F. Brown was one of the Central Committee members who was to attend.

Maurice Malkin, who helped form the Communist Party in the United States in 1919 and who was expelled from the Communist Party in 1936 after protesting Moscow interference in American affairs, made the statement on February 17, 1940, that F. Brown with aliases Alpi and Marini used to be the Communist international representative but that he no longer is. He further stated that F. Brown was wanted by authorities in England, France, and Italy.

Jan Valtin, author of "Out of the Night", made the statement as follows:

"As GPU agents in this country are considered, up to the time I left the Communist movement in 1937, Charles Dirba, George Mink, Petrolevitch, a Litt who had a record of GPU activities in Scandinavian movies and who was sent to America in 1934; Alpi, an Italian or Austrian, whose Party name was F. Brown and who was regarded as a specialist for national minority questions. Brown wears a small Van Dyke."

On May 4, 1944, Ferruccio Marini filed an application for suspension of deportation. In this application Ferruccio Marini stated that his wife was born Helen Gugliemo on June 1, 1904, in New York City; that they were married on February 8, 1938; and have no children. Marini listed his three closest friends in the United States as Jacob Kahn, 77 Hollinson Street, West Orange, New Jersey; Louis Kahn, 1742 59th Street, Brooklyn, New York; and Honorable Vito Wercantonio, 11 Park Place, New York City. Marini listed his employment for the past five years as follows:

Foreman from November, 1939 to June, 1943, for the Windsor Wax Company, 611 Newark Street, Hoboken, New Jersey.
Editor from December, 1943 to the present time of "L'Unita del Popolo", 13 Astor Place, New York, New York.

He stated that he was registered with Selective Service Board, Number 21, 303 West 42nd Street, New York City.

On September 12, 1944, the Immigration and Naturalization Service advised that the deportation case against Marini was being held in abeyance pending a decision to be handed down by the United States Supreme Court in the Harry Bridges case.

The "L'Unita del Popolo" is commonly known as the Italian Communist weekly in New York City, and amounts to an Italian counterpart of the "Daily Worker."
In March, 1944, Marini became secretary of the new Progressive Club founded to further "L'Unita del Popolo's" cause and circulation. In this weekly newspaper Marini writes prolifically on American and Italian politics, following the "Daily Worker" pattern and he is a frequent speaker at Italian, Communist and INO meetings and rallies in New York and other cities. In July, 1944, Marini was elected National Committee Chairman of the Garibaldi Society (formerly Italian section of the INO). He taught in the "Jefferson School" in the summer of 1944. In the fall of 1944, Marini was spurring the Italian-American vote for the re-election of President Roosevelt.

As stated previously above, Marini told Immigration and Naturalization authorities that he dropped out of Communist Party activities in 1939. However, Victor A. Yakhontoff advised that in December, 1941, F. Brown alias Alpi was in charge of districts, agitation, education and the appointing of agents to watch over Party workers in the Communist Party of the Western Hemisphere, together with Sam Don.

Verne Tompkins of Metuchen, New Jersey, advised on March 31, 1942, that Fred Brown alias Alpi was then a member of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party and that he, Alexander Bittleman, Jack Stachel, and Sam Don were the four individuals actually running the Communist Party in the United States.

Ferruccio Marini has been the subject of an active Internal Security - R investigation by the New York Field Office.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Physical surveillance was instituted on November 29, 1945, on Ferruccio Marini. This surveillance reflected that Ferruccio Marini, with aliases, occupied himself principally at the offices of "L'Unita del Popolo," 13 Astor Place, New York City, and that he visited Communist Party headquarters rather frequently. He is presently involved in deportation proceedings by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and as a result frequently visits and confers with his attorneys, Englander and Englander, 205 East 42nd Street, New York City.

On December 5, 1945, physical surveillance of Marini was discontinued and the surveillance failed to reflect any positive information relative to instant case.
December 17, 1945

RE: MILDRED PRICE, also known as  Mrs. Harold Coy

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORKANT

"In connection with my association with Mildred Price, who incidentally is now Mrs. Harold Coy, I recall first meeting her in about June, 1943. I, of course knew Mary Price prior to this time and, as I have stated, was in quite close contact with her. I knew that she had a sister, Mildred, but it was not until the summer of 1943 when Mary went to Mexico that she introduced me to Mildred. As a result I had contacts with Mildred Price in determining the whereabouts and other activities concerning Mary, who was in Mexico at the time. Also, at this time, Mildred was employed by the China Aid Council of New York City at Golos told me that she probably would be in a position to turn over information that might prove to be of some value and he requested me to solicit her assistance in this matter. I talked to Mildred Price about obtaining the information and, on Golos' instructions, told her that Earl Browder was the person who was desiring this information. As a matter of fact I did show the information that Mildred gave me to Browder, but it eventually went to Golos and of course I do not know what happened to it after he received it. The information that Mildred Price obtained was not of great importance and could be classed as political information which she obtained through her knowledge of Chinese activities in the United States, as well as information that he obtained from her correspondence with such persons as Madame Sun Yat-sen and other individuals who were active in both China and the United States in connection with the China Aid Council. I last received information from Mildred Price in November, 1944 and although I have seen her several times since that time, I have not received any information nor have been actively associated with her."

The informant also stated that she purchased Christmas presents for her contacts at the request of Jack. She stated, regarding this, "On the matter of giving Christmas gifts to these people, I did purchase a present for each member of a particular contact's family and recall among the persons who received gifts purchased by me on Jack's instructions were: Helen Tenney; Joseph Gregg, his wife and two children; Bernard Redmont and wife; Major Duncan Lee and wife; J. Julius Joseph; Maurice Halperin, his wife and two children; Mary Price; Mildred Price and her husband (Harold Coy); and nine or ten members of the Perlo Group."

In her allegations concerning Major Duncan Lee, the informant stated, "My first knowledge of him came from a remark by Mary Price, at the time when she was in New York in 1942, that she was attending a party in New York City given by Duncan Lee, a friend of her sister, Mildred."
I recall that while in New York practicing law Lee had become identified with various organizations interested in the Far East, such as the Institute of Pacific Relations, and it was probably through his activities in this regard that he met Mildred Price."

The informant said, regarding Michael Greenburg (or -berg), "My first information concerning this individual came from either Golos or Mildred Price, who indicated to me that Greenburg was associated in some capacity with Tauchlin Currie. It is my recollection that Greenburg, who is a native of England, had probably become associated with Currie when the latter was one of the so-called anonymous assistants to the President and continued close to him when he assumed duties with the Foreign Economic Administration. Greenburg, who was educated in England and I believe, in addition, took further work at Harvard and who is reputedly brilliant, was not particularly valuable, although he did furnish considerable information principally concerning China. It is to be noted that his position was not particularly strategic inasmuch as Currie himself was actively assisting in passing on information coming to him in the course of his duties. I never met Greenburg nor, so far as I know, did Golos, but his information was passed by him to Mary Price, from whom I received it. It is my recollection that his services were enlisted when Mildred Price suggested to Golos that he might be of use and thereafter appropriate arrangements were effected by Mildred so that Greenburg would relay information to Mary."

BACKGROUND

Mildred Price resides at 420 West 118th Street, New York City and is the Executive Secretary of the China Aid Council. Her husband, Harold Russell Coy, who resides with her, is employed by the New York Daily News as a radio broadcast writer. Mildred Price was born October 10, 1899, in Rockingham County, North Carolina, near Madison, North Carolina. She attended North Carolina College at Greensboro from 1918 to 1921. She received her Bachelor of Arts degree in the Fall of 1921 from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. She received her Master of Arts degree in Sociology at the University of Chicago on March 18, 1930. Lucien Koch, the Director of Commonwealth College at Mena, Arkansas, testified before the Joint Committee of the Arkansas Assembly and advised that Mildred Price was a member of the faculty of that College since 1935. While testifying Koch remarked that the teachers at the school received no salary and only received room and board and other limited necessities in return for her services. She stated that the College taught Communism and other forms of economic beliefs.

In 1935 Mildred Coy appeared before the Joint Investigating Committee of the 50th General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, then investigating the activities of Commonwealth College. At that time Mildred Price testified that she was 34 years of age, had been married for five years, and that she and her husband, Harold Coy, were the parents of a two and one half year old child. Mildred Price stated that she and her husband had come to Commonwealth
College in the Fall of 1931 and that she had been affiliated with the College for a period of four years but added that she and her husband had travelled for portions of each year. Mildred Price stated that she gave a lecture on current events each week and was in charge of the "labor orientation class." She stated that she also taught general courses in art, literature and geography.

On December 16, 1933, Bert Hodge who identified himself as a maintenance worker at Commonwealth College in Arkansas swore to an affidavit that Mildred Price was a member of Commonwealth College and Hodge claimed that revolution was openly taught at the College and immorality was practiced at the College.

It was also ascertained that the name of Mildred Price, Executive Secretary, China Aid Council, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, was maintained in the active indices of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

During 1942 the official files of the Political and Labor Bail Fund in New York City reflected that Mildred Price and Harold C. Y. whose address was given as 1612 K Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., were among those who had either deposited funds or had sought the services of the organization in connection with the Political Prisoners Bail Fund.

of the New York Field Division ascertained that in 1942 Mildred Price was Executive Secretary of the China Aid Council which club was combined with the American Committee for Chinese Orphans. The Informant stated that the American Committee for Chinese Orphans was incorporated on January 19, 1939, and a certificate of consolidation with the China Aid Council was issued on August 3, 1941. According to the Informant, the China Aid Council was originally organized to raise funds for medical and refugee aid under the name of China Red Cross. It was mentioned the Council was operated as a division of the American League for Peace and Democracy in New York City. The China Aid Council supported a number of various aid projects in China, including international peace hospitals and the funds for the Council were raised through contributions as well as through China Relief, Incorporated. The present address for the China Aid Council is given as 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Mrs. Rachel Lipscomb Graves advised that she resided with Carolyn and Mary Price, sisters of Mildred Price, at 65 Morton Street, New York City from July to October, 1936. During this period, according to Mrs. Graves, Mary Price and Mildred Price made a trip to Russia and were gone for about two months.

Herbert Bissett, superintendent at 3 West 15th Street, advised that Mildred Price lived at that address for a period of one year about 1937. He stated that Mildred Price was Communist in her talking and that rumor had it that she was a Communist. Dr. Jack Reynolds, superintendent at 258 West 17th Street, New York City, advised that he moved Mildred Price from that address in May, 1940. He stated that he noticed she had a number of books and Communist pamphlets and material and that she had two large file cabinets which she described as being extremely heavy and the contents of which he should not say. Reynolds stated that Mildred Price was a Communist and associated with people who were known to be Communists. Mr. and Mrs. August Gebel, superintendents of the premises at 420 West 118th Street, advised that Harold Gay and Mildred Price had resided at Apartment 23 at that address since October of 1942.

The records of the New York City Police Department, Special Squad, revealed that the name Mildred Price was described in their records as a Communist but no further information concerning her was set out.
A letter was received from the San Diego Field Division dated March 8, 1942, which enclosed a memorandum captioned "Russian Couriers". This information had been originally received from Vernon E. Tompkins, Metuchen, New Jersey. Speaking of the Russian courier set up in the United States, Tompkins stated that "the main tip off now...for the Communist force in Washington was a Tass Telegraph Agency. This is under the supervision of Lawrence Todd...and one of the chiefs of the crew is Mildred Price." According to Tompkins Tass had established two listening posts somewhere on the East Coast. Tompkins further stated in the memorandum "...there seems to be an unusual interest in Mildred Price. This Price woman made so many trips between March, 1931, and 1936 to Europe that we could not actually give the number. We know of at least seven. We also know of numerous South American trips, one to Australia, numerous trips to the Orient -- in fact she was always on the go. The statement has made that the Price woman was married. There was only one person that we had contact with that could tell us what her married name is and that person is Samuel Freeman, who is reported to be in Lisbon at the present time."
Adrian Weretnikove Rosenbaum was definitely identified as an associate of Soviet espionage agents and investigation disclosed that he was personally engaged in espionage activities in their behalf. He was formerly a captain in the United States Army and was honorably discharged therefrom May 11, 1944.

It will be noted that Grace Cranich, mentioned above, a prominent suspect in the Comramp investigation, is alleged to be engaged as a Soviet Agent.

Fred Douglas in 1928 visited Germany, Holland, London and Paris and contacted Koumaning in Amsterdam, Rotterdam and London which were closely associated with the Workers International Relief. Douglas wrote for the Daily Worker and made a trip to Russia about 1932 as a member of the rank and file delegation. He is a close acquaintance of Charles Recht.

Mr. James Shannon, caretaker, Yaddo Foundation, Saratoga Springs, New York, advised that Mildred Price wrote a letter to Agnes Smedley on December 28, 1944. In this letter Price wrote "and the good news is that I have a way to send the cultural funds. A friend of Madame Sun Yet-sen is Fred Douglas of the OWI in Kunming. His wife was in today and she said she could send the money to Fred and get him to turn it over to Madame Sun Yet-sen. ....I'll send it to Mrs. Douglas in Boston who will in turn send it to Fred by money order -- Mrs. Douglas is O.K."

On March 23, 1945, through a technical surveillance it was ascertained that Phil Jaffe had a conversation with a Miss Price, who was apparently with the China Aid Council. Price advised Jaffe that she and Agnes Smedley
had had breakfast with a man from M.I.T., a biochemist, who has been working with the F.E.A. Miss Price stated, "He told us a lot of things about our own Government's attitude toward China and he said that when Wallace came back, Wallace talked to him about it and Wallace had no hope for China except for Communist areas."

On April 16, through a technical surveillance, a conversation between Phil Jaffe and Y. Y. Hsu of the Institute of Pacific Relations disclosed a mention of Mildred Price. Jaffe and Hsu were mentioning a meeting which apparently was to be held at five o'clock, and Jaffe asked whether Hsu got Mildred, apparently referring to Mildred Price. Hsu stated that he had. At 5:05 P.M. on April 15, through a technical surveillance, a conversation between Jaffe and Mrs. Y. Y. Hsu also contained a reference to Mildred Price. Mrs. Hsu was telling Jaffe what action Hsu had taken relative to some meeting which was apparently to take place the following day, and Jaffe asked whether Mildred had been contacted. Mrs. Hsu stated that Larry Rossinger had been, but Mildred Price had not as yet been called. She asked Jaffe whether he wanted Hsu to call Mildred, and Jaffe stated that he thought he did.

On April 21, at 11:35 A.M., through a technical surveillance, it was determined that Irma Jaffe called Phil Jaffe and they spoke about dinner for the following evening. Jaffe stated he was asking Mildred Price and Ralph Sevas (phonetic) to join them.

On April 24, 1945, at 11:45 A.M., through a technical surveillance, it was determined that Mildred (probably Mildred Price) called Jaffe and they discussed one Allen of Allen-Kenin Associates, 119 West 57th Street. These individuals were apparently publicity agents and Phil stated that they would handle some unspecified work very well. He stated, "They're good liberals and you just give them whatever advice you think." Mildred then stated that Madam Sun wanted a sulphur kit and vaccines and she wanted to know how to arrange for them. She stated that Wilma Fairbank suggested she try Jack Service and ask him if General Stilwell would give her any advice. She indicated she had written to Service but had not received an answer. She also stated that Wilma had told her that Michael Lee of the F.E.A. and Major Herbert Little of the O.S.C. would give her advice. Phil Jaffe stated that Michael Lee would be of no value but Jack Service would be a good man to give her the information desired. Mrs. Price then stated that Mrs. Carter told her that she knew Major Little, and that he used to be with the I.P.R. Phil concluded the conversation by stating that he knew Michael Lee quite well himself, and that he was a very good friend of Alvin Barber and Hilda Austern.
At 4:18 P.M. that same date, through a technical surveillance, it was determined that Jaffe called Mildred Price of the China Aid Council, and stated he was going to see Service that night and would call her later about it. They were apparently referring to the previous conversation mentioned above.

On June 4, 1945, a technical surveillance reflected that Mildred Price contacted Philip Jaffe and during their conversation Jaffe suggested to her that she should invite Mark Gayn and his wife to their meeting on Friday and that following the meeting the party would go out for dinner. It was indicated that the meeting was to take place at the home of Stanley Isaacs, 14 East 96th Street, New York City. Their conversation then pertained to various Chinese refugee associations.

Through a search of the effects of Thomas Bisson, who is a contact of Philip Jaffe, there was furnished a typewritten list entitled "Regular Members of the Communist Party," included on this list was the name of Mildred Price.

Relatives

Harold Coy, husband of Mildred Price, authored a genealogical history entitled "The Prices and the Moores", published in 1944 by the International Press, 121 Varick Street, New York City. According to this history, the following information concerning Mildred Price's relatives was obtained.

Mary Wolf Price - Sister of Mildred Price. Considerable information concerning this individual is set out elsewhere inasmuch as she also is named by Informant Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as active in Russian espionage.

Tom Moore Price - Brother of Mildred Price. As of September, 1944, Tom Moore Price was residing at Oakland, California. From 1919 to date he had been employed by the Henry Kaiser Company, Incorporated, and had participated in building construction for that company. At the present time he is works manager and vice president of the Iron and Steel Division of the Kaiser Corporation, at Fontana, California.

Ruth Price - Sister of Mildred Price. Ruth Price resides at Wilmington, North Carolina. She is married to A. B. Chandler who as of 1942 was chief of the Commissary Department at Camp Davis, North Carolina.

William Enoch Price. Since April, 1941, he has been the owner and publisher of the "Democrat" published in Greensboro, North Carolina.

Dr. James V. Price. Dr. Price resides at Jackson Heights, Long Island. For 17 years prior to 1942 he had been a surgeon with the Cuggenheim Mining interest in Bolivia.

Carolina Davis Price. She is married to C. C. MacMillan, Security Analyst with the Chase National Bank in New York City.

Wright Moore Price. Wright Moore Price is an engineer. In 1942 he was affiliated with the Kaiser Company at Fontana, California. In 1943 he was stationed in Mexico City with a Kaiser subsidiary.

Pattie Dranson Price. She resides at 55 Barrow Street, New York City and is employed as an economist with the New York office of the Wage-Hour Administration. In 1936 she was employed in the office of Otto Buyer, National Mediation Board and after this employment was with the Wage-Hour Administration.

From 1939 to date Mildred Price has been Executive Secretary of the China Aid Council, 1790 Broadway, New York City, formerly located at 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Harold Coy, husband of Mildred Price was born on September 24, 1902, at La Habra, California. From October 1941 to March, 1942, he was employed by the Russian War Relief, 535 Fifth Avenue, New York City. As of August, 1942, he was a radio broadcast writer for the "New York Daily News". Coy taught history at Commonwealth College, Mena, Arkansas, 1932.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Investigation reflects that Mildred Price, also known as Mrs. Harold Russell Coy, presently resides at 420 West 118 Street, New York City, apartment 33 with her husband, Harold Coy.

On December 3, 1945, physical surveillance revealed that Mildred Price attended a dinner at the Hotel Astor under the auspices of the Nation Associates. The topic discussed at the dinner was "The Challenge of the Atomic Bomb" and the following persons were included on the dais: Harold L. Lasdun, Dr. Juan Negrin, Leon Henderson and Professor Harold Urey. Mildred Price was accompanied to the dinner by her sister, Branson Price. Physical surveillance of Mildred Price from December 1, 1945 to December 9, 1945, failed to reflect that Mildred Price had contact or was contacted by any other individuals presently under investigation in connection with this case. A major portion of Mildred Price's time was spent at her office as Executive Secretary of the China Aid Council, 1790 Broadway or at her home at 420 West 118 Street, New York City. Through a technical surveillance it was ascertained that Mildred Price made plans to attend a meeting of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare on December 10, 1945, at 130 East 22nd Street, New York City. Her sister, Branson Price, was formerly employed by the Wage Hour Administration, Regional Office, New York City, was apparently to be in charge of this meeting. Through a technical surveillance on the Price residence it was ascertained that Harold Coy, husband of Mildred Price, in a conversation with Branson Price, sister of Mildred Price told her that he was acquainted with and had a personal meeting with R. P. Melnico (phonetic) who is presently residing at the Taft Hotel, New York City. Melnico had come to New York for the purpose of establishing a Labor Bureau similar to his Pacific Coast Labor Bureau which carried on activities with negotiators for unions during labor difficulties. Coy stated that about twenty-two years ago he had done arbitration work with Melnico and that he, Melnico, was known as Harry Bridges brain trust.
ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

"I have been in rather close association with Colonel John Hazard Reynolds through his connection with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. As a result of numerous conversations I had with him I was able to determine some information concerning his background.

He was born in Albany, New York and is the son of an old family that originally settled in Long Island. Colonel Reynolds' father was a New York State Supreme Court Judge, and although there was considerable money in the family, Reynolds himself did not come into any substantial inheritance until the death of his grandmother sometime in the early 1930's. Reynolds did not complete college but as a young boy entered Wall Street and had numerous jobs as a runner, board marker and other miscellaneous positions with various firms in the finance district of New York. At some later date he was taken into partnership with a member of the New York Stock Exchange and remained in that business until the beginning of World War I. He entered the Armed Services as a Private and due to his financial background was stationed in Washington, D.C. and at the termination of the war held the rank of Major. It was just subsequent to World War I that he married Grace Fleischman, who is one of the members of the prominent Fleischman Yeast Company family.

