| Year | Model | Serial | Description | Date
|------|-------|--------|-------------|------
| 1965 | 12/6/17 | SL Ref | De Lot | 1/18
| 1964 | 1/2/18 | 2A 6X | De Lot | 1/18
| 1963 | 3/8/18 | 360/31.8 | 6.16.784.724.409.4/ | 1/18
| 1962 | 10/2/18 | Section 88 | 65-51402 |
Office Memorandum

TO: THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR
FROM: J. C. STIRLING
SUBJECT: ESPIONAGE

DATE: 10-21-46

There is attached hereto for your approval an up-to-date summary entitled "UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE ORGANIZATION (NKVD) IN AGENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT," concerning the allegations furnished by informant Gregory and the activities of the individuals who are presently government employees or former government employees.

For your information, the following compilation has been made concerning the subjects of this investigation:

1. Number of government employees named originally by informant Gregory -- 27.
2. Number of non-government employees named originally by informant Gregory -- 31.
3. Number of originally named government employees who have left the government -- 15.
4. Number of new subjects developed through investigation -- 9.
5. Number of new subjects developed through investigation who are presently employed by government -- 1.

If you approve, this summary will be multi-lithed and copies will be furnished to Mr. George Allen for the attention of the President, Secretary of State Byrnes, Mr. Fred Lyon of the State Department, and Major General Stephen J. Chamberlin of C-2, as well as any other government officials whom you feel should be furnished copies of this summary.

Attachment

[Signature]

Set 6/2/46

[Signature]

PREPARED FOR MR. PULL'S INSTRUCTIONS

RECORDED 6/2/46

INDEX NO. 33823 20/34000000

SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED
UNDERGROUND SOVIET Espionage ORGANIZATION (KGB)
IN AGENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

CLASSIFIED BY
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ON
12-07-83

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DECLASSIFIED ON:
5-16-78

SECRET

October 21, 1946

56402-1862
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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 1945. 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, 1945, 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 1934 or early 1935. 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 to be 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 to and became a member of the Communist Party in 1935 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 extra-curricular manner participated in many of the activities of the Party and its fringe groups. As an example, Gregory, during the summer of 1936, served as an assistant at the Antong Camp in Napanoch, New York, a summer camp for the Children of Soviet Nationals, attended by children ranging in age from 2 to 15. In June of 1938 through an employment bureau of the educational institution attended by Gregory, contact was made with the Italian Library of Information, an adjunct of the Italian Propaganda Ministry situated at 585 Madison Avenue, New York City. Gregory there came in contact with information which was thought of interest to the Communist Party. In a then sincere effort to assist the Communist Party, Gregory approached Ferruccio Marini and offered to make available to him what information was learned as a result of employment with the Italian Library of Information. Marini is a former member of the Communist Party of Italy, a former student of the Lenin School, Moscow, USSR; and an individual who since his arrival in the United States in 1928 has been active in the National Administration of the Communist Party. Gregory remained with the Italian Library of Information until March, 1939. In the meanwhile Marini had introduced Gregory to an individual originally known only as "Tim." "Tim" was later identified by Gregory as Jacob M. Golos of World Tourist, Inc. After the introduction to Golos, Gregory delivered all information which was gathered dealing with the Italian Library of Information to him rather than to Marini. The activities of Golos will be set forth in detail hereinafter.

In September, 1939, at the instigation of Golos, Gregory secured a position as secretary to Richard H. Waldo, the President and owner of McClure's Syndicate which published and distributed the "Whirligig." Golos explained to Gregory that Waldo 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 Waldo between September, 1939 and February, 1940, but no facts significant in proving what the Communist Party desired were forthcoming. In April, 1941, the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, 212 - 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, or to the Soviet Union, made available by Earl Browder, then National Chairman of the Communist Party. According to Gregory, Browder made available $15,000 and John Hazard Reynolds, the original President, who was personally selected by Browder for this position, submitted another $5,000 to augment the capital. While it has been claimed by Communist Party functionaries that the funds supplied by Browder in this connection were funds of the Party, Gregory's superiors in the Soviet Intelligence Service described the funds as "Russian Funds." The United States Service and Shipping Corporation, Gregory states, is a cover firm for Soviet espionage, in the same category with World Tourist, Inc., with which Golos
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 merchandise to Soviet Russia.