He subsequently went back to Wall Street and was in partnership in the financial district with several firms until sometime in early 1929 when he withdrew from this business. Sometime in the early 1930's he came into a fairly substantial inheritance through his grandmother and commenced to travel and had no employment until sometime in 1934. It appears that his family was in some way connected with a banking institution that was taken over by the Chase National Bank and in 1934 the Chase National Bank, through this connection, sent him to Russia to make a report on financial conditions in that country.

"Reynolds spent in all about two months in Russia and apparently while there saw many prominent individuals in connection with the report that he was making relative to the investigation he was conducting into the financial affairs of the Russian Government. He appeared to have been greatly impressed by the people he met.
"On his return to New York he drew up a report which he submitted to the Chase National Bank and as I recall they refused to pay him for it as apparently it was of no value to them. After returning from Russia he again lived the life of a retired gentleman and had no employment that I knew of until early January of 1941 when the spade work for the formation of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation was being done.

"In connection with Reynolds' political background, he indicated that he had been a Socialist for the past twenty years and indicated that on one occasion in 1919 he spoke on the same platform somewhere in New Jersey with Scott Nearing. He also told me that he knew Norman Thomas and John Reed, who had been active in the Socialist Party movement.

"I also determined from his conversations that he had been an acquaintance of some long standing of Theodore Dyer and had made numerous financial contributions to Ted Dyer's magazine 'Soviet Russia Today.' He also knew and gave financial assistance to Herbert Goldfrank, who was associated with the 'New Masses.'

"I also knew that Reynolds was a good friend of Lem Harris and I recall on several occasions he indicated that the Harris family and his own family had been one-time residents of Tuxedo Park, New York and that his acquainanceship with Harris started in early boyhood. Reynolds also indicated an acquaintanceship with Corliss Lamont, who is the son of Thomas Lamont, well known New York financier.

"I know that Reynolds is not a dues-paying Communist Party member. However, he openly admitted that he is a 'Marxist,' and a Communist and further indicated that before his association with the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation gave substantial sums of money to various Communist Party enterprises. I do recall, however, that after Reynolds became associated with the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, he continued to see Ted Dyer, Lem Harris and Herbert Goldfrank, but told me that he was no longer contributing any large sums of money to the enterprises which these individuals were concerned with. He did state, however, that he did give them contributions but they were small and his purpose for doing this was to ingratiate himself with these individuals and felt that this friendship would be of great assistance to him in the profitable operation of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation.

"As I have previously stated, in late 1940 Golos was desirous of forming the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation and went to Earl Browder
in an effort to find a suitable individual to act as a front for this corporation. It was through Browder or one of Browder’s functionaries that John Reynolds was nominated for this position.

"I first met Reynolds in Colos' office sometime in the latter part of 1940 at a time when the negotiations for the formation of this company were going on. Some time after this meeting I was informed that Reynolds was to be the President of this new Corporation. On Colos' instructions, I believe in the early part of January, 1941, I started to see Reynolds in his home on fairly frequent occasions; the reason for this was to arrange for the forming of this company, sending cablegrams to Intourist, and other matters that were incident to the actual commencement of the activities of this Corporation. The company actually started to do business at 212 Fifth Avenue, sometime in the early part of April, 1941, and at which time Reynolds took a fairly active interest in the affairs of the Corporation.

"However, as I have previously stated, the money that represented the capital in this Corporation was obtained both from Earl Browder and John Reynolds; Reynolds putting up $5,000 and Earl Browder, as I learned later, on behalf of the Communist Party, putting up $15,000. The $15,000 I know was given to Reynolds by Browder or Lem Harris.

"At the time the corporate papers for this organization were drawn up by Mr. Charles Bannerman of Clark, Carr and Ellis, 120 Broadway, New York City, Reynolds was indicated as the sole owner of this Corporation. As a matter of fact, all of the stock certificates that were issued were in the name of John Hazard Reynolds.

"In connection with the drawing up of the corporate papers for this organization, I am positive that Reynolds did not indicate to Mr. Bannerman or Joseph Mann, who also participated in the legal work concerning the formation of the company, that the capital investment was put up by anyone except himself. It is my recollection that the law firm of Clark, Carr and Ellis is a very reputable and well known legal firm and I am sure that if they had any suspicion that any of the capital was being put up by the Communist Party or Earl Browder that they would have refused to be a party to any negotiations in regard to this Corporation.

"When the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation first started business, Reynolds took a small active part in the affairs of the Corporation for a short period of time. However, a short time after the Corporation started business, Reynolds spent less and less time actively participating
in the affairs of the Corporation and the actual running of the Corporation was left more or less to my own judgment. I wish to state, however, that Reynolds was cognizant of all of the activities of the firm and sat in on Directors' meetings and although he did not do much actual work, kept in pretty close touch with the activities of the firm.

"At the time of the entrance of the United States into World War II, Reynolds spent considerably less time than he had previously been spending relative to the affairs of the Corporation and he informed me that he had been making an attempt to join the Armed Services. At first he was unsuccessful as he was underage. However, I do recall that in about September of 1942 he received a communication from the War Department indicating that if he so desired, they could probably use him in some branch of the Service. After the receipt of this letter Reynolds spent a considerable amount of his time at Governors Island and in Washington in an effort to get himself located in some branch of the Service.

"In December of 1942 he was given a Commission as a Major in the Finance Department of the U. S. Army and was sent to an Officers Training School for finance personnel that was located, as I recall, somewhere in North Carolina. He spent three months in this training and was subsequently assigned to the finance office in Hoboken, New Jersey. He was in Hoboken for some months. However, the entire office was moved from Hoboken to Two Lafayette Street in New York City and he was subsequently assigned to New York.

"He remained in New York for several months and was then assigned to Washington, D. C. on some special mission, the specific nature of which I do not know except that it related in some way to foreign funds. He remained in Washington for a period of approximately six months and was thereafter reassigned his former position at Two Lafayette Street, New York. In September, 1945, he was elevated to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, which rank he still holds at the present time. At the present time Reynolds is the Executive Officer of the Finance Office in New York City.

"It came to my attention some few months after the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation commenced operations that Colonel Reynolds was maintaining for Lem Harris various sums of money in a safety deposit box of the Chase National Bank, Fifth Avenue Branch located at 200 Fifth Avenue.

"Upon Reynolds' entering on active duty with the Army in 1942, he instructed me that if in the future Harris should ask that I place for him
any money in the safety deposit box, I should do so and, likewise, if Harris requested that some of the money already placed there be returned to him I should, likewise, turn it over.

"Continuing, from the time of Reynolds' entrance upon active duty until sometime in the Spring of 1945 Harris occasionally would come to see me at my office and would either give me additional sums to be placed in the safety deposit box or would ask that I withdraw a certain amount and give it to him. I kept no independent record of the dates and amounts of these transactions between Harris and myself but recall that Harris had a small book in which he made entries indicating the dates and the character of the transaction, that is, if it were a deposit or a withdrawal and the amount.

"It is my impression that the reason Harris withdrew all his funds from the safety deposit box in the Spring of 1945 and ceased his practice of giving me money to be placed there was that by that time the Russians had made clear their intention of taking over the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation and Harris apparently felt this repository would no longer be safe. The money given to me by Harris for safekeeping was placed in envelopes bearing the printed name either of John H. Reynolds or the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation; the deposits and withdrawals ran, so far as I presently recall, from approximately $2,000 or $3,000 to $10,000. Occasionally, when Harris would give me money to be placed in the safety deposit box, he would remark that he had just come from making the rounds and these funds were obviously Party funds rather than the personal property of Harris.

"On the occasion of my initial meeting with Al, he asked me what I thought about the advisability of his meeting Reynolds. I told him such a move was very unwise because Reynolds was in uniform, also inclined to be somewhat indelicate, and also mentioned to Al the difficulty of explaining to Reynolds the identity of Al. He seemed satisfied at this time that a meeting with Reynolds would not be wise. On the occasion of my meeting him in the latter part of May or possibly the early part of June, 1945, however, he again brought up the subject of his meeting Reynolds and told me he definitely desired to see him. I again registered my objection and told Al that Ray Elson, likewise, felt that for various reasons he should not meet Reynolds. Al insisted, however, that I arrange for such a meeting and, accordingly, some few days later, I met Al at Longchamp's Restaurant in New York City and we went together to the Vanderbilt Hotel on Park Avenue where I introduced him to Colonel Reynolds. I left Al and Reynolds together there and Al indicated to me he would see me sometime later in Washington. Reynolds told me later
that Al had been extremely inquisitive about the personal finances of himself and his wife and had attempted to convince Reynolds that he definitely should stay with the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation and that the company had tremendous possibilities. It was also on this occasion that Al told Reynolds that the $15,000 investment, ostensibly made by Browder when the Corporation was formed actually represented Russian funds and that Al was giving this equity to Reynolds.

"I subsequently talked to Al about his meeting with Reynolds and told him that Reynolds had not been favorably impressed by the approach made by Al, who blamed me somewhat for Reynolds' reluctance to go along with him. According to Reynolds, Al had promised to see him three weeks after the date of their meeting in New York City but Al failed to communicate with Reynolds who, thereafter, asked me several times to attempt to arrange a meeting for him. I spoke to Al later about his failure to get in touch with Reynolds after meeting him and he made some remark that he was not supposed to get in touch with Reynolds for three months rather than three weeks after the meeting and further manifested a contemptuous attitude toward Reynolds.

"At the request of Reynolds, I asked Al at my meeting with him on October 17, 1945, and November 21, 1945, to communicate with Reynolds, saying that the latter was very desirous of conferring with Al but he said he had no desire to see Reynolds.

"On the occasion of my introducing Al to Reynolds, I introduced Al by some fictitious name and Reynolds has always referred to Al as Paul. I do not believe that Reynolds knows the identity of Al except that during some of our conversations after his meeting with Al, Reynolds indicated that he felt Al was a Soviet agent.

"Sometime in the latter part of September, 1945, when I was seriously considering getting out of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation and was also desirous of having Reynolds cease his activities with this Corporation, I told Reynolds that I had been mixed up with Golos in some undercover work. I explained, however, that at the time Golos died in November, 1943, I had ceased all these activities and told him nothing of my continued operations along intelligence lines. I also at this time informed Reynolds that if the Russians were interested in maintaining the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation they were doing it for a purpose and that he would probably become involved. It was at that time he indicated to me that he probably knew that Al was, in fact, a Soviet agent. He also stated that he felt that being an American and this being an American corporation he would be able to prevent
the Corporation being used for any Russian activities and gave me the impression he thought himself capable of handling any exigency which might arise.

"It was also during this period I mentioned to Reynolds Al's proposal to me that I go to Mexico as an agent of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation and told Reynolds I had refused because I was apprehensive that I might become involved in something unpleasant."

The informant stated in connection with Theodore Bayer, a good friend of John Reynolds, that "when Al failed to communicate with Reynolds (as previously mentioned) he went to see Bayer and told him about having met Al and the fact that Al had not kept his appointment as he promised to Reynolds subsequently told me that Bayer promised to get him another Russian contact in the event that Al did not subsequently see him."

The informant advised concerning the origin of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation in about April, 1941 that, "At this time Reynolds was the President and Treasurer. I was the Vice President and Secretary and Max Spector was Assistant Treasurer. Spector was formerly associated with the Amtorg Trading Corporation..."

"At this time Colos was running World Tourist, Inc. and, as a matter of fact, greatly assisted Reynolds in the transaction of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation affairs. In June, 1941, John Reynolds became an official in World Tourist, Inc. This was occasioned by the illness of Colos who found it impossible to continue all his work with World Tourist."

In connection with Colonel Reynolds' status in the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, the informant has advised that Jack, a Russian contact, wanted Ray Elson to acquire all of the stock certificates held by Reynolds and his wife. At that time all of the certificates were held by Reynolds and his wife, with the exception of five shares registered in the informant's name. The informant stated, "I further recall in this connection that Jack instructed me that Reynolds' stock definitely should be acquired and suggested that I attempt to effect this through Earl Browder, that is, by having him confer with Reynolds, pointing out to the latter that he no longer had any Russian contact of value and that inasmuch as the firm's success depended mainly on someone in a firm having a good Russian contact, he no longer was of any value so far as securing business for the Corporation --"

"With respect to the conversation of Browder and Reynolds directed towards the latter's getting out of the Corporation, I recall that I went to Browder's office at 50 East 12th Street, New York City, told him what I wanted to do and he pointed out that he could not, of course, meet Reynolds in a conspicuous place and would have to select some appropriate location."
"A few days later he told me to bring Reynolds and Ray Elson and go to 16 West 12th Street, New York City, which I learned upon arriving there was the home of Frederick V. Field, who was not present and whom I have never met."

"It was on that occasion that Browder had the conversation with Reynolds along the lines mentioned and it was Reynolds' reaction that if Browder felt he should dispose of his interest to Ray Elson, that, of course, would be acceptable to him."

It is noted that the informant resigned her position as Vice President of the firm on May 8, 1945, that Ray Elson was elected to succeed her and that Elson by that time had become familiar with the firm's business. However, the informant said that while she was on a vacation in June of 1945 Reynolds contacted her by phone and wanted her to return to New York, remarking that he was most desirous of conferring with me in New York City, because Al had not been in touch with him recently, that the business generally was confused because Ray Elson's financial participation had been stalemated and he was not favorably inclined towards Elson.

"I returned to New York City approximately two weeks after my departure and on this occasion saw Reynolds. He told me that I would probably need funds and suggested that I transfer to him my five shares of Corporation stock, which incidentally had previously been given to me by him as a gift. So far as I recall, nothing further of consequence transpired at this meeting and I returned to Connecticut. Approximately two weeks later I again came back to New York and saw Ray Elson at the office. She requested that I transfer to her my stock certificates and I told her that it was impossible as I had previously transferred them to Reynolds. This angered her considerably and she made some remark about my 'cutting her throat.' It was on this occasion that she informed me she had been given $500 by her Russian contact for the purpose of acquiring some of Reynolds' stock, it being understood that she was to receive mine from me for nothing.

The informant related that she conferred with Colonel Reynolds on approximately September 15, 1945, at which time he insisted that she rejoin the Corporation and informed her further that Ray Elson had never been able to acquire any stock in the firm. He said that he did not like her and that he felt the informant was indispensable to the firm. Accordingly, the informant resumed her work with the firm.

Concerning the proposal that the Russians take over the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, the informant has stated, "They were to
reimburse Browder for the $15,000 that was originally paid into the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation by Browder. When this was accomplished the Communist Party would be completely divorced from any activity insofar as it concerned U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. I wish to state, however, that the $15,000 invested in the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation has never been repaid to Browder and, in my opinion, never will be because I feel definitely the Russians realize that such a move would not be financially sound."

In connection with this, the informant has said, "My last meeting with Browder, which took place sometime in the latter part of October, 1945, was occasioned by several visits to my office of Lem Harris. Harris made several trips to my office in an attempt to talk to me and I subsequently did meet him at my office, at which time he attempted to obtain from me the $15,000 that had originally been put into the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation by Earl Browder. I informed him that I had nothing to do with the $15,000 and had been told that the Russians were going to take care of reimbursement to the Communist Party, or Browder, for their original investment."

As a result of this, the informant spoke to Earl Browder and asked him what advice he could give her and he stated, "So far as he knew, the Russians had definitely decided to take over the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation and that they were somewhat slow in getting the money up, but that they would probably do so within the near future."

The informant has also alleged concerning Earl Browder, "I saw him at his summer home again sometime in August, 1944 and I recall that on this occasion Colonel Reynolds accompanied me. It is my recollection that I took along two or three bottles of Scotch whiskey for Earl Browder, some Canadian Club whiskey for William Browder, and some brandy for Irene Browder. This liquor was a gift from the Russians and it will be recalled that they had on frequent instances in the past given Browder and his wife gifts of liquor and caviar. As I recall, there was no particular significant conversation between Colonel Reynolds and Browder on this occasion and I was in their presence during the entire time we were there.

It is my present recollection that I took with me on this occasion some material I had collected and was able to seize an opportunity to allow Earl Browder to look over that material although I, of course, brought it back to New York City with me. Colonel Reynolds was entirely ignorant of the fact that I carried along this intelligence information."
BACKGROUND

Much of the background information pertaining to Colonel Reynolds has been given by Miss Elizabeth Terill Bentley and has been set out in her allegations concerning him. In addition, however, it is noted that a Dun and Bradstreet report dated in January, 1941, shows that Reynolds was born on October 13, 1886 and is a native of the United States. He came to New York City from Albany, New York in 1900 and shortly thereafter became a member of the brokerage firm of Effingham, Laurence and Company. Subsequently he held membership in the New York Stock Exchange. During World War I he was a Captain in the United States Army and in that capacity worked in the Office of the Director of Finance in Washington, D. C. Following his discharge he was associated with the Mellvill Shoe Company, Inc., New York City, for a number of years, later becoming associated with Guaranty Company of New York. Following this he was active in the firm of Gillman and Reynolds which managed the affairs of a financial nature of a few private families including Reynolds' own. In 1927 he retired from active business and remained so until approximately 1941, when the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation was formed.

He is one of the stockholders in the 525 Fifth Avenue Corporation which is a cooperative organization and holds title to the apartment building at this address. The various stockholders occupy apartments in the building and it is noted that Reynolds has an apartment on the seventh floor.

Reynolds married Grace Fleischmann of the Fleischmann Yeast family who is independently wealthy. As of 1942, Reynolds held capital stock in the Chase National Bank running into six figures and also had a large personal estate.

In connection with the present investigation, Elizabeth Terrill Bentley has advised that Colonel Reynolds has been interested in the World Tourist, Incorporated and in the new U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. Consequently a summary of these two organizations is being set out hereinafter as further explanation of Colonel Reynolds' activities.

This corporation was chartered on June 10, 1927, in the State of New York with an authorized capital of $50,000. The officers as of October 18, 1940, were: President, Joseph R. Brodsky; Vice President, Robert W. Wiener; Treasurer, Alexander Trachtenberg and Secretary, Jacob L. Golos. All of the above have long been active in Communist activities.

December 17, 1945

Re: COLONEL JOHN HAZARD REYNOLDS

WORLD TOURIST, INCORPORATED
The report was received that the corporation was established to take charge of all steamships, tours, hotels, railway accommodations and arrangements for the comfort of passengers and for transportation to Soviet Russia and elsewhere. In March, 1940, World Tourist, Incorporated, and J. M. Golos, whose real name was Jacob Raisin, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging failure to register as agents of the Soviet Government. The corporation was fined $500 and Golos received a similar fine as well as a sentence of four months to one year in jail. The jail sentence was later changed to probation. Following Golos' death on November 27, 1943, the office of President of the World Tourist, Incorporated, was left vacant with John Hazard Reynolds acting as Vice President and Elizabeth Bentley as Secretary. As of June, 1945, this corporation was reported to be engaged in selling steamship tickets to South America, Mexico, Florida, Cuba and the Soviet Union and handling packages for the USSR.

U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION

The charter of incorporation of the above corporation stated: "To carry on the business of forwarders, exporters, importers — ship brokers and all other business incident to shipping and maritime work of every description." John Hazard Reynolds was the original President and Elizabeth Bentley, the Secretary. By a contract dated March 21, 1941, the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation was designated as the exclusive agent and representative of Intourist's official Russian travel agency for the United States, Canada and Mexico. Intourist agreed to designate the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation as the sole and exclusive agency for the issuance of licenses for imports to the Soviet Union from the United States, Canada and Mexico.

In another later contract between the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation and World Tourist, Incorporated, the latter was designated as the exclusive representative of the former for the purpose of transmitting merchandise, packages or parcels to Soviet Russia from the territory of Greater New York.

This corporation by letter dated April 10, 1941, notified the Secretary of State pursuant to the terms of the Notification Section of the Espionage Act of 1917 that it had entered into an agreement with Intourist for exclusive rights to licenses for the exportation of small parcels from points in the United States, Canada and Mexico to individuals in the USSR. The letter stated that the nature of its business was not such as to require registration by the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation under the above statute and this opinion was later concurred in by the State Department.
As of July, 1943, the officers of this corporation were John Hazard Reynolds, President; Elizabeth Bentley, Vice President, Secretary and Acting President; and Grace Fleischmann Reynolds, Vice President. These officers plus Charles F. Bannerman constituted the Directors.

The corporation continued to act as agent for Intourist and also engaged in the shipment of packages to the USSR. However, its monthly transfer of funds to Intourist dropped from approximately $15,000 in 1941 to between $3,000 and $5,000.

In July of 1945, the corporation was still in operation and engaged in obtaining export licenses and handling shipments of packages to Russia. At this time it was reported that little activity was seen around the offices of the corporation and the superintendent of the office building at 212 Fifth Avenue, New York City, expressed the belief that most of the business was conducted by telephone.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On December 5, 1945, Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised the New York Field Office that she had a conference with Lem Harris on the morning of December 5, 1945, and that Lem Harris had advised that he and his associates were definitely going to take over the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation and further that he appeared very interested in learning how soon he and the others might expect to be able to take some profits from the company. Harris manifested great eagerness in having Lieutenant Colonel Reynolds remain in the firm and at the conference which was scheduled for December 7, 1945, attempts would be made to convince Reynolds that he definitely should retain his interest and participation in the firm's business.

Later the same day, Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised the New York Field Office that she had a luncheon engagement with Lieutenant Colonel Reynolds at 11:45 a.m. that day and that she had told Colonel Reynolds that Lem Harris had said to her earlier in the morning. According to her, Reynolds seemed to be very self-assured about the matter of handling Harris and the Russians with respect to the affairs of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. Reynolds made the statement that he had known Ted Bayer, was intimately acquainted with him and believed him to be a great fellow. He was sure that Bayer would not attempt to take advantage of him. After Elizabeth Bentley had told Reynolds of the evident desire of Lem Harris and his associates to take over the firm, Reynolds' reaction was that he would stay in the company if he were allowed to operate it as he pleased and not take orders from Lem Harris, Ted Bayer or anyone else. He indicated that if a satisfactory arrangement could not be arrived at at the Friday meeting, he would consider selling out his interest to Harris and Bayer. Elizabeth Bentley stated that such an eventuality was very remote in her opinion because Colonel Reynolds' presence in the corporation obviously would be regarded as very important because he would be a "good front", had a reputable law firm handling the corporation's affairs and was generally regarded well in New York circles. She said that she felt definitely certain that Harris, Bayer, as well as the Russians, would realize Reynolds' value to the company for the foregoing reasons.

Elizabeth Bentley stated further that she had read the articles by Howard Rushmore which appeared in the New York "Journal American" on December 3 and 4, 1945, concerning the "Adamson" case which was an expose of certain phases of Russian espionage in the United States. According to her, Lieutenant Colonel Reynolds had excitedly telephoned her and asked if the Adamson mentioned in the articles was anyone he knew. According to Elizabeth Bentley, Reynolds wondered if Adamson was identical with "Al." She assured him that she felt positive that this was not the case. Elizabeth Bentley stated that Reynolds was very nervous and at a later date had again asked her if
she had any ideas about the accuracy of the Rushmore newspaper articles as well as the possible identities of the persons described therein. She said that she was not sure in her own mind why Colonel Reynolds was so nervous and upset but believes it to be a combination of the publicity together with the unsettled conditions of the affairs of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation and the impending conference with Lem Harris and Ted Bayer which was scheduled for December 7, 1945 in Colonel Reynolds' apartment.

On December 12, 1945, Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that the meeting took place on December 7, 1945, in Colonel Reynolds' apartment. Ted Bayer indicated that he was taking over the financial duties of the Communist Party and that Lem Harris was going to return to the agricultural field of the Party and would operate in Pennsylvania and New York. She stated that from the trend of the remarks made by Harris and Bayer at the meeting, it is their apparent intention to effect a closer working arrangement between the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation and World Tourist, Incorporated, which latter concern they propose to make the sole receiving agent. She was unable to conclude whether Colonel Reynolds would retain his interests, financial and otherwise, in the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation in view of the intended domination of it by Lem Harris and Ted Bayer but was of the opinion that he probably would continue in the firm in the same capacity as in the past inasmuch as Ted Bayer exerts great influence over him.
December 17, 1945

RE: PAULINE ROSEN, with aliases Pauline Rosin, Pauline Rickman, Pauline Richman, Pauline Bickman, Pauline Rogers, Pauline Royce, Pauline Weir, Pauline Usher, Pauline Uscher, Mrs. Edward Royce, Mrs. Oscar Rosin, Mrs. Usher Rosen, Mrs. Uscher Rosen, Mrs. Uscher Rosin, Pauline Raisen, Mrs. Oscar Raisen, Mrs. Usher Raisen, Mrs. Uscher Raisen.

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

"Sometime around the end of March, 1935 I obtained, through Miss Callan of the Columbia Placement Bureau, a position with the Home Relief Bureau as an investigator. This Bureau was located at 150th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. I worked as an investigator for this organization until about the end of July, 1935. While I was doing research work for the City Office of the American League Against War and Fascism I met Pauline Rogers, who I later learned was the ex-wife of Eddie Royce. Miss Rogers was the Executive Secretary of the American League Against War and Fascism and, I later learned, a member of the Communist Party.

"After I became a member of the Communist Party, Pauline Rogers approached me and wanted me to know if I was desirous of doing Italian anti-fascist work. She indicated that my sojourn in studying in Italy would be very important in this work, and I agreed to help her. At this time she introduced me to Juliet Stuart Poyntz Glazer.

"At the time I commenced my employ with the Italian Library of Information I became detached from my previous organization and after that I was not associated with any unit or part of the Communist organization. A short time after I was employed with the Italian Library of Information I realized the possibility of obtaining information for the Communist movement at the Library. Thereupon, I went to Pauline Rogers. She had, by this time, become a Communist organizer for the West Side Section in the Water Front Section. She gave me a letter of introduction to Mr. F. Brown (Ferruccio Marini) who, at that time, operated on the ninth floor of the Communist Party headquarters."
This memorandum summarizes the pertinent information regarding Pauline Lyon, who is known by many aliases, including Pauline Lyon, by which she was known to the informant.

For the purpose of briefly identifying Pauline Lyon, it is noted that she is an old Communist Party member, in fact, a charter member of the Communist Party. Indeed, having joined the party in December 1919, for many years she was an active party organizer, at one time directing the Communist Party organization in the state and beyond, as the incidents in Rochester, New York, show. The party was on December 1-3, 1919 at the New York City area, and formed the basis for the committee on November 22, 1919. Furthermore, they were known in Communist Party circles as "spies" by name. On November 3, 1919, a line was noted in the party on "spies" at that time. As the present time she is residing 900 East 177th street, New York, New York.

Furthermore, it is noted that Pauline Lyon is an active participant in the Anti-War movement and is known as the "leader" of the state. She is also active in the labor movement and is known as the "leader" of the United Electrical Workers Union of America. Lyon has a contract with the "Electrical Corporation of America" and it is pointed out that this corporation has been suspected of "spying" on workers in the front Soviet Union, under "spying conditions".

Over the years, Pauline Lyon has worked as a teacher at the New York City Public Schools for teachers on April 3, 1911. She was noted as the "spying" of education in Brooklyn, New York, reflect that at the time she was her birth date to January 4, 1919, and her residence as 1525 Old Prison St. from New York. She was first appointed as a teacher on November 4, 1914. On November 12, 1916, she was married to Dr. Lyon and on September 4, 1932, she was placed on maternity leave for her profession, prior to which time she had been employed as a teacher in Public School No. 1, 197 Fourth Street, New York City. She submitted her resignation on September 5, 1934, at which time she stated that she was in ill health.

The Credit Bureau of Greater New York is in possession of a report dated January 30, 1940, concerning the subject of this memorandum, under the name of Mrs. Pauline Lyon of 6 West 66th Street, New York City. According to this report, she was understood to be separated from her husband but was reported to have "own of school affairs". This report also noted that she sometimes used the aliases of "Lyon" and "Rogers" but that her correct legal name at the time was "Lyon". She was reported to be the owner of real estate known as "Stony Rock Farm" in Support, Connecticut.
There are numerous references to this individual in the bureau files and the following are being put out as indicative of Pauline Rogers' Communist activities.

On November 16, 1929, Lester T. Hubbard, United States Commissioner, Albany, New York, addressed a letter to the President of the United States which was subsequently referred to the bureau. In the letter Hubbard stated that on November 17, 1929, a mass meeting attended by over 100 persons was held at the Women's Circle Educational Institute, Public School No. 1, in Albany, under the auspices of "Women's Self-Education." At this meeting a long address was given by Pauline Rogers of New York City, at which time she accused the United States of preparing a capitalist war on the Soviet Union and urged all of her listeners to immediately enroll in the Communist Party, U.S.A. According to Hubbard, most of the individuals attending this rally, who without exception appeared to be Russian-Jewish workers and peasants, signed membership cards. During the course of her speech, Rogers also urged her listeners to enlist in the United States Army and in the event of Imperialist war to direct their guns against the United States Army.

Part III, Volume XIV of the published hearings of the Committee to Investigate Communist activities in the United States (the Fish Committee), which volume reports hearings conducted from July 15-23, 1930, reflects that an exhibit in the possession of the Committee consisted of an announcement of courses for the spring term of 1930 of the Workers School in New York City. Pauline Rogers was listed as an instructor for Course 32, "Problems of Working Class Women."

The Daily Worker dated December 13, 1930, carried an article entitled "19th Anniversary Pauline Rogers Organizer." This article reflected that at that time Pauline Rogers was organizer of Communist Party, Section 30, in New York City, which included a large number of theatre, film and radio workers, as well as a number of taxi drivers and social workers. This article said that Rogers joined the Communist Party, U.S.A. as a charter member in December, 1919, at which time, according to the description in the article, she was a 19-year-old New York school teacher. This article describes Rogers as a talented organizer and public speaker and reflects that in 1931 she was a member of the National Women's Division of the Communist Party, U.S.A., managing the publication, "Working Women," and participated in the Farmer March to Washington in 1932. She was active over a period of years in a large number of strikes, according to this article, including
the general and serious studies of 1961. In addition, Pauline Rogers visited the Soviet Union in 1929 and again in 1932. At the time of her return from the Soviet Union in 1927 she started in England where she contacted Helen Pellitt, General Secretary of the British Communist Party, and Millie Colchester, described as a "Lyndale Worker who became the first Communist member of Parliament in England." The occasion for this Daily Worker article was a creative celebration planned by Communist Party functionaries in New York for the purpose of commemorating Pauline Rogers, 19th anniversary in the Party. Functionaries of the Communist Party in the New York area were obtained to attend this celebration in London.

A list of the Communist Party presidential electors for New York State, dated November 7, 1948, for the Communist candidate Pauline Rogers included the name Pauline Rogers.

In August of 1967 the Daily Worker reflected that Pauline Rogers was a Communist Party candidate for Assembly Term from the First Assembly District in New York City.

In the Daily Worker, dated October 26, 1969, mentioned that she was a Communist Party candidate for the state Assembly for the Second Assembly District, New York, New York. In the Daily Worker, dated April 16, 1970, reflected that she was a member for the Communist Party, Section 30, Fifth Assembly District, New York City, at that time in charge of the Daily Worker and Spanish edition.

"Attacked the pressers, a great crusade in the interest of the welfare of the people," said Pauline Rogers, speaking of the pressers. "I believe in the pressers, a great crusade in the interest of the welfare of the people." The Daily Worker, dated January 19, 1968, mentions that Pauline Rogers, a member of the Communist Party, spoke at a meeting at the Daily Worker, York, New York.

"To protect the interests of the American people, we must protect their democratic rights," said Pauline Rogers. "I believe in the pressers, a great crusade in the interest of the welfare of the people." The Daily Worker, dated May 15, 1968, reflects that Pauline Rogers was a member of the Communist Party, Section 30, Fifth Assembly District, New York City.

"At the Communist Party Section Convention held at 22nd and 23rd Street, New York City, on May 15, 1968, Pauline Rogers spoke as a Communist candidate for the Third and Fifth Assembly Districts." Speeches given by the functionaries of this gathering reiterated the familiar anti-war, anti-imperialist and anti-inflation stances of that period. At this meeting plans were discussed for the circulation of a petition, on Decoration Day, 1969, and these petitions were to be addressed to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and were to demand that the war be brought to an end.

"At a Communist Party meeting on September 15, 1969, held at Public School 33, 22nd and 23rd Street, New York City, Pauline Rogers spoke. During the course of the meeting the speaker told the audience that a letter was sent to the Secretary of State protesting against the proposed military conscription ratifying the Yalta conference. The letter was addressed to Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, reiterating the derivation of civil rights and civil liberties.

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In an article in the Reader's Digest of September 27, 1949, it is stated
that Pauline Roberts was currently lecturing at the Workers School, 100 E. 17th
Street, New York, New York, on the subject, "Principles of Fascism."

In connection with investigation of the "Union for Americanization of the United
States," in the affairs of the Works Progress Administration, the Political
Aid Commission of the People's Board of Works, and the"Commissioner of
the United States," in the affairs of the "Communist Party," and the "Works Progress
Administration," an investigation was made of the affairs of the "Works Progress
Administration."
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On November 28, 1945, an investigation was instituted to definitely determine whether or not Pauline Rosen did in fact reside at 317 West 93rd Street, New York City.

On December 1, 1945, a 1939 Hudson two-door sedan with Connecticut license plates Z-Z/5439 was observed parked in front of 317 West 93rd Street, New York City, and investigation disclosed that these plates were issued to Pauline Royce of Easton Road, Westport, Connecticut.

On December 4, 1945, a 1937 Dodge bearing New York license plates 109933 issued to Albert Fischer, 21 West Moshulu Parkway, New York City, was observed being parked in front of the entrance to 317 West 93rd Street. A man and woman entered the building. Thereafter lights were seen to go on in an apartment on the fifth floor which had been previously determined to be the apartment occupied by Pauline Rogers and her husband, Oscar Rosen.

On December 3, 1945, Pauline Rosen was observed making contacts with various electrical concerns in the vicinity of New York. In this connection it is noted that Pauline Rosen for the past several years has been actively engaged as an organizer for Local #430 of the United Electrical and Machine Workers of America.

These surveillances conducted between November 28, 1945 and December 3, 1945 on Pauline Rosen failed to indicate any activities on her part connected with instant investigation.
On November 28, 1945, it was ascertained that Dr. Weinstein of New York City had made contact with Mrs. Gregg at Randolph 5070, wife of Joseph Gregg. At that time Dr. Weinstein informed Mrs. Gregg that it would not be necessary for her husband, Mr. Gregg, to come to New York that night, that is November 28, 1945, but further requested that Mr. Gregg come to New York next Tuesday. Subsequently Mrs. Gregg contacted her husband and advised him of these facts. At that time Mr. Gregg stated, "Oh, you mean the dentist."

On December 5, 1945, it was ascertained that a telegram was sent to Joseph Gregg at 6829 Pinney Branch Road, Washington, D. C., which read as follows: "9:30 Friday appointment O.K. signed A. B. Weinstein." On Thursday, December 6, 1945, physical surveillance revealed that Joseph Gregg and Peter Rhodes left Washington, D. C., at 6:00 p.m. via Pennsylvania Railroad. This train arrived at Pennsylvania Station at 11:05 p.m. No contacts were made by these two individuals and they proceeded to 40 Monroe Street, New York City, the home of Peter Rhodes. On December 7, 1945, surveillance revealed that Joseph Gregg entered the office of Dr. Weinstein, 20 East 53rd Street at 9:55 a.m. At 12 noon Peter Rhodes was observed to enter the building at 20 East 53rd Street and at 2:00 p.m. Peter Rhodes and Joseph Gregg left this building and proceeded to have lunch. At 2:35 p.m. Joseph Gregg reentered the building at 20 East 53rd Street and did not leave until 7:35 p.m.
December 17, 1945

(Re: DR. ABRAHAM BENEDICT WEINSTEIN)

BACKGROUND

Dr. Abraham Weinstein is a dentist-surgeon with offices at 20 East 53rd Street, New York City. He is there associated professionally with Morris Weinstein, his brother. He is a native born United States citizen of Russian descent, about forty-five years of age and born in New York State. In 1923 he graduated from New York University and practiced dentistry until 1935 at 901 Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. From 1935 to 1938, his offices were located at 29 West 57th Street, New York City and from 1938 until June of 1940, at 130 West 57th Street. From that time to the present date he has been located at 20 East 53rd Street, New York City. Dr. Weinstein has specialized in practicing dentistry for prominent stage and screen actors and his type of dentistry consists in the rebuilding of the mouth to change the facial characteristics of the individual patients.

Mr. H. F. Curley, the managing agent for the Leonard J. Beck Realty Company, New York City, has advised that the Weinsteins have rented rooms A, B and C on the sixth floor of 20 East 53rd Street at an annual rental of $1,750. In February of 1941, an additional room was added to this suite at an additional rental of $360 per annum. Mr. Curley has said that an unusual feature of the Weinstein's occupancy was that they declined to use the switchboard which is maintained at that address for the convenience of the occupants and that they maintained their own private telephone system.

Abraham Benedict Weinstein is registered for Selective Service at Local Draft Board #28, 250 West 90th Street, New York City. His Selective Service questionnaire dated July 11, 1942, discloses with regard to his physical condition that he had chronic peptic ulcers. He stated that he was married in Los Angeles, California, in October of 1939.

Regarding his income, he stated that he was earning $3,863 per annum and that he had real property with a net value of $3,800. It is to be noted, however, that the records of the Corn Exchange Bank, 55th Street Branch, New York City, discloses a commercial banking account in the name of A. B. Weinstein or Morris Weinstein indicating that they claim total assets of $32,174.89 and after discounting liabilities that the net worth of their firm was $24,944.46. In addition they listed a three-room house at Spring Valley, New York, having a value of $19,000, subject to a $1,400 mortgage. In the year 1943 their average balance in this account varied between $1,500 and $2,000.

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Inquiry at the Dental Inspector's Office, New York City, revealed no dental registration for Abraham E. Weinstein for the years 1940, 1941 or 1942. One was located for the year 1929 but it was also determined that Weinstein was not listed as a member of the Dental Society in New York City. The Inspector's Office has advised that it was possible that Weinstein could be registered in some other locality than New York City.

During the investigation of Ralph Bowman, who is believed identical with Rudy Baker and Al, the head of the Comintern Apparatus, it was ascertained that Bowman came to New York City on Tuesday of each week during the spring of 1944 and a physical surveillance of Bowman revealed that he contacted Herbert Goldfrank of "New Masses" and Dr. Abraham Weinstein, 20 East 53rd Street, New York City. Weinstein is also known to be acquainted with Carl Winter, an active Communist on the West Coast, and John Williamson, one-time member of the National Committee of the Communist Party.

As a result of investigation conducted regarding Victoria Stone, a daily and intimate associate of Arthur Adams, a known Soviet agent, it was determined that she made a telephone call on May 29, 1944, to Mrs. Weinstein, telephone 4-4471, Stamford, Connecticut. Inquiry by the New Haven Field Division revealed that this phone was listed to Harry P. Barrand of 106 Stamford Avenue, Stamford, Connecticut. It was ascertained, however, that Dr. Abraham Weinstein moved to this residence on October 2, 1944 and prior to that time resided at 199 Van Renseler Avenue, Stamford, Connecticut. At the time he moved in October, 1944, instructions were left that all calls coming to telephone Stamford 4-4471 should be transferred to a new number Stamford 3-2076, apparently the number presently used by Dr. Weinstein. Investigation so far conducted does not clearly show whether the Weinstins were in actual occupation of this residence during the spring and summer of 1944 but since the telephone call of Victoria Stone was made in May of 1944 to Mrs. Weinstein at Stamford 4-4471, it would appear that the Weinstins could be located through that number even of that year.

The New Haven Field Division has ascertained long distance calls made to and from that phone for the months from June to November of 1944 and it has been noted that the Weinstins have called or received calls from several individuals of known Communist background. Among these are Ted Allen Herman, a member of the Young Communist League in Canada and at one time an employee of the Office of War Information; Lucy Josephson, wife of Barney Josephson, Cafe Society, New York City and suspected of being a Soviet agent; and Victoria Stone.

On October 31, 1944, the wife of Andrew Onda, State President of the Communist Party of Connecticut, placed a telephone call to Lenore Weinstein and it is also to be noted that on June 25, 1945, Andrew Onda placed a call to Dr. Abraham Weinstein at which time Weinstein told Onda that he had a job for him. Arrangements were made for Onda to meet Weinstein in New York City on June 27, 1945.
Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, in her statement, does not mention Dr. Weinstein but she does mention an individual known as "Charlie," who has many of the characteristics of Dr. Weinstein. Miss Bentley states concerning this individual that she was informed by Golos that Golos turned over certain material to a Russian contact. He later identified this individual as being the person whose photograph was in a newspaper and Elizabeth Bentley recalled that the name ended in "ian." It is believed that this individual was Gaik Ovakimian, a Soviet agent. Miss Bentley recalled that the press carried the photograph in connection with the story that this individual had been apprehended on the charge of bribing a Standard Oil Company official. Miss Bentley stated that after this individual was released, Golos obtained another contact to whom he delivered his material and that she later learned that this person was known as "Charlie," that he was a dentist and that he had a gall bladder operation. She said that she also learned from "Jack" that "Charlie" was described as follows: about fifty-five years of age; five feet five inches tall; 160 pounds; stocky build; dark hair; dark eyes; swarthy complexion and of Russian-Jewish nationality. "Jack" also said that "Charlie" was a permanent resident of the United States and had apparently been in this country for many years. Miss Bentley said that some time in 1942, Golos began to give her verbal instructions for Silvermaster and his group relative to the nature of the information desired and still later, probably in the last part of 1942, he began to give her typewritten instructions in Russian furnished by "Charlie" to be taken by Miss Bentley to Silvermaster. With the exception of the difference in age, Dr. Weinstein would answer to this description.
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On November 28, 1945, it was ascertained through a technical surveillance that a Dr. Weinstein of New York City had made contact with Mrs. Gregg, wife of Joseph Gregg of Washington, D.C. Gregg was named by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as engaged in Russian espionage activities.

At that time Dr. Weinstein informed Mrs. Gregg that it would not be necessary for her husband, Mr. Gregg, to come to New York that night, that is, November 28, 1945, but requested that Mr. Gregg come to New York on Tuesday, December 4, 1945. According to the technical surveillance, Mrs. Gregg subsequently contacted her husband and advised him of these facts. At that time Mr. Gregg stated, "Oh, you mean a dentist."

Investigation revealed that on November 28, 1945, a phone call was placed from the telephone exchange Eldorado 5-0781 listed to Dr. Abraham B. Weinstein, 20 East 53rd Street, New York, New York, to Mrs. Gregg at Randolph 5070, Washington, D.C. On December 5, 1945, it was ascertained that a telegram was sent to Joseph Gregg (subject of instant case) at 6829 Piney Branch Road, Washington, D.C., which read as follows: "9:30 Friday appointment okay," signed "A. B. Weinstein."