Synopsis of Gregory's Courier Activities

As outlined above, Gregory's first contact with the Soviet Intelligence Service was with an individual known only as "Tim" who, in view of definite identification at a later date will hereinafter be referred to as Jacob M. Golos, Secretary of World Tourist, Inc. World Tourist, Inc., was a New York corporation chartered on June 10, 1927. It is interesting to note that Golos pleaded guilty to an indictment along with World Tourist, Inc., charging failure to register as agents of the Soviet Government in March, 1940. He received a fine of $500 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 Golos with material secured from the Italian Library of Information, Golos 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 or had sources therein. During early activities as a courier, Gregory became definitely aware of the connection of Golos with the Soviet Intelligence Service, namely the NKVD 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 Administration. Silvermaster and his wife, Helen Mitte Silvermaster, according to Gregory, were in turn in contact with many other individuals in the United States Government from whom they secured material and made it available to Gregory for transmittal to Golos. 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 Perlo, who was formerly employed with the War Production Board and later by the Foreign Economic Administration. Gregory met Perlo with others at the apartment of John Abt in New York City who was then and is now General Counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO. Abt is married to Jessica Smith, the President of the S.A.T. Publications, Incorporated, and editor of its magazine "Soviet Russia Today," Communist and pre-Soviet propaganda organ. 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 Golos. Gregory's activities as a courier for both the Silvermaster and Perlo groups continued for Golos until his death on November 27, 1943. Collaterally, while serving Golos, Gregory also served others in a small way. Gregory mentioned specifically that while working with Golos,
certain material was delivered to one "John" who has not been further identified to date. "John" was introduced to Gregory by Golog 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 1941 or the early part of 1942. 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 Golog and "Charlie" who Gregory never saw but is convinced was Golog's superior, to whom the material which Golog received was delivered. Just prior to the death of Golog 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 Golog. 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 Pravdin, a former employee of Anthony Trading Corporation, a Soviet purchasing agency. Her husband, Vladimir Sergeevich Pravdin, was the head of TASS News Agency, the official news organ of Russia, in New York City. They both returned to Russia in March, 1945.

Immediately following the death of Golog, "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 as a courier over to an individual known only as "Jack." Cooperation with Jack continued until December, 1944, when Gregory was removed from duties 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 investigative procedures it was learned that "Al" contacted Gregory in November, 1945. As a result of this contact he was identified as Anatoli Borisovich Gromov, then First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C. Gromov had been under suspicion for a considerable period as a successor to Vassili Zablin, reported head of the NVD in North America until the late summer of 1944 when he returned to Moscow, USSR, following the inspection of espionage facilities of the Soviet Government in North America by representatives of the NVD and the Red Army Intelligence.

Gromov departed from the United States for Moscow, USSR, on December 7, 1945. It is suspected that his position has been assumed by Fedor Alexeevich Carnin, an official of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C.

Gregory is unable to state specifically in any instance to whom Golog, "Bill," "Jack," or "Al" (Gromov) delivered the material which was collected for them. However, Gregory does state that during the period of associations with Golog he 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 material of this type. It is significant to note, however, that Gregory is definite in stating that Browder was cognizant of the activities of Golos and his use of Gregory as a courier. It is Gregory's opinion that Golos violated his directives in making information available to Browder. This presumably was done on a personal friendship basis. From information submitted by Gregory, "Charlie" whom Gregory never personally observed has been tentatively identified as Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, a practicing dentist at 20 East 55th Street, New York City. During the course of instant inquiries, Dr. Weinstein has been in contact with several of the individuals prominent in this case and dealt with in full detail hereinafter in addition to other individuals known to be Soviet agents.

It is significant to observe that while working with Golos and his successors, Gregory had specific instructions to have no associations whatsoever with the Communist Party or any of its fringe groups. Gregory's true name had 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 Golos that Gregory became associated with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, New York City, mentioned hereinafter, 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 Services, 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 the documents themselves were made available from these agencies for copying verbatim or for photographing in the basement of the Silvermaster home where investigation has determined a fully equipped photographic laboratory was located.

As pointed out hereinafter 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 interrogated 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 truth or falsity of Gregory's information and certain observations are apropos in this connection. 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 only a first name was given and no identifying data was available has it been impossible to identify the person to whom Gregory was referring. In addition, the methods by which the passage of information was effected are those which by experience have been tried, tested and used by all effective intelligence services, including particularly the Russian. It is also significant that Gregory, by actual observation, has identified Olga Borisewna Pravdina of Antorg as "Margaret" and Anatoli Borisovich Grinov of the Soviet Embassy as "Al." 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 Colos 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 home during the time Gregory was acting as a courier. This laboratory was used for the reproduction of documents brought to the Silvermaster home by various component elements of that particular espionage group. Investigation determined that such a photographic laboratory sufficiently well equipped for the copying of documents was located in the basement of the Silvermaster home. In few instances 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. In conclusion, it should be carefully borne in mind that in no instance has the information furnished by Gregory proved false, unfounded, or materially inaccurate despite intensive and searching investigation thereof.

Set out hereinafter is a summary of the information submitted by Gregory, gathered from other sources and established by investigation concerning the Russians identified to date in this espionage group, the Soviet system of espionage, the espionage agents comprising the Silvermaster and Perlo groups and the miscellaneous personalities serving the Soviet espionage system independent of association with any organized group as far as is known.
As a result of the revelations made by Gregory, considerable information concerning the modus operandi of the present Soviet underground espionage organization was obtained. Although these methods are related as pertaining to espionage activities of the USSR, it should be noted they differ little from the method used by any country engaged in effective secret intelligence. As an example, their clandestine activities are cloaked with cover companies such as World Tourist, Inc., and the United States Service and Shipping Corporation in this instance. Pertinent material from numerous sources is collected by the use of couriers and cover addresses. Intermediaries of a primary, secondary and tertiary character are apparent. There is a certain but not necessarily significant absence of advanced technical methods, either in the transmission of communications or the gathering of information itself. The only technical device apparent in the operations of these espionage parallels was the use of the copying camera (a) (n).

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 hereinafter, in almost every instance Soviet espionage agents, particularly sub-agents, are recruited from among individuals closely associated with the Communist Party, or at least strongly pro-Communist and pro-Soviet, who in the main are native born Americans or individuals not native born 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 fanaticism of the most ardent National Socialist exceed that of the militant members of the Communist Party selected for cooperation directly with the USSR. (a) (n).

Briefly, Soviet intelligence is broken into three branches, namely Military-Naval, Political and General. The first, namely Military-Naval, is handled by Red Army Intelligence. The gathering of political and general information is left in the main to the NVD, now the MB, or Ministry of State Security, with which this case deals. (a) (n).

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 organization which is a self-contained unit. For example, six individuals would be active in the obtaining of information for the Russians. No one of these six individuals would know the identity of the others 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 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. We 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 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 would eventually come in the possession of all the information obtained by the original six sources. This individual or "pole" at the apex of the triangle usually knows all the original sources of information, couriers, mail drops and editors in the unit. According to Gregory, the individual designated the "pole" would normally be a Russian who in turn would pass the information on to the proper authorities for transmission to Moscow by diplomatic code cable or diplomatic pouch. As will be seen, this system has as its purpose the security of the espionage organisation. Any one member of the group with the exception of the "pole" who becomes compromised will be able to directly compromise the minimum of other individuals in the unit. This in intelligence parlance is generally known as the double cutout system. It is possible to vary it, however, by extensions to a triple or quadruple cutout system with little difficulty.}

As will be seen herinafter, the NKVD was interested in securing all types of information including economic, political, social, industrial, technical and military. Instructions were often given to the courier to relate to the Silvermaster or Pavel group directing them to attempt to secure 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 operation of a secret intelligence service. In this regard some of the cautions 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 eluding 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. When on foot, crossing and recrossing 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 appointments were the order of the day. For example a rendezvous would be set for 4:00, 6:00 and 8:00 o'clock on a certain date and the contact ultimately consummated at any one of these three times.

Precautionary 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 entrance 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 Golos received between $2,000 and $3,000 every two months for the operation of his particular parallel. Even 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 Golos 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 never in larger amounts than $25 and Gregory's own expenses did not exceed $100 per month. After the death of Golos, 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 Golos' 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 some were of a substantial value, costing approximately $100. With the exception of one instance, Gregory did not pay for any of the information gathered from Gele's contacts. In this instance payment was made on a regular basis to an individual temporarily in financial straits. While Gregory was dealing with others than Gele, 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 Gele.

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 modus operandi, 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 the above indicated methods of transmission. The present method of filtering 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 "pole" principal was stated to have been the type of organization being put into effect 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 Silvermaster group, the Perlo group and the miscellaneous group in Washington, D. C., mentioned by Gregory and discussed hereinafter, 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

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, with aliases
E. Silvermaster, Nathan Gregory Masters,
Nathan Masters and Serge Konov

HELEN WITTE SILVERMASTER, with aliases
Helen Petrovna Silvermaster, Mrs. Nathan
Gregory Silvermaster, Helen Witte, Helen
Volkoff and Helen Volkov

Alllegations of Gregory

To insure clarity in dealing with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and
Helen Witte Silvermaster, his wife, they are both being included in the same
subsection of this memorandum.