On December 6, 1945, physical surveillance revealed that Joseph Gregg and Peter Rhodes (both subjects of instant investigation) had left Washington, D.C., at 6:00 P.M., via the Pennsylvania Railroad and they arrived in New York City at 11:05 P.M. No contacts were made by them and they proceeded directly to 40 Monroe Street, New York City, which is the residence of Peter Rhodes. On December 7, 1945, surveillance revealed that Joseph Gregg proceeded to the office of Dr. A. B. Weinstein, 20 East 53rd Street, at 9:55 A.M., and at 12:00 noon, Peter Rhodes was observed to enter the building at 20 East 53rd Street. At 2:00 P.M., Peter Rhodes and Joseph Gregg left the building together and proceeded to have lunch. At 2:55 P.M., Joseph Gregg reentered the building at 20 East 53rd Street and remained there until 7:25 P.M. Joseph Gregg then proceeded to 155 East 47th Street where he visited apartment 7B. At 7:57 P.M., Joseph Gregg left that address with a man and a woman and they proceeded to have dinner together.

Investigation revealed that the unidentified man and woman were Mr. and Mrs. Craig S. Vincent. Vincent is employed by the War Shipping Administration in New York City and he has been the subject of an extensive Hatch Act investigation because of his numerous Communist associates and activities. At 10:30 P.M., Joseph Gregg and Mr. and Mrs. Vincent left Anthony's Steak House where they had dinner and Joseph Gregg proceeded to 40 Monroe Street, which building he entered at 11:10 P.M. On the following day Gregg returned to Washington, D.C.
The New York Field Office by teletype dated December 17, 1945, advised the Bureau that Elizabeth Terrill Bentley failed to identify a Columbia Yearbook photograph of Dr. A. B. Weinstein who is thought possibly to be identical with the "Charlie" mentioned in his statement. She stated that "Charlie" was considerable older than the individual in the photograph which was noted to have been taken some years ago. The New York Field Office advised that they were continuing their efforts to obtain a more recent photograph of Dr. Weinstein.

The New York Field Office advised on December 20, 1945, that a technical surveillance was instituted on the residence of Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, 20 East 53rd Street, telephone Eldorado 5-0781.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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65-56402-62 410-412
Informant has identified Al as Anatoli Borisovich Gromov, First Secretary, Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C. These are her allegations:

"It was at that time that I informed Jack that I had been promised that I would be introduced to a Russian. I demanded that he put me in touch with this individual. I insisted on meeting this other individual and told him that I had been given to understand that I was to have two contacts, namely, a Russian with authority sufficient to decide matters of policy and with whom I could confer, and another contact who would be an American and who would be in effect a courier; I was not to discuss anything with the American. I indicated plainly to Jack that I felt I was important enough to meet any requirements when he was insisting on a highly placed Russian contact.

"About a week or so later I again met Jack in New York City and upon meeting me he apologized profusely for his action on the previous meeting and indicated at that time he did not know what an important individual I was in this picture. He told me he had made arrangements for me to meet his high placed Russian contact but that he could not tell me at that time the date upon which I could see him. I surmised that this individual had not yet arrived in the United States but as soon after his arrival as possible he would make arrangements to have this meeting take place.

"He also informed me that after I met this Russian contact he would unquestionably tell me that I was to take up all subsequent matters with him. Jack, as this Russian individual would be an extremely busy man and might not always be readily available. I recall that sometime in early November, (1944), Jack made arrangements for me to meet this individual who I later remembered as Al. This meeting with Al took place as prearranged by Jack in the Georgetown Pharmacy which is located somewhere on Wisconsin Avenue in Washington, D. C.

"In my initial conversation with Al, he brought up the matter of my discussing any questions I had with Jack and he informed me at that time that although he would probably see me from time to time it was very difficult for him to leave Washington and that it would be agreeable with him if I took up any matters of policy or any other questions I had directly with Jack. It was very apparent, however, from my conversation with Al that he was in fact the superior of Jack."
"During my acquaintanceship with Jack, I never met him in the company of Al. I remember further that after I met Al for the first time, Jack subsequently asked me about the person who met me in the Georgetown Pharmacy and I described Al to him. Jack remarked that he knew that person.

"I met Al for the first time through arrangements made by Jack and, after my initial meeting with Al in the Georgetown Pharmacy in Washington, D. C., I continued to see him at intervals thereafter. Al, from the beginning, knew my identity and said in Moscow in 1942 he had become aware of the fact that there was an American girl working with Golos in the United States, and he told me he had come to know my work so well that he felt as though he had known me for a long time. By way of introduction when I first met Al, he said, 'I bring you greetings from home.' I recall that sometime later, when I met Jack, I told him what Al had said when I first met him, and he became very much alarmed about this and indicated that this was the wrong thing for Al to have said to me. After I met Al at the Georgetown Pharmacy, I recall that we went to Naylor's and had dinner, at which time he talked to me concerning the business of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, and he also informed me that although he would be able to see me whenever I thought it necessary for me to do so, he would not always be at liberty because his business in Washington was such that he could not always arrange for meetings with me. He also at this time told me that in the event any matter of policy of my company came up, I could discuss this freely with Jack but that in the event it was absolutely necessary that I see him such a matter could be arranged for through Jack. He also told me that, in the event I wished to get in touch with him I could accomplish this through my contact with Jack. I recall that during this first meeting he told me he especially avoided the vicinity of the Government buildings on Pennsylvania and Constitution Avenues as well as the Northwest section of Washington as he stated he was either well known in these vicinities or he did not wish to be seen there. He pointed out that he was acquainted with a number of Government officials as well as Russians and that he was taking this precaution for my sake. Along this same line he stated that in the event I was picked up with him or anybody ever questioned me as to his identity I was to say that I met Al sometime near the end of October, 1944, while he was riding on a Fifth Avenue bus; that I had several packages in my arms at the time, dropped them; that he picked them up for me and that we made a mutual acquaintance at that time. He also stated that I was to inform anyone who might question me that he was a Czech business man who was working in Washington, D. C. I recall that at this first meeting Al was very cautious and appeared to be very jumpy and, as a matter of fact, when we were walking he continuously crossed the street from one side to the other in an effort to determine if he was being followed. He told me that if I had occasion to meet him in the future and was aware or suspicious that I was being followed, I should light a cigarette when I saw him and this would indicate that I was, or was suspicious that I was being followed and he, therefore, would not meet
me as arranged at that time. No definite date was set for my future meetings at this time.

"However, in the latter part of November, 1944, Jack told me at a meeting that I had with him in New York that Al was coming to the city, and arranged for me to meet Al at the Edison Hotel on Broadway. I met Al as pre-arranged and, when he saw me, he stated that this was a memorable day. I inquired as to the reason for this and he stated that he had just received word from Moscow that on November 7, 1944, the Supreme Praesidium of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had awarded me the Order of the Red Star for distinguished service. I informed him that I did not think I was entitled to this and questioned him as to whether Golos had ever received such an award. He told me that Golos had not but that, as a matter of fact, I was a more valuable asset to the Russians than Golos had been. I then asked him what I had done to deserve this and he stated it was partially for services that I had already performed and partially for services that I would have to perform in the future. I recall that Al had a photograph of this decoration which apparently had been taken from an American Magazine, which he showed me at this time. In connection with the Red Star, Al stated that in addition to this being a distinctive honor, certain benefits would accrue to the person on which this honor had been bestowed. As I recall a monthly salary was to accrue in Russia to any individual receiving this award, a parently from the time they were so decorated; that the individual was to receive preferential living quarters in Moscow, Russia; free vacations with all expenses paid; free streetcar transportation. He told me that the medal had not yet arrived but that he would show it to me immediately upon receiving it. Al cautioned me that I should tell no one about receiving this award with the exception of Earl Browder, whom, incidentally, I never did tell. It was my reaction, upon being told by Al that I had been awarded the Order of the Red Star, that this was another attempt on the part of the Russians to retain my friendship, it being remembered that they previously had offered me a Persian Lamb coat, an air conditioning unit and sums of money from time to time as well as a fixed salary of $200 per month.

"I recall that I subsequently met Al through prearrangements through Jack about a week before Christmas, 1944. In accordance with Jack's instructions I met Al outside a Best and Company Department Store, which is located on Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C. Al appeared very perturbed at this meeting and also insisted that I make arrangements to turn over all of my Washington contacts. Al intimated that the FBI had been prowling around, that Helen Tenney had shared a taxicab with an individual who later turned out to be with Military Intelligence; further that J. Julius Joseph had been associating with a man who turned out to be an undercover agent either for OSS or the Counterintelligence Corps of Military Intelligence. Al also stated at this time that he had received an inside tip that the FBI was looking into the affairs of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation and that it would be readily
discovered that the Corporation had been losing money for the last few years and that the FEI might come to believe that the concern was not strictly legitimate, but rather a front for Russian activities. He also instructed that I secure new living quarters inasmuch as most of my contacts knew my residence telephone number and he told me that situation was undesirable.

"At the conclusion of this meeting Al showed me the Red Star which had been awarded me and which he indicated he would keep for me. He exhibited this to me and I wish to state it resembled a Red Star that I had previously seen. He also showed me a small book that was about 1½" by 2½" and on the inside page of this book my name appeared, in fact in the Russian language, together with the date that the Order of the Red Star had been awarded me. This book, like the Red Star, was retained by Al. It was on this occasion that I became thoroughly disgusted with Al because of his obnoxious behavior. I did not see him again until the early part of June, 1945, as I had told Jack after my Washington meeting with Al, that I had had a very unpleasant experience with him and had no desire whatsoever to see him. Jack occasionally, during the period from January, 1945, to the end of May, 1945, would ask me if I would like to meet Al, but I always told him I had no desire to see him.

"On either June 6, 1945, or June 8, 1945, however, I did meet Al at a small motion picture theater in Washington, the arrangements having been made through Ray Elson. On this occasion Al told me that he was desirous of having me out of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation to take a vacation, probably in Mexico or Canada. He impressed upon me that my position was extremely dangerous and that it might be a good idea if I was able to get to Mexico or Canada to have me smuggled out of either of these countries to Moscow. He indicated that if I were able to get to Mexico or Canada they could handle the passport and visa problems in those countries.

"Sometime in April, 1945, I met Peter Heller in Brooklyn, New York, and at that time Heller indicated to me that he was an investigator. I was undecided in my own mind as to whether Heller was actually a subject of some U. S. Governmental organization or whether he was in some way connected with the Russians. I had previously indicated my knowledge of Heller to Jack. At this meeting Al also brought up the matter of my seeing Heller, which information he apparently got from Jack and indicated that Heller was probably an FBI Agent and that I should cease seeing him but that I should handle the matter diplomatically so as not to arouse him (Heller's) suspicions, and I should definitely cut myself off from Heller's activities before I went on my vacation. I pressed him for a reason why my situation was dangerous but he replied only that he was afraid I might tell Heller about some of my activities and associates. At this meeting Al arranged to see me a week or
ten days later and I would have this future meeting with him again in Washington.

"It was on this occasion that Al told me it might be well for me to go to Moscow, receive their special training and, thereafter, I might be sent to Latin America, Canada, or I might even return to the United States under another name. Also on this occasion Al informed me that I could have a vacation not to exceed two months and that after that time I would be given an assignment of some kind. He arranged that we were to meet again in Washington on the eighth day of August, 1945.

"As mentioned above in connection with Ray Elson, I had begun my vacation in Connecticut by August and there were considerable difficulties before I met Al again. It was finally arranged through Ray Elson that the meeting would take place at Alexander's on Sixth Avenue in New York City. Al appeared at the appointed place and date and this meeting was taken up with matters pertaining to the business of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, Reynolds's position in the company, as well as that of Ray Elson. In response to his repeated request that I terminate my connection with the company, I told him that was impossible because the whole situation had not yet been resolved and there were too many questions yet to be decided. Again, on this occasion, he brought up the matter of Peter Heller, asked me if I were still seeing him and urged me not to see him. He told me that, in view of the fact the plans of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation had not yet been settled, I should take another month's vacation and it was arranged that I should meet him again at Alexander's sometime during the third week of September, the exact date of which I cannot presently recall.

"I recall that I did meet Al sometime in the third week of September as prearranged. By that time I had resumed by employment with U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. On the same day I met Al, I had a luncheon engagement with Colonel Reynolds, who was celebrating his promotion from a Majority to the rank of a Lieutenant Colonel, and I had several dry Martinis on this occasion. I left Colonel Reynolds at approximately 2:00 P.M. in order to keep my 3:00 P.M. appointment with Al at Alexander's. Al appeared at 4:00 and, during the conversation, after I told him I had resumed my employment at the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, he brought up the matter of establishing me in some small business such as a hat shop, dress shop or, perhaps, a travel agency in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., or on the West Coast. It was his plan that I was to devote my time and energy to the operation of such a business for about six months, after which time I would be given some important Government official to contact or, perhaps, four or five persons with whom I was to operate in the manner I had formerly. I told him I was not interested in such a proposal. He then asked if I would like to teach in the Russian school in Washington, which proposal I also rejected. I recalled that Colonel Reynolds was desirous of conferring with Al and that I asked Al if he would see Colonel
Reynolds. Upon his refusal to do so, which irritated me considerably, I telephoned to the Colonel and told him Al would be unable to see him. This incident angered me and, after several proposals as to my future had been advanced by Al, I became so angered with him that I told him in plain words what I thought of him and the rest of the Russians and, further, told him that I was an American and could not be kicked around. After this outburst on my part Al told me I should not talk like that, that I was intoxicated and that he would see me sometime in the future, about a month or so later as I recall.

"My next meeting with Al took place on October 17, 1945, at 6:00 P.M. at Bickford's Restaurant on 23rd Street and 8th Avenue, New York City. As mentioned before, I was notified of this date and place by Roy Olson. On the occasion of this meeting Al appeared very pleased and sympathetic and indicated that, although I had insulted the Russians on my previous meeting with him, he did not think I was responsible for what I said at the time I made these accusations. He talked at some length about intelligence work getting into one's blood and if one divorces himself from such action after having been engaged in such for sometime, life becomes dull and uninteresting. He inquired whether I had seen Bill and also attempted to determine the whereabouts of Peter Rhodes through Mrs. Rhodes and to make a definite date for a contact which Al would arrange. He acquiesced in my desire to return to the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, but stated that it was only because I wanted to go into this business. He indicated that since it was my desire to go back in the business, he would, because of my past activities, arrange to have important concessions alleged to my firm. At the conclusion of this meeting he gave me an envelope in which he gave me $2000 which was all in bills of $20 denominations and stated that this was 'without any strings, etc.' He also stated that this money would serve me in good stead in the event anything happened to the business or that I became involved in financial difficulties. I recall that he requested me to execute a receipt. The $2000 was contained in a plain white envelope, and I recall that I tore off a piece of this envelope and wrote thereon the time, date and notation that I had received the $2000 and signed it Mary.

"On the occasion of this meeting he stated he would see me at 4:00 P.M. November 21, 1945, at Bickford's Restaurant, 23rd Street and 8th Avenue. He also told me that in the event that he wanted to get in touch with me before this time or wanted to reach me in an emergency, he would telephone the office of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, ask for me and say that it was Mr. Allenburg calling, and that he wanted to send a package to Sweden. I was to inform him that we did not send packages to Sweden which was to indicate to me that I was to meet him at Bickford's, 23rd and 8th Avenue, two hours subsequent to the time he made this phone call.

Approximately one week after the October 17 meeting with Al, I had a visit from Lem Harris, prominent New York Communist Party functionary, with reference
to a financial matter, the details of which will be elaborated on hereinafter. As a result of this visit I deemed the impression and, accordingly, a few days later, told Ray Elson that I was very desirous of seeing Al at the earliest opportunity, and asked her to do what she could. On November 5, 1945, Ray told me that arrangements had been made for me to meet Al the following Friday which would be November 9, 1945, and that I was to see him at 7:00 P.M. at Guffanti's Restaurant, 26th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City. Ray said she had been in touch with her contact and I believe that her meeting with him must have been on the previous Sunday. I appeared at Guffanti's Restaurant at the appointed hour and date but Al did not meet me.

"As mentioned above, I had an appointment to meet him on November 21, 1945, at Bickford's Restaurant at 8th Avenue and 23rd Street, at 4:00 P.M., and went there at that time. At 4:00 P.M., Al met me in front of Bickford's and apologized for being late, said that he had been unavoidably detained and also apologized profusely for the fact that he had been unable to keep the Guffanti appointment, stating that he had been on the West Coast and it was impossible for anyone to contact him and that even had they been able to contact him he would have been unable to get there in time. Then we adjourned to Gavenagh's Restaurant on 23rd Street and 7th or 8th Avenues, where we had some refreshments for approximately one hour and fifteen minutes. Al was very polite to me throughout this meeting. He seemed to have no reason for seeing me and talked about a variety of topics, including my future and the problems still to be solved with reference to the affairs of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. I indicated to Al that I was somewhat bored with the nature of the work I was performing at the company and his rejoinder was that that apparently was what I wanted to do, at least I had said so, and that I had no one to blame for my predicament but myself. I attempted to elicit from him what, if anything, he or his associates had in mind for me, but he parried all my attempts and was most noncommittal. We had some discussion about the seriousness of the international situation and it is my recollection that Al remarked that there might be a war. I asked him with whom and he said with the 'damned Russians'. In a further attempt to draw from him what he planned for me, I told him I felt very useless at this time and asked if he did not agree that it might be wise for me to rejoin the Communist Party. He told me definitely not to consider such a step and that my present situation was only temporary. I asked him why he continued to see me and he answered that his visits were purely social. One item of possible significance which I noted during this meeting concerned his addressing me as 'Betty', it being noted that in all previous meetings with him he had addressed me as Mary. I am unable to decide why he selected the name Betty though some of my friends, including Ray Elson, did express me by that name. Al arranged to meet again on January 21, 1946, at 4:00 P.M. at Bickford's Restaurant, 8th Avenue and 23rd Street, and partially explained the delay by saying that he had to go to the West Coast and could not possibly be in New York before that date. At the present time I recall nothing further of possible significance.
with respect to the November 21 meeting. I did ask Al how I could get in touch with him in the event it became necessary and he told me that Ray Elson had a contact whom she saw at fairly regular intervals and that any requests for a meeting could be handled through Ray.

"I would describe Al as approximately five feet five inches in height, weighing about 175 pounds to 180 pounds, with dark blond hair combed straight back, blue gray eyes, irregular front teeth and sensuous lips. He wears gold rimless eye glasses, is a natty dresser and speaks English with a faint accent. He also speaks Russian and I believe was probably born in Russia. He has a curved Jewish type nose and is of the Jewish race."

In her allegations concerning Earl Browder, the informant stated:

"At one of my early meeting with Al he told me flatly that I would have to break away from all my contacts immediately, would have to terminate my connection with the U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation and that something would be done about replacing me in the firm. I was also instructed to disassociate myself from the affairs of World Tourist, Incorporated. I subsequently told Browder of this demand made by Al and it was apparent to me that Browder was no longer willing to fight about the matter of retaining any of the old contacts. He appeared resigned to the fact that the Russians would prevail in the matter of handling the American contacts. After my association with my various Washington contacts had ceased in December of 1944, I began to see Browder at less frequent intervals inasmuch as I was no longer receiving information which would be of value to him and there was no occasion for my visiting him. On rare instances, however, I would be asked by Jack or Al to see Browder with reference to the handling of some particular problem and, on these occasions, I would see Browder at his office in New York."

In connection with the informant's statements concerning Colonel Reynolds, she made these statements also pertaining to Al:

"On the occasion of my initial meeting with Al he asked me what I thought about the advisability of his meeting Reynolds. I told him I thought such a move was very unwise because Reynolds was in uniform, was inclined to be somewhat indiscreet and also mentioned to Al the difficulty of explaining to Reynolds the identity of Al. He seemed satisfied at this time that a meeting with Reynolds would not be wise.

"On the occasion of my meeting either in the latter part of May or possibly the early part of June, 1945, however, I again brought up the subject of his meeting Reynolds and he told me he definitely desired to see him. I again registered my objection and told Al that Ray Elson likewise felt that for various reasons he should not meet Reynolds. Al insisted, however, that I arrange for such a meeting and accordingly, some few days later, we met at Longchamp's
Restaurant in New York City and we went together to the Vanderbilt Hotel on Park Avenue where I introduced him to Colonel Reynolds. I left Al and Reynolds together and then Al indicated to me he would see me sometime later in Washington.

"Reynolds told me later that Al had been extremely inquisitive about the personal finances of himself and his wife and had attempted to convince Reynolds that he should stay with the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation and that the Company had tremendous possibilities. It was also on this occasion that Al told Reynolds that the $15,000 investment, ostensibly made by Browder when the Corporation was formed, actually represented Russian funds and that Al was giving this equity to Reynolds. I subsequently talked with Al about his meeting with Reynolds and told him that Reynolds had not been favorably impressed by the approach made by Al, who blamed me somewhat for Reynolds' reluctance to go along with him. According to Reynolds, Al had planned to see him three weeks after their meeting in New York City but Al failed to communicate with Reynolds who thereafter, asked me several times to attempt to arrange a meeting for him. I spoke to Al later after his failure to get in touch with Reynolds after the meeting and he made some remark that he was not supposed to get in touch with Reynolds for three months rather than three weeks and further manifested a contemptuous attitude toward Reynolds. At the request of Reynolds, I asked Al at my meetings with him on October 17, 1945, and November 7, 1945, to communicate with Reynolds, stating that the latter was very desirous of conferring with Al but Al said he had no desire to see Reynolds.

"On the occasion of my introducing Al to Reynolds, I introduced Al by some fictitious name and Reynolds has always referred to Al as Paul. I do not believe that Reynolds knows the identity of Al except that during some of our conversations after his meeting with Al, Reynolds indicated that he felt Al was a Soviet Agent.

"Sometime in the latter part of September of 1945 when I was seriously considering getting out of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation and was also desirous of having Reynolds cease his activity with this Corporation, I told Reynolds that I had been mixed up with Golos in some undercover work. I explained, however, that at the time Golos died in November, 1943, I had ceased all of that activity and told him nothing of my continued operations along intelligence lines. I also at this time informed Reynolds that if the Russians were interested in maintaining the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation they were doing it for a purpose and I would probably become involved. It was at that time he indicated to me that he probably knew Al was a Soviet agent. He also stated that he felt that being an American corporation, he would be able to prevent the corporation being used for any Russian activities and gave me the impression he thought himself capable of handling any emergency which might arise.
"It was also during this period I mentioned to Reynolds Al's proposal to me that I go to Mexico as an agent of the U. S. Shipping and Service Corporation and told Reynolds I refused because I was apprehensive that I might become involved in something unpleasant."

The informant also stated in connection with Theodore Bayer:

"When Al failed to communicate with Reynolds I went to see Bayer and told him about having met Al and the fact that Al had not kept his appointment as he promised to do.... Reynolds subsequently told me that Bayer promised to get him another Russian contact in the event that Al did not subsequently see him.

"Sometime around the end of August, 1945, I met Al and at that time pointed out to him that Reynolds had informed Ted Bayer about Reynolds visit with Bayer in New York. Al replied he was sorry this happened and he knew Bayer to be an dangerous individual who drinks to excess and who while under the influence of liquor would reveal anything he knew."

Informant in making allegations concerning Steve Peters, whom she described as a well known Communist Party member who was attempting to infiltrate into the Silvermaster group, stated that she had never met Peters "nor have I seen him to my knowledge and the only information I have with respect to him concerns inquiries made by Jack and Al asking if I were acquainted with Peters. Neither Jack nor Al pressed their inquiries further after I informed them I had never met Peters."

"Al never had any conversation with me relative to the disposition of any material he or anyone else was able to collect, nor did he ever furnish me with any funds except on the occasion in October, 1945, when he gave me $2000 which I explained was 'without any strings attached' and was apparently to be received by me as a gratuitous for service rendered in the past and as a token of their friendship with me and as an attempt to retain or reestablish former friendship."

Informant also stated that "none of Golos' successors, that is Bill, Jack, or Al, would permit me to visit the Consulate and said that 'none of their people' were allowed to go there."
December 18, 1945

Re: ANATOLI BORISOVICH GROMOV

BACKGROUND

Anatoli Borisovich Gromov is the First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. He resides at 2910 Cortland Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service show that Gromov and his wife made an entry into the United States at San Francisco, on November 13, 1940. At that time, they were traveling on the "Tatsuta Maru" from Yokohama, Japan, and at that time, Gromov and his wife carried diplomatic visas issued in Moscow. The records disclosed that he was a government official of the U.S.S.R. and was attached to the Department of Foreign Affairs, Moscow, Russia, and his final destination was listed as "Moscow via New York." He advised the Immigration authorities that he would be in the United States about two weeks and could be reached at the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C.
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) [61] with no segregable material available for release to you.

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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FBI/DOJ
Additional information concerning Gromov appears in the case involving Kodak Company, Rochester, New York, reflected that he had received a letter from [redacted] dated September 15, 1945. A portion of this letter states as follows:

"...I fully understand that Kodak (i.e. Eastman Kodak Company) has no relation with your (my) work with the Russian Embassy and I shall, therefore, not charge the Eastman Kodak Company for any time spent on my work for that Embassy — which consists in writing technical (not popular) reports on the 'Recent Advances of Pure and Applied Science in U.S.A.' Nay, I am particularly obliged to you for stating this 'no relation' emphatically (as you say yourself) for at our first conference of that Embassy's First Secretary and his associate, I told them that I needed no pay from the U.S.S.R. since I am sufficiently paid (at least by the E. K. Co.). Now, however, I shall be able (next Wednesday, our third meeting in Embassy) to show them your letter and to ask them for some remuneration as the idea and place of such Reports on Advances, etc. originated — may be in Mr. Gromov's (secretary) mind who told me (verbatim): 'In this, and only in this manner can you render the Soviet Republics an important service.' There means (not §§) moreover for such other publications are well nigh unlimited to all purposes."
RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On November 20, 1945, Elizabeth Terrill Bentley was shown a photograph of Anatoli B. Gromov, First Secretary of the Embassy of the U.S.S.R., Washington, D.C. Upon viewing this photograph which was displayed to her with a number of other photographs, she immediately identified the photograph of Gromov as the individual known to her as "Al." Her contacts with "Al" have previously been set out above under the heading "Allegations of Informant."

A physical surveillance on November 21, 1945, revealed that at 4:20 p.m., Gromov, alias "Al," met Elizabeth Terrill Bentley on the southeast corner of 23rd Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City. They walked to Cavanaugh's Restaurant after meeting which is located on 23rd Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, where they remained until 5:45 p.m. at which time they left the restaurant and parted from each other at the corner of 21st Street and Seventh Avenue. The discussion that took place at this meeting was furnished the New York Field Office by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley and is set forth under the heading "Allegations of Informant." On the occasion of this meeting of November 21, 1945, Gromov, alias "Al," advised Elizabeth Bentley that he would not be able to see her again until January 21, 1946, when it was arranged that they would meet at the same hour and at the same place. He stated that it would be necessary for him to spend considerable time on the West Coast in the near future. During the time that Gromov was under surveillance in New York City on November 21, 1945, it was obvious to the surveilling agent that he made vigorous and exhaustive efforts to lose anyone who might be surveilling him. At 11:10 p.m., on November 21, 1945, Gromov was driven to La Guardia Airport, New York City, in a Russian Consulate automobile and he returned to Washington, D.C., by plane.
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MINOR FIGURES MENTIONED IN STATEMENT OF ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY
Early in 1944, after the death in November, 1943, of Jacob Golos, the Soviet agent under whom the informant, Elizabeth Bentley, was working, Earl Browder instructed Bentley to begin contacting a group of agents that had been handled previously by Golos. The first meeting between Bentley and this group was arranged by Browder and pursuant to Browder's instructions, Bentley went to the apartment of John Abt, identical with the above subject, Central Park, West, near 90th Street, New York. John Abt personally let Bentley into the apartment and there she met Victor Perl, Charles Kramer, Henry Magoff, and Edward Fitzgerald, all of whom have furnished information to Bentley and to the other individuals involved in this case and all of whom are identified in greater detail elsewhere in this memorandum. At this time Bentley discussed with these individuals and with Abt the continuation of their furnishing information for the benefit of the Soviet Union and also the payment of their Communist Party dues to her for transmission to Earl Browder. Bentley has stated that it was obvious to her from her conversation with these individuals that they had been furnishing intelligence information to Earl Browder for some time. During the conversation, Perl asked her if the information his group was furnishing was going to "Uncle Joe" at which juncture Abt appeared extremely amused. Bentley indicated that, on the basis of this conversation, it was obvious that these individuals, including Abt, were aware of the ultimate destination of the information furnished by this group to Browder, Golos and Bentley. Bentley had never met John Abt before but upon one occasion previously, according to her statement, N. Gregory Silvermaster had told her that an individual named Abt was active in Washington, D. C., seeking information. According to Bentley, on the basis of her contacts with Abt, he was obviously friendly with Earl Browder and she specifically identified Abt as the general counsel for the CIC. Bentley attended two subsequent meetings of this group at Abt's apartment in New York City.

The only other information Bentley furnished concerning Abt was that in the spring of 1945 "Jack", her Soviet contact at that time, told her that "they" were having trouble with John Abt who was attempting to "move in" on Bentley's former contacts on behalf of Earl Browder. "Jack" asked Bentley to contact Browder and persuade him to instruct Abt to cease this activity. Subsequently, Bentley did discuss this with Browder at which time, according to her statement, it appeared that Browder was well aware of Abt's activities in this regard.

An active Internal Security - C investigation is presently being conducted of John Abt. This investigation reflects that Abt was born on May 1, 1904, at Chicago, Illinois, and obtained a law degree from the University of Chicago. From 1933 to 1939 Abt was employed as an attorney by several successive agencies of the Federal Government, including the Department of Justice. In 1939 he became general counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIC, a position which he still holds and in virtue of which position
he has long been a close advisor to Sidney Hillman. Abt's present wife is Jessica Smith, whom he married in 1937 at which time she was reportedly a secretarial employee of the Soviet Embassy in Washington. Jessica Smith at the present time is President of the "Soviet Russia Today" publications and editor of the magazine, "Soviet Russia Today", which consistently follows a propaganda policy favorable to the Soviet Union and the American Communist movement. Prior to her marriage to Abt, Jessica Smith was married to Harold Ware (deceased), the son of Ella Reeve Bloor, an outstanding, long-active Communist figure. At the present time Abt is general counsel for the CIO and the Political Action Committee, and as such he has been extremely active in the labor field. John Abt maintains close relations with high ranking Communist functionaries including John Williamson, a member of the National Secretariat of the Communist Party; Gene Dennis, a member of the National Board of the Communist Party, and Roy Hudson, a member of the National Committee. Dennis is reported to have on occasions given Abt instructions on policies to be followed with regard to CIO matters and matters concerning the Political Action Committee. John Abt attended the preliminary agenda meetings of the World Trade Union Conference in London in December, 1944. He is reliably reported to have conferred with Eugene Kisseliev, Soviet Consul General in New York City immediately prior to and immediately after making this trip. Abt also attended the London meeting of the World Trade Union Conference in February, 1945, and is reliably reported to have conferred with Kisseliev prior to and after this meeting. The opinion has been expressed by informed observers that John Abt is one of the most important media of Soviet and Communist control of CIO policies in political matters. The investigation of Abt and the separate investigation which is being conducted of his wife, Jessica Smith Abt, have reflected that both of these individuals are closely associated with known Communist leaders of importance. Jessica Smith, during the recent past, has been in Moscow, USSR, and is making an extended tour of Russia as the editor of "Soviet Russia Today," at the specific invitation of VOKS, the Soviet Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. John Abt has been in close contact with a number of individuals who have figured in the Comintern Apparatus case and in other Internal Security - R investigations, including a number of known and suspected Soviet Agents. He has also been in close contact with a number of individuals who have figured prominently in the investigation resulting from the information furnished by the informant, Elizabeth Bentley. Recently, John Abt attended the World Trade Union Federation meeting in Paris, France, as a representative of the CIO, and on October 12, 1945, he is known to have been one of the delegates of an eleven-man CIO delegation on a tour of Moscow, USSR. Among the contacts of John Abt have been Loment L. Harris (Lem Harris) who is a suspected Soviet agent and Alexander Stevens, a Communist leader in New York and Harold Glasser of the United States Treasury Department, who is a prominent subject in this case and is discussed in greater detail elsewhere in this memorandum. In this connection...
it is noted that on April 14, 1945, while in Washington, D. C., John Abt telephonically contacted Harold Glasser. It also appears that on the same date Abt made a telephone call to Charles Kramer, mentioned above, who has also figured prominently in this investigation. Jessica Smith Abt and to a lesser extent, John Abt, as noted, are closely associated with individuals known to be engaged in Soviet espionage activities and are in frequent contact with official Soviet personnel in the United States.
In connection with Louis Adamic, the informant in this case, Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, has stated that approximately six months before his death, in November, 1943, Jacob Golos, the Soviet agent under whom Bentley was working, requested Bentley to begin contacting Louis Budenz, at that time a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party and editor of the Communist publication, "The Daily Worker." During that period, Budenz furnished information to Bentley as he had previously furnished in connection to Golos. This information was passed on by Bentley to Jacob Golos pursuant to her usual operating procedure. According to Bentley, this information was procured primarily by Budenz from Louis Adamic and concerned Yugoslavian activities and the various ramifications thereof. Some information received from Adamic by Budenz concerning the operations of the Office of Strategic Services in Yugoslavia and concerning officials of the United States Government to be sent to Europe was furnished to Golos through Bentley. According to Bentley, Adamic was not definitely known to her to be an active Communist but was known to be a contact of Budenz and a contact of Al Landy, a prominent Communist functionary and then director of national group work for the Communist Party, Inc. It is noted that Bentley has never met Adamic.

Louis Adamic is well known as a writer and publicist. He was born on March 23, 1899, in Elbro, Austria, of Yugoslavian parents and entered the United States in 1913. Adamic served in the United States Army during the First World War and became a United States citizen by naturalization in 1918.

Considerable active investigation has been conducted of Adamic without definite proof that he is a member of the Communist Party, Inc. It is noted that this investigation was closed on December 21, 1947, on bureau instructions. In addition to the fact that there is no definite proof that Adamic is a Party member, it is noted that he has consistently denied that he is a Communist. However, it is of some significance to consider the fact that the July, 1934, issue of "International Literature," the official publication of the International Union of Revolutionary Writers in Moscow, USSR, contained a symposium of views from various Leftist authors, one of whom was Louis Adamic. In this article in "International Literature," Adamic made the following statement: "My study of the Soviet Union" has clarified my views to the point that "now I consider myself a Communist."

For a period of many years Adamic has been closely associated with a number of Communist front groups and has been a close associate of many leading Communists. During recent years, Adamic has been extremely active in publicizing and working for the Yugoslav faction headed by Marshal Tito. In connection with this activity, Adamic was prominent in the organization and is still active in the affairs of the United Committee of South Slavic Americans. This group, which has been extremely vociferous in supporting Tito, has close affiliations with the Tito Regime in Yugoslavia and at the present time the War Division of the Department of Justice is considering this group as possibly an unregistered agent of the Government.
Public statements and written comments by Adamic in the recent past have been consistently pro-Communist, pro-Soviet, and generally Leftist in tone and available information reflects that at the very least, he is considered an extremely valuable tool by Communist elements. There is considerable information reflecting that Adamic is definitely a Communist, as above noted, despite his many denials thereof.
During 1939, according to the statement made by Elizabeth Bentley, the informant in this case, Jacob Golos, the Soviet Agent under whom she was working, introduced her to Leopoldo Arenal and his wife, Helena. Golos told Bentley that Leopoldo Arenal was a high-ranking functionary of the Communist Party of Mexico and was a brother-in-law of Rose Arenal who then resided in Brooklyn, New York, and whose husband, Luis Arenal, was in Mexico. Golos advised Bentley that Leopoldo Arenal, while in Mexico, sent frequent letters to Rose Arenal in Brooklyn and subsequently Bentley personally collected such letters from Rose Arenal about once a week until November, 1939, and gave these letters to Golos. Bentley has stated that approximately ten letters were procured by her in this connection from Rose Arenal and were given unopened to Golos. Bentley does not know the contents of these letters but indicated that the return address of Leopoldo Arenal on these letters served as a flag to Rose Arenal that the letters were intended for Golos.

From a review of the Bureau files it appears that all of the above individuals are presently in Mexico City and inasmuch as they are closely related, the information concerning them is being summarized in one section of this memorandum. Since these individuals have spent most of their time in recent years in Mexico City, a complete, direct investigation of them has not been conducted by the Bureau.

The available information reflects that...

Rose Arenal, née Rose Beigel, met Luis Arenal in Mexico City in 1935, later returning to Brooklyn, New York, where she was employed as a public school teacher. Rose Arenal, as well as Luis and Leopoldo Arenal, have figured prominently in the investigation of the Altschuler Case as will be set out in greater detail hereafter.

On October 9, 1942, Luis Arenal, alias L. A. Bastar, arrived in New Orleans to visit his wife, Rose Beigel Arenal. Later during 1942 Luis Arenal was deported from the United States.

The investigation of the Altschuler Case has reflected that Rose Arenal has been in frequent communication and contact with a number of individuals...
who are suspects or subjects in that case. She has also for some time carried on from Mexico City an active correspondence with numerous individuals of interest to the Altschuler Case and other cases.
According to Elizabeth Bentley, the informant in this case, Ted Bayer is an acquaintance of long standing of Colonel John Hazard Reynolds, President of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, whose activities are more fully delineated elsewhere. Reynolds and Bayer were in frequent contact and Normolos made numerous contributions to the publication, "Soviet Russia Today," of which Bayer is an editor.

During 1932, Bentley stated, Bayer made infrequent visits to Jacob Golos, Bentley's superior and a known Soviet agent, at Golos' office at World Tourist, Incorporated. Bentley is not personally acquainted with Bayer but advised that Golos told her that Bayer had contacted him upon several occasions and requested his cooperation which aroused Golos' suspicions. Consequently, Golos made inquiries concerning Bayer and told Bentley that he had found out that Bayer was not connected with the Soviet intelligence system which Golos represented (the GPU), but that he was connected with "the neighbors," people, according to Bentley, that Bayer was a representative of the Soviet military intelligence service. In addition to this information, Bentley advised that the contact between Reynolds and Bayer was sufficiently close that Reynolds continued in New York with considerable freedom and, in fact, told Bayer of the failure of his proposed meeting with "Al" in L A. As reflected above, "Al" at that time was Bentley's Soviet superior and has been identified as Anatole Kower of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., the apparent successor to Vasili Dublin, etc., until he left the United States in 1932, was the head of the GPU in the United States. In connection with Golos' conversation, Bender was aware of the proposed meeting with "Al" which did not take place. Bentley stated that in connection with Normolos he would find him another Russian contact in the event he was not successful in getting in touch with "Al."

Bayer, who is presently an editor of "Soviet Russia Today," is the subject of an active Internal Security - C investigation by the New York Field Division and is considered a Communist key figure. Considerable investigation has been conducted of Bayer which reflects that he is extemely active in the Communist Party, USA, and in addition, is in contact with subjects of the Comintern Apparatus case.

Theodore Bayer was born on October 21, 1893, at Odessa, Russia, and entered the United States on September 29, 1925, aboard the SS Reliance from Hamburg, Germany, although it should be noted that Bayer claims to have first entered the United States in 1911. From 1920 to 1928, Bayer was employed by the Antony Trading Corporation in New York City. From 1921 to 1933 he was employed in Moscow, USSR, in the Commissariat of Internal Trade, Planning, and Arbitrage Commission. From 1933 to 1955 Bayer was National Educational Director of the
Friends of the Soviet Union. From 1930 to date Bayer has been managing editor of "Soviet Russia Today."

Immigration records reflect that Bayer became a naturalized citizen on September 1, 1937.

In connection with Bayer’s activities, it is of considerable interest to note that on April 1, 1941, information was received from an unknown source to the effect that as early as 1936, Bayer was a high functionary in the Communist Party, USA, although his activities were little known, and that in the 1930’s when any German Communist entered the United States, he was immediately assigned to work with Bayer. In addition, according to this source, several years ago a contact in the Communist Party in New York City, when questioned as to what had happened to Theodore Bayer, is reported to have replied that he did not know his whereabouts but did know that he was still in the United States doing special work for the German Section of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

Theodore Bayer has also been extremely active in the organizational activities of the American-Russian Institute and the American Council on Soviet Relations. Numerous reports have been received that he is a member of the Communist Party, USA. Bayer is listed as an available speaker in a list published by the National Council of American-Soviet friendship. He is a frequent contributor to various Communist and pro-Communist publications. On January 25, 1943, Bayer announced that he had replaced A. A. Keller as Director of "Soviet Russia Today" and that held also the offices of Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager.
Richard Bransten, with aliases
Richard Bransten Owen
Richard Brandenstein, Richard Brandenstein, Bruce Minton

Elizabeth Bentley, the informant in this case, stated that in 1942 Maurice Halperin and Willard Park who had just come East from the Western part of the United States contacted Bruce Minton and requested that he place them in touch with some Communist in the East. It should be noted that both Maurice Halperin and Willard Park are deeply involved in this case and their activity and background are covered in greater detail elsewhere in this memorandum. As a result of this, Bruce Minton apparently contacted Jacob Golos in view of the fact that Golos shortly thereafter instructed Elizabeth Bentley to contact Halperin and Park. As a result of the instructions from Golos, her Soviet superior, Elizabeth Bentley came to Washington, D. C., and contacted both Halperin and Park, at which time she told them that Bruce Minton had sent her. As a result of this contact, Elizabeth Bentley arranged subsequent contacts with Halperin and Park and secured certain information from them which was in turn given by her to Jacob Golos.