Some time in August, 1941, Jacob Golos, known Soviet agent, in-
formed Gregory that he had had several meetings with a representative of a
Russian group in Washington, D. C. Due to his health, he was desirous of
having Gregory proceed to Washington, D. C. and meet Mrs. Helen Witte Silver-
master of this group at her home. Gregory executed the desire of Golos after
arrangements for this meeting had been made by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster
and Golos, while the former was in New York conferring with Golos. Silver-
master subsequently told Gregory that upon German's invasion of Russia he
was desirous of landing active aid to 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 circumspect and exhibited what appeared to be a certain distrust of
her visitor. The conversation was almost wholly 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 subsequent
contacts were to be arranged between Silvermaster and Golos. After the con-
tact with Mrs. Silvermaster, Gregory returned to New York City and conferred
with Golos. After approximately two weeks Gregory made another trip to Wash-
ington for the purpose of visiting the Silvermasters. Golos indicated to
Gregory that certain material was to be received from the Silvermasters
and brought to Golos in New York. Gregory recollects that Silvermaster was
employed at that time in the Farm Security Administration, United States Department of Agriculture. His wife was unemployed and William Ludwig Ullmann, another prominent subject in this investigation, was then and is now employed in the United States Treasury Department. Ullmann was residing with the Silvermasters and it was through them that contact was had with him. Gregory did not know of 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 recollected that Ullmann 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.

Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, according to Gregory, is of Russian-Jewish extraction, born in the Ukraine. At an early age his family migrated to China where he remained until he was about twenty years of age. He then came to the United States and settled in California, attending one of the larger universities and receiving a Ph.D. degree. After graduation he taught for a period of about ten years for a 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's strike on the West Coast in 1924 when Earl Browder was being sought by the Vigilantes, he was given haven in the Silvermasters' home. Gregory does not know whether the Silvermasters were previously acquainted with Browder but after this they became close friends.

In 1935 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 1944 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, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and a prominent subject of inquiry in this investigation. It is the impression of Gregory that Lanchlin Currie, who also appears elsewhere in this memorandum, 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 Baron. Shortly after the Russian Revolution she went to China where she married a White Russian. Anatole Volkov, 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 separated from him. She then became
acquainted with Silvermaster, with whom she subsequently lived as man and wife.
He was desirous of marrying her, and after she secured a divorce, a matter of
three or four years, they were formally married.

In connection with the disposition of material Gregory received from
the Silvermasters and delivered to Golos, the latter indicated it was delivered
to a Russian contact. Previous to Gregory's association with the Silvermaster
group, Golos, according to his own statement, had been meeting a Russian. He
informed Gregory that he had observed an individual's photograph in a newspaper,
and Gregory recalled that the name ended 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 bribing a Standard Oil Company official.
Golos 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 Golos as his former Russian contact is Galk Badalo-
vich Ovakimian, an important NKVD agent, who was arrested on May 5, 1941, and
charged with being an unregistered agent of the Soviet Government. Following
the German invasion of Russia and by agreement of the Department of State,
these charges were dismissed and Ovakimian was permitted to return to 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. However, Pelagia Habicht and Neonila Magidoff, both Soviet nation-
als, entered the United States pursuant to the exchange. Both of these women
are strongly suspected of being Soviet agents, and have been in contact with
numerous figures in this investigation. During the investigation of Ovakimian,
later leading to his arrest, he was observed meeting Golos on numerous occasions
in public places and exchanging correspondence with him in a furtive manner.
Obviously the material collected by Gregory in Washington and delivered to
Golos did not pass into the hands of Ovakimian since he had already departed
from the United States prior to Gregory's first contact with the Silvermasters
in August, 1941.

Gregory advised that Golos paid all traveling expenses necessary
for the collection of the material from the Silvermasters in Washington, and
its delivery to him in New York City merely by the execution of a simple re-
cipt. Gregory also collected Communist Party dues from persons, both in
the New York area and Washington, D. C., and remitted these collections to
Golos, who indicated they were delivered to Communist Party headquarters where
receipts were received. Gregory eventually received these receipts from Golos
and delivered them to the interested parties. This procedure is in accordance
with the current policy of the Communist Party - USA and the Soviet Union to
have any Party members involved in the collection of information for the USSR
active or apparent affiliations with the Party, with the exception of

Gregory states that for a period of approximately six months subse-
quent to August, 1941, the only individuals known to be actually engaged in se-
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Gregory realized from remarks made by Silvermaster and Ullmann, 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 Golos 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 notations made by Ullmann and Helen 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, and direct from 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 hedgepodge of intelligence was being collected.