It is noted that Bruce Minton is the pen name and a commonly used alias of Richard Bransten who has been the subject of an active Internal Security C investigation since 1941. Bransten contributes to Communist periodicals, has been extremely active in the Communist movement and is a close contact of numerous high Communist functionaries including a number of individuals whose names have appeared in connection with the investigation of the Comintern apparatus and other Internal Security R cases. Richard Bransten was born in San Francisco, California, on February 24, 1906, the son of a wealthy San Francisco family. On June 1, 1929 Richard Bransten was married to Louise Rosenberg Bransten, this marriage being terminated by divorce on July 26, 1937, at Reno, Nevada. Louise Rosenberg Bransten has also been extremely prominent in the American Communist movement and is a close contact of numerous prominent Communists as well as Soviet representatives. It has been reported that Bransten and his first wife, Louise Bransten, made a tour of Russia in the early 1930s and returned to the United States thoroughly converted to Communism.
In connection with Louise Rosenberg Bransten, the subject's first wife, it is noted that she has been an active Communist for years, is active as a key figure Communist in the San Francisco Field Division and has figured in the investigation of the Comintern Apparatus case. Although Louise Bransten and Richard Bransten are divorced, they are still on extremely friendly terms. On August 12, 1937, Richard Bransten was married to his second wife, Ruth McKenney at New Milford, Connecticut. Ruth McKenney, an author of some prominence, has also been involved in Communist activities for a number of years. Available information developed during the investigation of Richard Bransten reflects that he is a card carrying member of the Communist Party, USA, and a close contact of important Communist leaders. It should be noted in this connection, however, that recent unconfirmed reports have been received reflecting that Richard Bransten and his present wife, Ruth McKenney Bransten, may be contemplating withdrawing from the Communist Party, USA. At various times the subject, under the name Bruce Linton, has been listed as a Communist functionary and he has attended a large number of national and local party conventions and committee meetings. Ruth McKenney Bransten has also been extremely active in Communist affairs including the recruiting of new Party members. Under the name Bruce Linton, Bransten upon several occasions, has been an instructor at the New York Workers School, which is conducted under the sponsorship of the Communist Party. Bransten has resided variously in San Francisco, Cambridge, Massachusetts, Westport, Connecticut, Berkeley, California, New York City, and Washington, D. C.

Bransten has been an active member of a number of Communist fronts and a signer of many Communist petitions. He has been a member, among other organizations, of the National Committee for Peoples Rights, the International Labor Defense, the League of American Writers, the American Peace Mobilization, and the Washington Book Shop. Under the name Bruce Linton, Bransten has been for many years an active contributor to a number of Communist publications and has been closely associated with the publication of the "New Masses," generally considered a Communist publication. In connection with Bransten's literary ventures, it is noted also that in 1916 Bransten, along with George Selke, was instrumental in the formation of the publication "In Fact" which has constantly followed the Communist line. In connection with the "New Masses," Bransten joined the staff of that publication in 1935 and shortly thereafter became one of its editors. He has continually contributed articles to the "New Masses" since that time. In addition Bransten has written a number of books and pamphlets which have consistently been slanted to the Left. At the present time Bransten is engaged in preparing a biography of former President Herbert Hoover from a Marxist standpoint.
The statement of the informant in this case, Elizabeth Bentley, contains considerable information concerning Earl Browder, head of the Communist Party, USA, and later of the Communist Political Association from 1930 to 1945. The information furnished by Bentley concerning Browder clearly indicates that he was conscious of and involved in the Soviet Intelligence activity of which Bentley was a part, as well as other Soviet Intelligence operations of which Bentley has only collateral knowledge. Set out below in summarized form is the direct information furnished by Bentley concerning Earl Browder.

In 1940 the United States Service and Shipping Corporation was formed as a result of discussions between Browder, Jacob Golos, the Soviet agent who was Bentley's principal at that time, Emanual U. Harris, an important functionary of the Communist Party, USA, who is identified at greater detail elsewhere in this memorandum, and Colonel John Hazard Reynolds, who became president of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and who is discussed more fully below. The United States Service and Shipping Corporation, as reflected hereinafter in this memorandum, was subsequently used for a period of years as a cover for Soviet espionage operations including the operations of Colonel Elizabeth Bentley. In connection with the formation of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, $5,000 in cash was furnished by Browder and Leon Harris for the purpose of financing the formation of this corporation. These funds, according to Bentley, were apparently funds of the Communist Party, USA, although it should be noted that Bentley's chief Russian superior, "Ali" (Anatole Gromov), made the statement to Reynolds in 1945 that while these funds were ostensibly furnished by the Communist Party, USA, through Browder and Harris, actually they were funds furnished by the Soviet Union.

The earliest information furnished by Bentley indicating a connection between Browder and the subjects of this case, reflects that Browder, no closer associated with I. Grigory Silvermaster as early as 1934, Currie who also year was hidden by Silvermaster in his home on the West Coast during the period Browder was being sought by vigilantes in connection with the Los Angeles's strike. Bentley advised that for a period of years Silvermaster furnished intelligence information directly to Browder. It is of importance to note that most of the individuals contacted by Bentley for intelligence information at the behest of Jacob Golos were originally told that the information they furnished was going to Earl Browder. Bentley has stated, however, that most of these individuals realized very soon that the information was actually going to the Soviet Union. Cedric Belfrage, who is discussed in greater detail elsewhere herein, was introduced to Jacob Golos by either Browder or V. J. Jerome (Jerome Isaac Roman). It will be recalled that Belfrage, who was at one time connected with British Intelligence in the United States, furnished considerable information to the espionage parallel of which Bentley was a part. According to Bentley, a close relationship exists between
Broder and Belfrage. During her operations as an agent under Golos, Elizabeth Bentley exhibited consistently to Broder the information received by her which she considered to be of interest to him. The same procedure, according to Bentley, was followed by Golos. Numerous statements have been made by Bentley reflecting that upon several occasions she collected Communist Party, USA, dues from the various individuals from whom she was securing intelligence information under the instructions of Golos and that these dues were transmitted to her directly by Karl Broder. Bentley's statement reflects clearly that Karl Broder was responsible for placing Jacob Golos in contact with a number of American Communists who have been prominently mentioned in connection with this case and who for a period of years furnished a large amount of intelligence information to Golos through Bentley. In this connection it appears from Bentley's statement that Broder was responsible for placing Golos in contact originally with the Perlo parallel, consisting primarily of Victor Perlo, Charlie Harper, Henry Harloff, and Edward Fitzgerald. It should be noted that in early 1923, after Golos' death, Elizabeth Bentley began contacting the Perlo group upon Broder's instructions, her original contacts being made at the apartment of John Abt under direct arrangements made by Karl Broder. Bentley further stated the individuals involved in the operations of the Perlo group had apparently been furnishing information directly to Broder for a considerable period of time. In addition to this group, according to Bentley's statements, Broder placed a number of other individuals in direct contact with Golos who were later utilized by Golos and his subsidiaries as subagents. Bentley has stated that the utilization by the Soviet Intelligence Service of American Communist personnel was done at least formally cleared through Broder. On the basis of the information furnished by the informant, it is noted that Broder was also involved in all of the negotiations concerning the ultimate disposition of the ownership and assets of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation as well as World Tourist, Incorporated, and that in 1923, Broder told Elizabeth Bentley to operate World Tourist on behalf of the Communist Party, USA, (Communist Political Association), in view of the fact that funds of the Communist Party had been invested in World Tourist, Incorporated.

Bentley has advised that negotiations between Broder and the various Russian contacts of Bentley were carried on through her as an intermediary and her statement leaves no question but what Broder was cognizant of the Soviet Intelligence operations in this case as well as in other cases and in fact was responsible for recruiting and clearing the use of Communist Party personnel by Soviet agents in their intelligence operations. As an indication of the extent to which Broder was kept advised of these operations, it will be recalled that at the time Bentley's Soviet superior, "Ali" (Gromov) told her that she had been awarded the Order of the Red Star by the Soviet authorities in London, "Ali" told her to tell "only Broder" of the fact.

Upon one occasion during the period of the organization of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, Broder told Bentley that he had known
Jacob Golos well for 25 years. Bentley knew of her own personal interrelationship between Browder and Golos as close, but Golos continually made available to Browder that portion of the intelligence collected by him which was of interest to Browder and that frequent agreements were made between Golos and Browder with regard to the use of American Party members in the Soviet espionage system. The information furnished by Bentley with regard to the relationship between Browder and Golos reflects that for a period of many years they cooperated closely under a mutual working agreement in connection with the Soviet espionage system. It is significant that after the death of Golos in 1943, Elizabeth Bentley immediately went to Earl Browder for instructions and advice as to her future activities and received such advice and instructions from Browder. Thereafter, Bentley was in frequent contact with Browder and regularly exhibited to him information available to her which she considered of interest to Browder. During her various contacts with Browder, upon several occasions, furnished Bentley with information of interest which he had apparently secured from other sources. Prior to Golos' death, he instructed Elizabeth Bentley that any money on hand at his death should be given by her directly to Earl Browder. As a result of this, shortly after Golos' death Bentley turned over to Browder between eleven and twelve thousand dollars which she found in Golos' safe. Subsequently, in the spring of 1944, Bentley gave Browder the sum of $3000 which had been given her by Golos some time before for safekeeping. While Bentley has stated that Browder frequently objected to turning over American Communist to Soviet agents for intelligence work, it should be noted that the information furnished by her reflects that Browder had a number of American Communists available to Soviet agents for their use as subagents in Soviet Intelligence operations. It should be noted further, from the information furnished by Bentley, that Browder was clearly cognizant of Soviet Intelligence operations, that he continually cooperated with Soviet representatives and that in fact he personally cleared the utilization by Soviet agents of American Communist personnel. Upon one occasion, when Bentley discussed with Browder the question of turning over individuals working under her to her Russian contact, "Bill," Browder opposed this procedure proposed by "Bill" although he later agreed to this procedure, at least to some extent. Upon the occasion of this conversation, Browder told Bentley that if "Bill" had any further cooperation to make he should come to him (Browder)." The informant, Elizabeth Bentley, was in close contact with Browder during 1944 and 1945, and during this period operated as a liaison between Browder and her Soviet contacts in connection with Soviet Intelligence operations. According to her statement, Bentley last saw Browder in October, 1945.

In view of the prominence of Earl Browder in the American and International Communist movement, and in view of his public leadership of the Communist Party, USA, for 15 years up until 1945, a detailed recapitulation of his activities is not considered necessary to this report. The Bureau files contain voluminous information concerning Browder which is briefly summarized below for correlative purposes.
Lari Russell Browder was born on Jan 20, 1891, at Sedalia, Kansas.
He became connected with the American Communist movement in 1920 when he was
employed as Communist Workers Party or member in New York, New York. From
1921 to 1926 Browder served as assistant to William Z. Foster, present head of
the Communist Party, USA, in the labor movement (A.F. of L.). From 1921 to 1926
Browder's activities were centered in the Communist Trade Union Educational
League. Browder has made frequent trips to the Soviet Union and as early as
1928 he organized and led a delegation to the First Red International of Labor
Unions at Moscow. In 1931 Browder attended the Third Congress of the Communist
International in Moscow, and also attended the sixth and seventh Plenary sessions
of the Communist International in Moscow as a representative of the Communist
Party, USA. In 1937 Browder went to China as a professional Communist organizer
and eventually became the secretary of the Far-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat,
in which position he served until 1939. When he was elected general secretary of
the Communist Party, USA during the period he was in China Browder attended the
sixth World Congress of the Communist International in Moscow, 1930. During the
period Browder served in China available information reflects that he was operating
as an agent of both the Comintern (the Communist International) and the Comintern
(aka Red International of Trade Unions). While available information concerning
Browder's activities during this period is not complete, it clearly reflects that
in ways during this period he other persons, active as a Soviet Intelligence
agent. It is also notable that during his numerous visits to Russia, Browder
had concentrated on planning policies, including instructions in the intelligence
phases of Soviet operations. In 1985 Browder returned to the United States to
take up the position of General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA. Browder served in this position until May, 1936, when he
was elected president of the Communist Political Association. Browder was
then elected president of the Communist Political Association and was the unopposed
leader of the group until July, 1936, when the Communist Political Association
was dissolved and reconstituted as the Communist Party, USA, under the leadership
of William Z. Foster, who was elected chairman of both the Party and National
Executive of the Communist Party, USA. Since that time, Browder has held no official
position in the Communist Party, USA, and in fact has been bitterly castigated
and condemned by the Party as a revisionist. Presently available information
does not definitely show what disposition will be made of Browder by the Communist
Party although reports have been received reflecting that he may be expelled in
view of his revisionism and right deviationism.

Available information in addition to the above reflects that Browder
visited Russia in 1921, 1926, and annually from 1926 to 1938. On these trips
Browder frequently used aliases and traveled under the assumed names of Albert
Harry Richards and Nicholas Dozenberg. As a result of one of Browder's trips
to Europe in connection with which he traveled fraudulently under the passport
of Nicholas Dozenberg, a known agent of the Soviet Military Intelligence Service,
Browder was convicted on January 17, 1947, of passport fraud in connection with
his use of a passport obtained by false and fraudulent statement under Section
220, Title 26 of the United States Code. Browder was sentenced under this
conviction to two years and fined $1000 to each of two counts which were ordered
to run consecutively. The case was appealed and confirmed and Browder commenced his sentence at Atlanta Penitentiary on March 27, 1941. He was later released in May, 1942, by order of the President of the United States.

The prominence of Browder's position and the extent of his activities are well known and it is not believed that further details of his career would serve any purpose in this memorandum. In conclusion, it should be noted that available information concerning Browder indicates not only his own involvement at various times in Soviet Intelligence operations, but also his complicity of such operations or at least tacit cooperation therein during the entire period of fifteen years that he led the Communist Party, USA.
LOUIS FRANCIS BUDENZ alias Louis Budenz

With regard to Louis Budenz, the informant in this case, Elizabeth Bentley, advised that upon the instructions of Jacob Golos the Soviet agent who was her superior, she began contacting Louis Budenz for Golos about six months before the death of Golos in November, 1943. According to Bentley in about June, 1943, Golos took her to see Budenz and informed her that Budenz would supply information to Bentley in the same manner in which he had formerly supplied it to Golos. Bentley advised that occasionally Budenz would phone Golos indicating that he had information for him, whereupon Bentley would contact Budenz for that information. Bentley stated that in her opinion Budenz was procuring a substantial portion of this information from Louis Adamic, who has been identified in greater detail elsewhere in this memorandum. She stated that to the best of her recollection, the information related primarily to Yugoslav activities in the United States, internal troubles in Yugoslavia, and information about United States representatives who might be sent to Europe.

In connection with the background of Louis Budenz, it is noted that he has been for some time the subject of an active Internal Security - C investigation and was considered until recently a Communist key figure by the New York Field Division. Budenz was apparently born July 17, 1891, at Indianapolis, Indiana, and for several years has been an active full-time leader of the Communist Party and Managing Editor of "The Daily Worker" as well as President of The Freedom of the Press, Incorporated, the publishing firm which publishes "The Daily Worker." It will, of course, be recalled that on October 10, 1945, Budenz announced to the public press that he had resigned as Managing Editor of "The Daily Worker" and after an association with the Communist Party, USA, of 10 years, had completely severed his connections with the Communist movement and returned to the Catholic faith. In an article in "The Daily Worker" on October 12, 1945, William Z. Foster, National Chairman of the Communist Party, bitterly attacked Budenz and classified him as a Trotskyite and a deserter from the Labor Movement. Subsequently, Budenz joined the faculty of the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Indiana, where he is presently employed. It will also be recalled that Budenz was recently interviewed in some detail by Bureau Agents. In view of Budenz' severance of his relationship with the Communist Party, it is not believed that any purpose would be served by relating in further detail in this memorandum his Communist activities. However, in connection with this matter, it is noted that when interviewed by Bureau Agents, Budenz furnished certain information confirming the statements made regarding him by Bentley which are set out above. In this connection Budenz advised Bureau Agents that he had been acquainted with Golos since the early 1920's, possibly since as early as 1922, and that he had probably initially become acquainted with Golos during the period when Sidney Hillman was the head of the Russian-American Corporation and Golos was an official in another organization, the name of which Budenz could not recall, but which he did recall was Communist in its political orientation. In addition, Budenz stated that he was acquainted with Elizabeth Bentley and knew that her name was Bentley. He stated, however, that he knew Bentley "by the name of Helen Johns" and it appears that this name
was utilized constantly by Bentley in her association with Budenz.

Budenz advised that he had furnished information to Golos and stated further that he and Golos had occasionally discussed Louis Adamic and his political orientation. Budenz advised as a regular procedure he made reports on what people such as Adamic said concerning problems such as the Yugoslav one usually to Earl Browder or Al Landy "as a regular thing;" and that "he may also have furnished them to Golos." Budenz stated that Golos, Earl Browder, and Al Landy all attempted to induce him, Budenz, to have Adamic change his policies concerning the Yugoslav situation and it is of some interest to note that subsequently Adamic did substantially alter his position in such a fashion as to bring it more closely in line with the Soviet position on Yugoslavia. Budenz expressed the opinion that Golos was a "runner" between Soviet representatives and interested groups in the United States and expressed the opinion also that both Golos and Bentley were working for the Communist Control Commission of which, according to Budenz, Golos was actually a member. While Budenz emphasized the importance of the Control Commission, he stated that he was unable to furnish substantial information concerning it due to the fact that it was an extremely confidential and surreptitious organization whose formation and operations were not known even to many leading Communists.
According to the statement of the informant, Elizabeth Bentley, during 1939 in connection with her work under Jacob Golos, the informant Elizabeth Bentley received a number of cablegrams from abroad from Winston Burdett reflecting changes in his address. Golos told the informant that he had been in communication with Burdett and had told him to cable Bentley whenever he changed his address. All cables received by Bentley from Burdett during this period were given by her to Jacob Golos.

No active investigation has been conducted by the Bureau of Winston Burdett and the Bureau files reflect little substantive information of apparent pertinence concerning him. The files of the Bureau reflect that Burdett has been employed as a broadcaster and news analyst for a number of years and that during the war he was stationed at various foreign posts as a foreign correspondent. Recently Burdett has been stationed in Italy where on numerous occasions he has made broadcasts extremely critical of Allied and American policies in Italy.

Burdett was born on December 12, 1913, at Buffalo, New York, and attended Harvard University. He was employed by the Brooklyn Eagle, Brooklyn, New York, as a reporter prior to 1940 at which time he was Chairman of the Grievance Committee of the Newspaper Guild and a member of the Strike Committee of that Union.

In 1940 Burdett became a foreign correspondent covering the war in Scandinavia, following which assignment he went to Bucharest, Roumania. While in Bucharest, Burdett married Lea Schiavi, an Italian journalist who was killed in North Iran in April, 1942, while on a photographic assignment for the newspaper "PM".

It is of interest to note that in 1939, Winston Burdett was given as a reference on a WPA application in New York City by Doretta Tarmon, who is now employed by the "New Masses", generally considered a Communist organ, in New York City.
Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, the informant in this case, advised that in the spring of 1936 she was approached by Beatrice Carlin, who was at that time employed in the city office of the American League Against War and Fascism in New York City. Beatrice Carlin solicited Bentley's services for the purpose of tutoring a foreigner, who was coming to the United States, in English. In November, 1936, Carlin introduced Elizabeth Bentley to Joseph Eckhart. Eckhart, who was apparently operating as a Soviet agent, is more fully described elsewhere in this memorandum.

Beatrice Carlin is presently the subject of an active Security Matter - C investigation by the New York and Washington Field Divisions. Available information reflects considerable confusion concerning Carlin's background which has not as yet been clarified by the investigation of her. It is known, in any event, that she has been active in the Communist movement for a number of years and has claimed to have been a Party member since at least 1931. It is reported that Beatrice Carlin was a member and Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Communist sponsored Workers School in New York City as early as 1930 and some available information indicates that she may have been active in Communist circles for some years prior to that date.

On September 19, 1944, Beatrice Carlin's membership in the Communist Political Association was transferred from New York City to Washington, D. C. In connection with this transfer, it was noted that she had previously been in the "YAL" Branch and that her membership was transferred by A. Benson, Secretary of that branch.

Early in January, 1945, Beatrice Carlin left Washington but it was indicated that the local Communist Political Association Headquarters did not have her address. It was subsequently ascertained that Carlin had returned to New York City.
With regard to additional Communist activities on the part of Carlin, it was reported in November 1939, that Beatrice Carlin of New York City was a member of the Executive Committee and Secretary of the New York Workers School. The records of the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Honorable Martin Dies, Chairman, reflected index cards containing information that Beatrice Carlin, in 1930, was an instructor at the Workers School in New York, that she was at one time a business manager of the Party publication, "The Communist", and that she had been active in the Workers International Relief, a reported Communist Party front.

Investigation reflected that on March 27, 1938, a certificate of incorporation of the Workers Library Publishers, Incorporated, an affiliate of the Communist Party, was filed in New York City and reflected that Beatrice Carlin was one of the Directors of that company.
It will be recalled in connection with the above case that one of the individuals furnishing information to Jacob Golos, the Soviet agent, who for a number of years was the superior of the informant, Elizabeth Bentley, was Helen Tenney, an employee of the Office of Strategic Services, according to the informant Bentley. Bentley stated that Helen Tenney was introduced to Jacob Golos by Grace Granich who at that time was in the Editorial Department of the Intercontinental News in New York City, it being noted that the Intercontinental News was registered as an agent of the Russian Government and discontinued its activities in 1944 rather than comply completely with the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938.

An intensive Internal Security - R investigation has been conducted by the New York and other field divisions of Grace Granich and it is noted that this investigation is still in a pending status. This investigation reflects that Grace Granich was born on November 30, 1894, at Oak Harbor, Ohio, and that she has been active in the American Communist movement for a considerable length of time. In 1932 Granich attended school in the Soviet Union. While it has not been definitely proved, it is possible, if not probable, that at this time Granich attended the Lenin School in Moscow under the sponsorship of the Communist International. It is also noted that Max Granich, the subject’s husband, was apparently near or in Moscow, Russia, at the same time. Following her return from Russia, Granich was extremely active in the Communist movement in New York City. In 1935 both she and her husband obtained United States passports and went to China. These passports were renewed in Shanghai in 1937 and both Grace and Max Granich apparently returned to the United States via Marseilles, France, in 1938.

Since the return of Grace Granich to the United States with her husband, Max, she has been extremely active in Communist work and the investigation of her has reflected that she is in frequent contact with individuals who are prominent subjects in the Comintern Apparatus and other Internal Security - R cases, including a number of known and suspected Soviet intelligence agents.

After her return to the United States, Granich became secretary to V. J. Jerome, an important American Communist functionary who is identified in greater detail elsewhere in this memorandum. Later she became managing editor of the Intercontinental News. Available information concerning the Intercontinental News reflects that it operated as an agent of the Russian news agency, Runag, and as noted above, Intercontinental News was registered as an agent of the Soviet Government.

The investigation of Grace Granich, as well as investigation of her...
husband, Max Granich, both of whom are subjects in the Comintern Case, reflects
that they are closely connected with at least one of the parallels of the
Comintern Apparatus presently active in the United States, with particular re-
gard to the Chinese Communist field. Among Granich's contacts are a large num-er of prominent Chinese Communists, both in this country and abroad, and it is noted
that she was extremely close to the Chinese Communist delegates attending the
San Francisco Conference in 1945. It is of particular interest to note that the
name and address of Max Granich, Grace Granich's husband, was listed on the back
of one of the letters written by "Al" (now at least tentatively identified as Ralph
Bowman of the New Masses) to Steve Nelson in the Comintern Apparatus Case. In
June of 1943, when Steve Nelson made a trip to New York City for, among other
purposes, a contact with Al, a surveillance of Nelson reflected that on June 10,
1943, after leaving Ralph Bowman's residence in Peekskill, Nelson proceeded to
New York City and after checking in at a hotel, immediately proceeded to the
residence of Grace Granich.

In April of 1945, Granich arrived in San Francisco, California, and was
temporarily employed as Foreign Editor of the People's World, West Coast Communist
organ, her duties consisting of covering the United Nations Conference. While
in San Francisco she resided at the home of Louise Todd Lambert, Communist
functionary, and worked in close cooperation with the chief Chinese Communist
delegate to the Conference, Tung Pi-Wu. While in San Francisco during this
period she was also in contact with a number of prominent Communists, as well as
several subjects in the Comintern Apparatus case. Of particular note are contacts
made by her during this period with Steve Nelson, William Schneiderman, Richard
Bransten and Frederick V. Field. Letters written by Granich while in San Francisco
reflected her acquaintance with Alexander Bittelman and Mildred Price of the
China Aid Committee in New York City. Her letters also reflected close contacts
with a number of Communist representatives of various foreign countries attending
the United Nations Conference, in addition to Tung Pi-Wu.

The Bureau files reflect, in addition, that Grace Granich figured in the
investigation of the Philip Jaffe case and while in San Francisco was in
contact with Y. Y. Hsu and wrote several letters to Jaffe in New York City. It
should be noted, in addition, in this connection that in a letter dated October 28,
1944, from Madam Sun Yat Sen to Granich, Madam Sun Yat Sen stated that John Service
was returning to Washington and suggested that Granich contact him because Service
could furnish her with "fullest details as to latest developments." Service, as
will of course be recalled, was one of the primary subjects in the Jaffe case.

Albert E. Edwards, a subject in the Comintern Apparatus Case; Joseph
North, editor of the New Masses and a close associate of subjects in the Compre-
Case who is further identified elsewhere in this memorandum; and
In connection with the above subject, the informant in this case, Elizabeth Bentley, furnished considerable information. With regard to the aforementioned United States Service and Shipping Corporation which was used as a front by both Bentley and Jacob Jolos, it will be recalled, as set out above, that the original formation of this corporation was discussed at length by Carl Broder, Jacob Jolos and Lee Harris and that through Harris and Broder, the sum of $15,000, apparently Communist Party funds, was made available to finance the formation of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation.

Immediately after the death of Jacob Jolos in November, 1943, Elizabeth Bentley contacted Harris and procured from him Carl Broder’s phone number in order to discuss with Broder what her future course of action should be in view of Jolos’ death. In addition, according to the statement of Bentley, Lee Harris was a close contact of Colonel John Hazard Reynolds, the President of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, whose activities are discussed in greater detail in another section of this memorandum. For a number of years after the formation of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, according to Bentley, Reynolds maintained for Harris large amounts of money in a safety deposit box at the Fifth Avenue Branch of the Chase National Bank, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City. In 1942, when Reynolds went on active duty with the United States Navy, he instructed Bentley to continue accepting money from Harris and to continue permitting Harris to remove funds from the safety deposit box, pursuant to the same arrangement which had existed between Harris and Reynolds. These instructions were followed by Bentley and from 1942 to 1945, when this practice was discontinued in view of the controversy which has previously been described regarding the disposition of the ownership and assets of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation at various times, Harris made frequent deposits in and withdrawals from the safety deposit box in amounts varying, according to the information furnished by Bentley, from $2,000 to $10,000. Bentley indicated that these funds were the secret funds of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

Lee Mont Upton Harris is presently the subject of an active Internal Security - R investigation and in addition, is a prominent suspect in the investigation of the Jomintern apparatus case. Harris was born March 1, 1906, at Chicago, Illinois, and was educated at Harvard University. It is known that Harris visited the Soviet Union in 1923 and again in 1931. On March 10, 1934, at Grand Island, Nebraska, he married Katherine Lewis Harris.

For many years Harris has been active in the Communist movement and is considered a national Communist leader of considerable importance. A number of reports have been received that Harris is an agent of the Soviet GPU (now MGB), responsible directly to Moscow. He has been active in the work of a number of Communist Party fronts and reportedly received a regular salary from the Communist Party.
The investigation of Harris by the Bureau has developed the fact that he is in constant contact with leading functionaries of the Communist Party, as well as leaders of numerous Party fronts. In addition, he is a close associate of a number of individuals who are known or suspected Soviet agents. Harris, in addition to being a suspect in the Comrap Case, has also figured prominently in the investigation of the Alto Case, as well as in a number of other Internal Security – R investigations.

Among the close contacts of Harris who are Communist functionaries and many of whom are known or suspected Soviet agents, it is noted that he has been in particularly close contact with the following: Leverett Gleason, Alexander Trachtenberg, Fredrick V. Field, V. J. Jerome, David Watkins, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Horris Greenbaum, Jessica Smith, John Abt, Theodore Bayer, Albert Rybers Williams, Jack Stachel, Gerhardt Eisler, Charles J. Coe, and William Wiener.

Harris has been identified as one of two unknown men who on March 19, 1943, visited the home of Barnett Shepard, a subject in the Alto Case, on which date Shepard is believed to have received a secret writing letter from Buenos Aires, Argentina. Harris has also been in contact with Herman K. Wallach, a friend of Shepard, and Joseph Harold Crown, subject of an important Internal Security – R investigation.

In recent years Harris has made frequent trips throughout the country and has been in close contact with Communist leaders not only in New York but throughout the United States. It is known that Harris visited the head- quarters of the Communist Political Association in New York on June 19, 1945, at which time Steve Nelson, West Coast Communist leader and one of the principal subjects in the Comintern Apparatus Case, as well as many other Party officials were present at National Headquarters.

In addition to the above, the investigation of Harris has reflected that he has been in contact at various times with many other individuals prominently identified with the Bureau's investigation of Soviet intelligence activities.
According to Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, she met Peter F. Heller at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, New York in April, 1945. From that time until August of 1945 she remained friendly with him. He told her various stories concerning his employment, stating he was a lawyer, an investigator, a salesman and intimating on occasions he was employed by a Federal Agency. Bentley got the impression that Heller was an FBI Agent and at other times that he was employed by the Russians. She told him that she was Vice President of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, which dealt with Russia. Bentley, after a number of contacts with Heller, told "Al" (Anatole Cromov) of her suspicions concerning Heller. "Al" became very inquisitive regarding Heller and appeared somewhat upset concerning Bentley's relationships with him. He urged that Bentley have no further contacts with Heller.

As cited in the beginning of this memorandum, one of the apparent reasons for Bentley's appearance at the New York Field Office and the subsequent relating of her story centers around the suspicion which apparently had been built up in her mind about Heller being an investigator, possibly associated with a Federal Agency. Investigation in New York City determined that Philip Frank Heller, who was identical with Peter F. Heller, was born on April 10, 1902, in Bialystok, Russia. He is an American citizen through naturalization of his father. He attended St. John's College during the 1930's where his behavior as a student reflected no radical tendencies. For many years he resided at 172 Pulaski Street, New York City, and although considered extremely "windy" had a good reputation in the community. He has been employed as a partner for many years in the firm of Rosenthal Brothers, 543 Broadway, New York City. He is married and has three children. His wife, during the recent past, due to her health, has been residing in Florida and Heller, at times, has resided for short periods at the St. George Hotel in New York City.

He has been active in Republican politics in his own precinct and from June, 1944 until January, 1945, he was employed as an Executive Clemency Investigator by the Parole Commission of the State of New York. He resigned this position because he could not give full time to it. Numerous contacts were made in an effort to determine whether Heller had any direct relationship to this case with the exception of his association with Bentley socially. However, no information was developed indicating at any time that Heller has possessed any radical tendencies whatsoever. He is generally labeled by those who know him as a "bag of wind" and it is probably in this category that he got involved with Bentley, thereby assisting in blowing her into the New York Office without any studied design.
During 1942, according to the information furnished by Elizabeth Bentley, the defendant in this case, Landy was in close contact with Jacob Golos, the Soviet agent under whom Bentley was operating. Bentley has stated that Landy furnished considerable information to Golos and that Golos relied on Landy for all necessary information concerning Trotskyites and Trotskyist activity in the United States, Mexico, and possibly in South America. Bentley furnished no further information concerning Landy.

At the present time Landy is the subject of an active Internal Security - C investigation of which the New York Field Division is origin. It appears that Landy was born at Kowel, Russia, on November 21, 1904, under the name Abraham Landy, and he has claimed to be an American citizen on the basis of the naturalization of his father, Joseph Landy, who was naturalized at Cuyahoga County, Ohio, on April 25, 1924. Landy has long been active in Communist Party affairs and has been an active functionary of the Communist Party for a number of years. His present position appears to be National Director of Foreign Nationality Group Work for the Communist Party, USA. The Bureau is in possession of voluminous information concerning Landy, which indicates that at least in recent years his activities have been primarily confined to the foreign language field.

He is a paid employee of the Communist Party, USA, and a frequent contributor to Communist publications, including "The Communist," "Political Affairs," and "The Daily Worker." Landy at one time was extremely active in financial affairs for the Communist Party, USA, and the Bureau's files reflect that on numerous occasions.

In addition, he is known to be in close contact with those Communists active in the foreign language field. Upon at least one occasion

In addition, Landy has been known to contact a number of individuals who are or were in contact with known and suspected Soviet Agents. Landy has been in frequent contact with a number of individuals mentioned in this case including Fawcett Marcal (F. Brown) who, it will be recalled, placed Bentley in contact with Jacob Golos.
Elizabeth Bentley, the informant in this case, in her statement advised that during the fall of 1934 Lee Fuhr invited her to make a talk to the members of the American League Against War and Fascism at Columbia Teachers College in New York City. Bentley made such a speech and outlined before this group her experiences while staying in Italy. At that time she met Professor James Mendenhall, also a member of the American League Against War and Fascism. Bentley subsequently determined that both Lee Fuhr and Professor Mendenhall were active members of the Communist Party, USA. Bentley recalled that sometime in March, 1935, she became a regular member of the Communist Party and was sponsored in her membership by Mendenhall and Fuhr.

It appears that the James Mendenhall mentioned by Bentley is possibly identical with the above individual who was the subject of a complete Hatch Act investigation and was employed for a considerable period of time as principal education specialist with the Office of Price Administration. Mendenhall was born July 28, 1903, at Greensburg, Indiana, attended Kansas State Teachers College, and obtained a B.S. degree there in 1924. Mendenhall was awarded a Ph.D. Degree from Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, in 1930. From 1927 to 1939, Mendenhall served as a teacher at a number of institutions, including the Michigan State Teachers College; Harvard University; The Colorado College of Education; Public Schools of South Orange and Maplewood, New Jersey; Missouri Teachers College, Columbia, Missouri; and Stephens College, Columbia, Missouri.

The investigation of Mendenhall developed a number of allegations that both he and his wife were Communists. Although it should be noted that a number of individuals contacted furnished information to the contrary. Most of the allegations concerning the subject's Communist affiliations apparently concerned his activities a number of years ago. While some of Mendenhall's former associates considered him to have Communist tendencies, others stated emphatically that he was not pro-Communist and was thoroughly loyal. In a sworn statement taken by Bureau Agents, Mendenhall denied any connection with or membership in the Communist Party. On March 2, 1944, the Bureau was advised that the Office of Price Administration had examined the Bureau's report concerning Mendenhall and exonerated him from the charges "of being a subversive person."
RE: NICOLA NAPOLI, with aliases:
Nicholas Napoli
Nicolai Napoli
Nick Napoli
Nicki Napoli
Nicoline Napoli

According to the informant, Elizabeth Bentley, Jacob Golos the Soviet Agent under whom she was working at that time, received during a period of several months in 1942 and 1943 a number of phone calls from Nicola Napoli, the head of Artkino, film distribution agency of the Soviet Union in New York City. According to Bentley, further, approximately six months before his death Golos told her that he was turning Napoli over to another Russian contact.

An active Internal Security - R and Registration Act investigation has been conducted and is presently pending on Napoli in the New York Office in connection with his activities as the President of Artkino Pictures, Inc., the sole distributor of Soviet films in the United States, Canada, Central America and South America.

Nicola Napoli was born on November 16, 1905 at New York, New York of Italian parentage and was taken to Italy at an early age by his parents. He returned to the United States on May 12, 1924. For a period of years until 1928 he was the editor of "Il Lavoratore," Italian Communist publication in New York City. He is a former member of the Italian Language Federation Bureau of the Communist Party, USA, and has been active in the Communist movement in the United States for many years. In the fall of 1936, Napoli traveled to various European countries, including Russia. He is a former officer of Intourist, Inc., an official tourist agency at the Soviet Government and a parent organization of World Tourist, Inc., which was operated by Golos and which has figured prominently in the investigation of this case. Napoli was also associated with the Artkino organization, a predecessor of Artkino.

It is of interest to note that Artkino is presently registered with the State Department as an agent of the Soviet Government. In addition, for the past year the War Division of the Department of Justice has been negotiating with Napoli and his attorney, Charles Recht, for the purpose of obtaining full compliance on the part of Napoli and Artkino with the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act. These efforts to procure compliance on the part of Napoli and Artkino with the Registration Act have to date met with absolutely no success.
In his capacity as President of Artkino Pictures, Inc., Napoli is extremely active in the distribution of Soviet films in the Western Hemisphere. In addition to the contacts reflected above, Napoli is known to have contacted with some frequency a number of other individuals who are known or suspected Soviet Intelligence agents. (§) u
According to the statement made by the informant in this case, Elizabeth Bentley, Joseph North, whom Bentley does not know personally, was a close friend of Jacob Golos. Golos gave North each Christmas a present of four quarts of Scotch whiskey, the cost of which he placed on his Russian expense account. According to Bentley, also, in 1942 Joseph North introduced William Remington to Jacob Golos. It will be recalled in this connection, as set out elsewhere in this memorandum, that Remington, who has figured prominently in this investigation, later furnished certain information which was utilized by Golos. The Joseph North referred to by Bentley is undoubtedly identical with the above subject, who for many years has been connected with the "New Masses", generally considered an official Communist organ, and who has long been an active Communist. North is presently the subject of an active Internal Security - C investigation by the New York Office. Joseph North was born under the name of Jacob Soifer on May 25, 1905, at Nicolaev (Odessa) Russia. He emigrated to the United States in about 1908 and settled in Chester, Pennsylvania, with his mother. The Bureau's files reflect that North became an American citizen by virtue of his father's naturalization at Media, Pennsylvania, on November 21, 1910. Subject's name was legally changed to Joseph North on May 28, 1941. North graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1925 and subsequently worked on a number of Pennsylvania newspapers and various leftist and Communist publications. Reportedly he was a member of the Young Communist League in his early youth. North joined the staff of the "New Masses" in 1933. During 1936 and 1937 he was an editor of the "Sunday Worker," recognized Communist publication, and in 1937 and 1938, during the period of the Spanish Civil War, he was the correspondent of the "Daily Worker" in Spain. In February, 1939, North was appointed an editor of the "New Masses." He has lectured frequently at the Communist Workers School in New York City; has written a number of Communist pamphlets and has contributed prolifically to the Communist press. The subject's wife, Helen Oken North, as well as his entire family, are reportedly active Communists. North is generally recognized as a leading Communist of long standing, prominence, and influence, and he is presently editor of the "New Masses," 104 East 9th Street, New York City.

In connection with North's trip to Spain, above mentioned, it is noted that he was issued a United States passport on January 29, 1937, which passport was renewed in Mexico City on July 19, 1940. North has made a number of speaking tours throughout the United States under the auspices of the "New Masses" and the Communist Political Association, during which trips he has been in close contact with prominent Communists in every locality visited by him.
During his activities, he has been in frequent contact with Communist leaders concerning the policies of the "New Masses" and
Re: JULIET STUART POYNTZ, with aliases
Juliet Stuart Poyntz Glaser
Juliet Stuart Poyntz Glaser
Juliet Poyntz, Julia Glaser

According to the formal statement made by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, the informant in this case, in 1935 she was introduced by Pauline Rogers (Pauline Rosen) to Juliet Stuart Poyntz Glaser shortly after she, Bentley, joined the Communist Party. Bentley had numerous contacts with Poyntz during the period she was at Columbia University and became highly suspicious of her activities, whereupon she reported them to Louis Sass, then Communist Party organizer for the Harlem, New York, District who is identified in greater detail elsewhere in this memorandum. As a result of this, the informant, Bentley, was reprimanded by a number of her associates.

Bentley's association with Poyntz is of some interest in view of the fact that Poyntz apparently attempted to enlist Bentley's services and in view of the further fact that Bentley was introduced to Poyntz by Pauline Rogers who was later responsible for placing Bentley in touch with F. Brown (Ferruccio Marini) who, in turn, placed Bentley in touch with Jacob Golos, a Soviet intelligence agent of considerable stature under whom Bentley operated as a Soviet agent for a number of years.

The information contained in the Bureau files concerning Juliet Stuart Poyntz reflects that she was with little question for a considerable period of time a Soviet intelligence agent, and it is particularly interesting to note that she disappeared completely in 1937. In view of the date of her disappearance, the Bureau's information concerning her and concerning her final fate is not complete. The Bureau files reflect that Poyntz suddenly disappeared from her residence in New York City on June 3, 1937, and there is no reliable information reflecting that she has ever been heard from since. The available information indicates that Juliet Stuart Poyntz was forcibly abducted, probably taken aboard a Soviet vessel and later liquidated. Bentley has advised in this connection that Jacob Golos told her that Juliet Stuart Poyntz had been liquidated, by inference by the Soviet Intelligence Service.
Elizabeth Bentley in her statement advised that Cedric Balfrage, who
was connected with British Intelligence in New York, and who was a member at
one time of the Apparatus directed by Jacob Golos, was introduced to Jacob
Golos either by Earl Browder or by V. J. Jerome, who is identical with Jerome
Isaac Roman. Bentley stated further that to her knowledge Jerome was a long
standing friend of Golos, a leading figure in Communist Party activity in
New York City, and a person of some importance in the Communist field. Prior
to Golos' death, according to Bentley, Golos and Jerome met frequently. Roman
is presently the subject of an active Internal Security - C investigation. He
was born October 12, 1896, at Lodz, Poland. He arrived in the United States on
August 1, 1915, from Liverpool, England, and became a naturalized United States
citizen on January 16, 1928, in the Southern District of New York at New York
City. Jerome has long been active in Communist affairs and since July, 1944,
has been managing Editor of "The Communist," official Communist Party publication.
The Bureau's files reflect that Roman, alias Jerome, has been extremely active
in the American Communist Movement since at least 1928 and possibly before
that time. He is generally known in Communist circles by the name V. J. Jerome.
Jerome is a member of the National Committee of the Party and a frequent
contributor to numerous Party publications in addition to "The Communist."
At one time he was a member of the Agitprop Committee of the Communist Party,
USA, and he has frequently served as an instructor in the Communist Workers
School in New York City. The investigation of Jerome reflects that he is
considered as an outstanding Marxist scholar and literary figure in the
Communist Party and that as such at least his open activities are primarily
confined to editorial duties, speeches, teaching, literary criticisms, and
writing as well as counselling other Communists in such activities. Jerome
has been in close contact with officials of the Communist Party, USA, and also
with some members of the Canadian Communist Party. He has also been in
contact with a number of individuals involved in the Comintern Apparatus case
and with a number of individuals who are known or suspected Soviet agents or
in contact with such known or suspected agents. He has been in frequent
contact with Joseph North, Leman U. Harris, William Neiner, Carl Ross, National
Executive Secretary of the American Youth for Democracy, and Tim Buck, head of
the Canadian Communist Party (The Labour Progressive Party of Canada). In
addition, Jerome has been in close contact with Alexander Bittelman.
With regard to Fred Rose, it is noted that according to the informant, Elizabeth Bentley, she was instructed in the summer of 1939 by Jacob Golos, the Soviet agent under whom she was working at that time, that she would receive certain mail from Canada directed to her at her residence at that time, 18 Grove Street, New York City. Golos told the informant that this would be mail for him and instructed her to give any such mail to him as soon as it was received. For a period of approximately six months Bentley received on an average of one letter a week from Canada, which letters she later ascertained were sent either by Tim Buck, Head of the Canadian Communist Party (The Labour Progressive Party of Canada), or by Fred Rose, also a high functionary of the Canadian Communist Party.

In addition, the informant related that during the period of her association with Golos, Fred Rose sent one of his contacts, an RCAF pilot, from Canada to New York to see Golos for the purpose of advising Golos that Hazen Sise, a Canadian Communist, was then associated with the Canadian Film Board in Washington, D. C., and that Golos might desire to contact Sise. Subsequently, Golos and Elizabeth Bentley were introduced to Hazen Sise, who has been further identified previously in this memorandum, by this RCAF pilot and after this meeting, Bentley began contacting Sise and regularly procuring information from him which she made available to Golos. With regard to Fred Rose, the Bureau has not conducted a direct active investigation of him in view of the fact that he resides in Canada. Information concerning him available in the Bureau files, however, reflects that he has been a leading functionary of the Canadian Communist Party for a number of years and is presently a member of the Canadian Parliament, having been elected from a Montreal district.
Rose is known to have been in periodic contact with leaders of the Communist Party, USA, and its predecessor organization, the Communist Political Association, and in this connection, it was ascertained that Rose was in New York City on February 2, 1945, for the purpose of conferring with Earl Browder and other Communist leaders.

It is of particular interest in connection with Rose to note that,

Prior to 1943, according to this informant, Rose was at one time an associate of Armand Labis Feldman, a subordinate of Gaik Badalovich Ovakimian, who for a number of years was a leading Soviet agent in the Eastern United States and was apprehended by Bureau agents in 1941, later being repatriated to Russia as a result of arrangements effectuated by the Department of State.
LOUIS SASS, with aliases
Lewis Sass, Louis Schwartz,
Louis Szaszhajo, Louis Robert

During the period that Elizabeth Bentley, the informant in the above case, was active in Columbia University circles in New York City in 1934 and 1935, she was closely acquainted, according to her statement, with Louis Sass, then organizer of the Harlem Section of the Communist Party, USA. Bentley indicated in her statement that Sass was an active Communist of considerable importance but did not definitely indicate that he was engaged in Soviet intelligence work.

Sass is presently the subject of an active Internal Security - C investigation by the New York Office. This investigation reflects that Sass was born March 24, 1908, at Kassa, Hungary, under the name Louis Szaszhajo. Sass apparently entered the United States in the early 1920's although one report indicates that he entered the United States at New York City in September, 1934. This report apparently is either erroneous or reports a reentry inasmuch as Sass became a naturalized United States citizen in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York at Brooklyn, New York, in 1930 or 1931, under the name Louis Schwartz. Shortly after his arrival in the United States, Sass became active in the revolutionary labor movement and became connected with the International Labor Defense and the Communist Party, USA.

Beginning in 1933 Sass was Organizational Secretary for the Harlem, New York, District of the Communist Party, USA, and a frequent contributor to the Party publication, "The Party Organizer". In 1937 Sass was designated Organizational Secretary for District No. 12 of the Communist Party, USA, which is known as the Northwest District and includes the states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho. Sass remained in Seattle, Washington, in this capacity until October, 1940, during which period he met and married in 1939 Mary Elizabeth Howard, a wealthy divorcee from Salt Lake City, Utah, who had been active in Communist affairs in Utah and Washington.

In October, 1940, Louis Sass returned to New York City where he continued his Communist activity. After his return to New York, his wife became active in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and also became Rockland County leader of the Tricounty Council of the Communist Political Association for the counties of Westchester, Putnam and Rockland, New York.
Since April 24, 1945, Sass has been a full-time employee of the New York State Communist Party (previously Communist Political Association) assigned to the administration of veterans matters in New York City. In this capacity Sass has been in constant contact with leading Communists in the New York area. Sass' wife, above referred to, who is wealthy, reportedly contributes heavily and regularly to the Communist Party, USA.

In connection with the investigation of George Wink, a Soviet agent whose whereabouts is presently unknown, advised the New York Field Division in 1940 that Wink resided at one time near the waterfront in Seattle, Washington, and was in close contact with Louis Sass.
BERNARD SCHUSTER, with aliases
Berney Schuster, B. Schuster,
Bernard Chester, B. Chester,
Boris Szuster, Chester

During her association with the Soviet agent, Jacob Golos, the informant in this case, Elizabeth Bentley, ascertained that Golos was in frequent contact with Berney Schuster, a Communist attached to the Finance Division of the Communist Party, USA, operating under the Party name "Chester". In the spring of 1944, after Golos' death, Elizabeth Bentley met Schuster by chance on the street and talked with him at some length. At this time Schuster inquired about Gregory Silvermaster and from his conversation clearly indicated that he was familiar with the activities of Silvermaster and his associates, as well as the activities of Bentley, which by inference reflects that he had considerable knowledge of the Soviet intelligence activity of which Bentley was a part. During this conversation Schuster indicated to Bentley that while he did not necessarily agree or approve the procedure, he would continue to cooperate with her Soviet principals in supplying personnel from the American Communist movement. This, of course, indicates that Schuster himself was implicated in this type of activity.

A Security Matter - A investigation has been conducted by the New York Office of Schuster which was closed on October 31, 1945, at which time Schuster was residing at 306 East 15th Street, New York, New York, and was the co-owner of a small import-export firm known as the National Mercantile and Trading Company, 33 West 42nd Street, New York City. Schuster was born on October 14, 1904, at Warsaw, Russia (Poland). The subject's name at birth was Boris Szuster and upon arriving in the United States in 1921, he changed his name to Bernard Schuster. Schuster was naturalized on January 28, 1925, at New York City. Schuster graduated from New York University in 1925 and since 1934 has been an accountant. From 1935 to 1939 he was Treasurer of the Wholesale Book Company, 50 East 13th Street, New York City, which company acted as a distribution agency for the Communist Party, USA. Subsequently he was Director of the Commonwealth Minipress Company which was organized in March, 1939, for the purpose of printing and distributing Communist literature. Since that time he has apparently been engaged in the business of the National Mercantile and Trading Company, above referred to.

During 1938 Schuster was reportedly State Membership Director of the Communist Party for New York State and in 1939 he was President of the Fifth A. D. Club of the Communist Party, Bronx, New York. The investigation of the subject reflects that he has been in frequent contact with a number of leading Communists in the New York area. In 1943 Schuster was reported to be a member of the Communist Party and Treasurer of the New York State Committee of the Party.
Schuster has continued his Party activity until recently, although it should be noted that as of October 31, 1945, when the investigation of him was closed, the New York Office reported that confidential informants and other sources contacted failed to indicate that Schuster is presently active in the affairs of the Communist Party, USA.
According to Elizabeth Bentley, the informant in this case, Max L. Spector is a Communist; is a former employee of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, and in 1941 became Assistant Treasurer of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, the company which served as the cover for Bentley and the Soviet agent Jacob Golos under whom she operated. It should be specifically noted, however, that Bentley stated that she knew of no other activities of significance on the part of Spector.

Considerable investigation of Max L. Spector was conducted by the Bureau in connection with the case entitled "World Tourist, Incorporated; Jacob Raisin (Golos), with alias(es); Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, with alias(es); Max L. Spector, with alias, Espionage - R, Registration Act." This investigation reflects that according to a statement made by John Hazard Reynolds, Max L. Spector was an accountant before becoming associated with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation as Assistant Treasurer. Investigation reflected that Spector had formerly served as a junior official of the Amtorg Trading Corporation. Little additional information concerning the activities of Spector has as yet been developed.

One Max Spector, not definitely identified with the above subject, was reported in 1922 as one of the correspondents of Vincent Novakovitch, an official of the Soviet Government allegedly engaged in disseminating revolutionary propaganda among American seamen at Odessa, Russia.

In addition, it was reported that on September 22, 1936, one Max Spector headed a protest committee in connection with the arrest of a Communist, L. Ross, which petition demanded that the Mayor of San Francisco instruct the local police not to molest Communist meetings.

A number of additional collateral references are contained in the Bureau files concerning one Max Spector but they appear to add little to the above information, particularly in view of the fact that there is no identifying information whereby these individuals can be identified with the above subject.
JOHN LOUIS SPIVAK, with aliases
John Louis Spivak, John Spivak

With regard to John Spivak, Elizabeth Bentley, the informant in
this case, stated that during the summer of 1942, John Spivak, a Communist
writer who contributed frequently to the New Masses, was acting as an
investigator for Jacob Golos, the Soviet Agent who was Elizabeth Bentley's
superior. According to Bentley, Spivak's work as an investigator for Golos
concerned, primarily, alleged subversive activities and Golos paid him a
salary and expenses. In connection with this work, Bentley stated that
Spivak made trips to California, Mexico and Texas in connection with investi-
gations he was conducting for Golos, one of which involved former Congressman
Martin Dies. Bentley has advised that she knows Golos supplied funds to
Spivak because she saw receipts for payments from Golos which Spivak had
signed. After Golos' death in November, 1943, upon one occasion, Bentley's
Soviet contact, "Bill" who is discussed in greater detail elsewhere in this
memorandum, told Bentley that he knew John Spivak and at that time requested
Bentley to return to Spivak certain material belonging to him which "Bill"
then had in his possession. Bentley declined to return this material to
Spivak for "Bill" since she was not personally acquainted with Spivak.

John Louis Spivak is presently the subject of an active Security
Matter - C investigation in which the New York Field Division is origin and
he has been the subject of active investigation by the Bureau since 1940.
Available information reflects that Spivak was born in New Haven, Connecticut,
on June 13, 1897, the son of Louis and Ida Sukloff. From 1922 to 1923 he
was a correspondent for the International News Service in Berlin, Germany
and Moscow, USSR. Since 1924 he has been a free lance writer and author and
he is listed as a member of the League of American Writers and of the American
Newspaper Guild. For a period of many years Spivak has been a frequent
contributor to the "Daily Worker" and "New Masses," both generally considered
official Communist organs, and in addition he has contributed frequently to
a number of other Communist publications as well as publications of various
Communist front groups.

For a period of many years Spivak has been closely connected with
the Communist movement in the United States and his primary forte, according
to his own statements, has been the "investigation and exposure of subversive
and Fascist activities." In this connection Spivak has written a number of
so called exposes of alleged subversive activities which have appeared in
Communist publications as well as a number of books regarding such alleged
activities. At the present time Spivak is apparently occupied as a free
lance writer.
Numerous reports have been received reflecting that Spivak is a member of the Communist Party, USA. In 1938 he reportedly went on an extensive tour for the Communist Party. Allegedly also in 1941 Spivak was engaged by the Communist Party to spy on the activities of the Japanese in the United States. He has been closely connected with Communist activities and in close touch with leading Communist functionaries including Earl Browder. Much of the material written by Spivak in recent years has been devoted to attacks on such individuals as Father Coughlin and Joseph E. McWilliams.
It will be recalled, as set out above, that according to the informant in this case, Elizabeth Bentley, Jacob Golos, a Soviet agent and Bentley's superior in her espionage activities, advised her during 1942 that he had received considerable information of importance concerning the Ukrainian Nationalist movement from Michael Tkach, a Communist key figure and editor of the "Ukrainian Daily News," Ukrainian language Communist newspaper in New York City. According to Bentley, Tkach received a considerable portion of this information from one Stepankowski, who is believed to be identical with the above individual. Subsequently, Stepankowski was placed in touch with one of Jacob Golos' contacts as an investigator concerning matters in which Golos was interested. According to Bentley, however, Stepankowski later terminated this relationship and became an investigator for the Anti-Defamation League, primarily because of insufficient compensation. Bentley is not acquainted with Stepankowski personally and did not state whether or not Stepankowski and Golos were personally acquainted.

The Bureau's files contain considerable information concerning Stepankowski, little of which is of apparent present pertinence to this investigation. The Bureau has interviewed Stepankowski upon occasion and has been in receipt of considerable of his so-called "intelligence information". The available information as well as the Bureau's experience with Stepankowski reflects that he is a highly unreliable information merchant who has furnished information to various and sundry individuals and agencies, all for personal profit. The accurate personal history of Stepankowski has never been completely developed and no active direct investigation of him has as yet been conducted. However, considerable information concerning Stepankowski has been secured from collateral investigation. Information received on January 12, 1945, from the Security and Intelligence Division, Headquarters, Second Service Command, United States Army, states that a Ukrainian journalist reported that Dimitri Mamilsky, Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, was introduced in 1936, apparently in Geneva, Switzerland, to one Vladimir Stepankowski, the director of a Ukrainian Bureau in Lausanne, Switzerland. According to this report, Stepankowski employed Mamilsky in his Ukrainian Bureau at that time.

Other information concerning Stepankowski reflects that for many years he has been involved in the furnishing of information and in the American ramifications of the professional anti-Fascist
movement. He is known to have been in contact upon many occasions with Albert E. Kahn, formerly the editor of "The Hour" and prominently mentioned in this investigation as well as with many other individuals engaged in collecting alleged subversive information. Stepanowski at one time was closely associated with Aleksy Pelypenko, subject of an intensive Bureau investigation. It will be recalled that Pelypenko, a highly unreliable Ukrainian priest, was the chief informant in the espionage conspiracy prosecution in the case entitled, "Anastase A. Vonsiaty, was., et al." According to Bentley, some of the information furnished by Stepanowski was procured by him from Pelypenko. This is believed to refer to a highly questionable memorandum regarding Father Coughlin, which was prepared by Pelypenko and furnished to Stepanowski, complete information concerning which was developed in connection with the Bureau's investigation of Pelypenko. Other information in the Bureau's files reflects that Stepanowski may at one time have been involved in Ukrainian nationalist activities of a pro-German character in the United States.
MRS. LINI MOERKIRK STOUMAN, with aliases
Mrs. Louis Clyde Stouman, Lini Morekirk
Fuhr, Lee Morekirk Fuhr, Lee Moerkirk Fuhr,
Lee Moerkirk Fuhr, Lee Fuhr

With regard to the activities of the above subject the informant in
this case, Elizabeth Bentley, in her statement set out the fact that in the fall
of 1934, while she was at Columbia University in New York City, she became
acquainted with Lee Fuhr, who apparently was Bentley's first contact with
New York Communist circles. Lee Fuhr began taking Bentley to Communist meetings
and affairs sponsored by Communist front groups and later in 1935, sponsored,
along with Professor James Wendenhall, Bentley's membership in the Communist
Party. On the basis of the information furnished by Bentley, it appears
probable that Lee Fuhr, identical with the above subject, was responsible for
originally recruiting Bentley into the Communist movement.

Mrs. Lini Morekirk Stouman (Lee Fuhr) is presently the subject of an
active Internal Security - C, Hatch Act investigation. The Hatch Act investigation
of subject was authorized by the Bureau on December 13, 1945, in view of the
fact that she is now employed by the War Foods Administration of the Department
of Agriculture, 357 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, California, as a medical
social worker. A review of the Bureau files reflects that Lini Morekirk was
born July 27, 1905, at Paterson, New Jersey, and was graduated from the Teacher's
College of Columbia University in June, 1932, under the name Lee Moerkirk Fuhr.
Subsequently she attended Columbia University and in May, 1943, received a
Bachelor of Science Degree in public nursing. From 1932 to 1934 she was employed
as a visiting nurse at Port Chester, New York. During 1935 and 1936 she was
employed by the Birth Control Clinic, Research Bureau, 17 West 16th Street,
New York City. The subject was employed in various similar positions as a nurse
and social worker in New York City until 1938 when she accepted employment at
Las Vegas, New Mexico. Since then she has been employed in San Juan, Puerto
Rico, Washington, D. C., Chicago, Illinois and Los Angeles, California. On
January 20, 1944, the subject was married under the name Lini Moerkirk Fuhr
to Louis Clyde Stouman of the United States Army at which time she stated that
her former husband, William Fuhr, had died in 1931.

The Daily Worker for May 20, 1937, carried a picture of Lini Fuhr
under the caption "Lini Fuhr is Back from Spain Where Fascists Bomb Hospitals." This article reflected that the subject had gone to Spain on January 16, 1937,
with the First Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy and had returned to the
United States to lecture during Spanish Aid Week. The subject, since the 1930's,
has been connected with a large number of Communist front, and Communist dominated
organizations, including the American League Against War and Fascism, the North
American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, and the friends of the Abraham
Lincoln Brigade.
Considerable information in the Bureau files reflects that the subject is a member of the Communist Party, USA, but her complete activities have not as yet been uncovered by investigation. In view of the available information, however, there appears no question but what the subject is presently an active Communist Party member.
According to Elizabeth Bentley, the informant in this case, Jacob Golos, her Soviet superior, in 1941 and 1942 received considerable information concerning the Ukrainian nationalist movement in the United States which he considered of great importance, from one Tkach, an editor of the Ukrainian Daily News, otherwise unidentified to Bentley. Golos told Bentley that much of this information was secured by Tkach from one Stepanowski, who for a time worked as an investigator for Golos.

From a review of the Bureau files it has been ascertained that the Tkach referred to by Elizabeth Bentley is undoubtedly Michael Tkach, an active Communist and presently the editor of the Ukrainian Daily News, Ukrainian language Communist newspaper published in New York City. In addition, the Stepanowski referred to by Bentley is undoubtedly W. J. Stepanowski, an extremely unreliable peddler of information who is identified more fully elsewhere in this memorandum.

Michael Tkach is presently the subject of an active Internal Security - C investigation in the New York Field Division and he is considered a key figure by that division. The investigation of Tkach reflects that he was born October 18, 1891, at Mastisiw, Poland, of Ukrainian parents, and arrived in the United States at New York City on November 25, 1909, under the name Michal Tkacz. Tkach's wife, Yeroslava, was born at Slatchev, Poland, and entered the United States at New York City in 1913. They were married July 2, 1918. Michael Tkach became a naturalized United States citizen in New York City on December 8, 1936, and it is noted that he has resided in New York City since 1922.

Tkach has long been active in the American Communist movement and for a number of years he has been primarily occupied in editing the Ukrainian Daily News which is considered the leading Ukrainian Communist newspaper in the United States. As early as 1923, under the name M. Naslinsky, Tkach was an organization member of the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia. Available information indicates that Tkach has been occupied primarily in Communist work in the foreign language field and his importance in this connection is indicated by the fact that in July, 1941, he was elected President of the Ukrainian Section of the International Workers Order, the leading Communist front in the foreign language field. It should be noted in this connection that the Ukrainian Daily News is now published by the Ukrainian Section of the IWO.
The information developed as a result of the investigation of Tkach reflects that pursuant to his long activity in the Communist movement, he has been in frequent contact with prominent Communists in the New York area, including the subjects of several collateral investigations. It is of some interest to note that the Bureau files reflect further that one Michael Tkach was active in the Communist Party of America in 1920 and was deported to the Soviet Union on February 2, 1929, as a result of radical activity. It has not been possible to ascertain whether this Michael Tkach is identical with the above subject.
In connection with the controversy between the Soviet contacts of the informant Elizabeth Bentley and the functionaries of the Communist Party, USA, with regard to the assets of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation with which Bentley was associated, the informant, Bentley, advised that shortly prior to October, 1945, Lem Harris, Communist functionary who is identified in greater detail above, insisted that Bentley discuss with William Weiner the problem of the disposition of the ownership and assets of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and particularly the repayment to the Communist Party of $15,000 allegedly furnished by the Communist Party through Earl Browder for the original financing of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation at the time it was formed in New York City. Bentley, despite Harris' insistence, did not discuss this matter with Weiner.

The William Weiner referred to by Bentley is without question identical with the above individual who has been an active leading Communist functionary for many years. An active "Internal Security - C" investigation has been conducted of Weiner since 1941 and this investigation is still in progress. As a result of this investigation, it has been ascertained that Welwel Warszower (Weiner) was born in Russia on September 5, 1893 and has not become as yet a United States citizen. Warszower joined the Communist Party, USA in 1919 and has been an active member and leader of the Party since that time. During the middle 1920s he served as a Party organizer and from 1933 to 1940 he was the Financial Secretary of the Communist Party, USA. From 1935 to 1944, Weiner served as President of the International Workers Order, leading Communist front in the foreign language field. For many years Weiner has been a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party. Weiner made trips abroad in 1932 and 1937, applying for United States passports under the name of Robert W. Weiner, in connection with which applications he fraudulently stated he was born in the United States. As a result of this, he was tried and found guilty of passport fraud, and on February 20, 1940, he was sentenced to serve two years in the United States Penitentiary. This sentence was confirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals and by the United States Supreme Court, but as a result of the subject's alleged illness, his sentence was later changed to three years probation.

Warszower continues to be active in New York City in connection with the Communist movement and confers frequently with functionaries of the Communist Party. In connection with Warszower, the investigation of him reflects that he has long been active in connection with the financial affairs of the Communist Party.
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Alias: Olivia Jr, Israeli
Abraham Lincoln Brigade
Abt, John Jacob

Abt, Mrs. John J.
Acheson, Dean
Adam, Louis
Adams, Arthur Alexandrovich

Adams, Foster
Adams, Harold
Adams, Dr. Walter Sidney
Adamson
Adler, Dorothy Richardson
Adler, Schlomer
Aliases: Solomon Adler, Sol Adler
Adler, Sinai
Aglion, Raoul David Emmanuel
Aikman, Duncan
Aikman, Lonnie
"Al", tentatively identified as
Ralph Fowman
"Al" (Anatole Borisovich-Gromov)

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