Golos characterized this information to Gregory as "political." Gregory learned from Silvermaster that at the outset of his service for Golos he secured some information on his own initiative and Golos 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 Ullmann were receiving any compensation for their services.

Sometime in 1942 Golos 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 Golos 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 Golos and Silvermaster spoke Russian fluently. In the fall of 1942 Silvermaster and Ullmann began to bring to the Silvermaster residence documents which they apparently had secured from government files to which they had access. Gregory advised that Ullmann provided himself with a camera of the 35 mm. type and became proficient in document photography. Silvermaster, at this time, also began to dictate to Gregory various types of information. This dictation was made by Silvermaster after refreshing his recollection from small pieces of paper which he had on his person. Ullmann photographed the documents brought to the Silvermaster home and Gregory delivered the developed negatives to Golos. On one occasion only, sometime in 1944, 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.

After securing the developed negatives of governmental documents from Silvermaster, they were taken to New York City in lots of two to three rolls and Golos would make an appointment to collect them from Gregory. The negative would be passed through a viewer at Gregory’s residence before they were taken by Golos for delivery to his Russian contact. Golos 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 Olos 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 Ullmann and Silvermaster was subsequently transcribed in New York City and delivered to Olos.

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 Ullmann as to the exact correspondence to be photographed.

Sometime in the fall of 1942 Ullmann's induction to the United States Army seemed imminent. According to Gregory, a discussion was had between Silvermaster and Ullmann 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 Ullmann to wait for induction in the usual course and then attempt to be assigned to the Air Corps. Gregory recalls that Ullmann 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 Ullmann'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 45 years of age, Jewish, a graduate of Harvard University and an acknowledged brilliant mathematician and statistician. He came to Washington in the early 1930s and was employed with the Railroad Retirement Board. Gregory is unable to state how he became acquainted with the Silvermasters and Ullmann 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 Browder.

During the latter part of 1942 or early 1943, Gregory became aware of remarks made by Silvermaster, his wife and Ullmann, that Harry Dexter 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 Ullman 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 commitments. Also various memoranda and reports from other Governmental Departments and agencies were made available through this same source. These documents were usually reduced to photographs by the time they were observed by Gregory. On occasions 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 Ullman, William Taylor and Sonia Gold. Gregory never actually observed White, but gained all of the above information from conversations with the Silvermasters and Ullman. 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 Lauchlin 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 Gelos 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 (Schleimer 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 interim
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, Silver-
master 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 Colos in New York City. At about this time Ullmann
cessing developing the photographs he took and supplied to Gregory the undeveloped
negatives which were delivered to Colos. The apparent reason for this was
the increased volume of productiveness of this particular parallel of Soviet
espionage. In fact, the volume was so large that Ullmann did not have the
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 plans, 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 production, 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 Harry 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 thereof, 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 DeCastille,
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 Ullmann, 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 Ullmann 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 Gold, many occasions
arose when contacts were had with Bessy Schuster (Bernard Schuster). At that
time Schuster was associated with the Finance Division of the National Or-
genization of the Communist Party - USA, using the Party name "Chester."
He was a social acquaintance of Gold. 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 Krubin, 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-captions in this memorandum.

Approximately six months prior to the death of Gols 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 had been made in this regard to make available Mary Price, the Silvermasters, and Gregory. This Gols refused to do up to the time of his death. Gregory states the only concession Gols 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 Gols. Gregory, however, surreptitiously allowed Gols to inspect this material before passing it to "Catherine."

In June, 1944 Gregory met Earl Browder who indicated that it would be agreeable if "Bill", Gregory's contact at that time, met Silvermaster not oftener than once a month with the condition that this meeting be held in New York City and not Washington, D. C. At a later meeting with Gregory in June, 1944, Browder 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 Gols 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 Gols 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 Gols' 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 "Al" (Anastas Mikoyan, 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, was in casual contact with Silvermaster in New York City during August, 1945, when Silvermaster was asked whether he had seen "Bill" recently. 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, the United States Treasury Department Procurement Division, and the Board of Economic Warfare. He was Director of the Economic and Market Analysis Division, War Assets Administration until his resignation on December 1, 1946.

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 organisations 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 14, 1943, the Director of Personnel of the Department of Agriculture suggested certain additional interviews, including Lauchlin 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 organisation 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 Perline and one Qundack, 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 Anna Falkoff, 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, 2514 Dwight Way, Berkeley, California, was a reference of an individual then in Russia, desiring a visa to the United States. Inquiries determined that Silvermaster did not reside at the recited address.

The files of the Department of Agriculture contain the report which reflects that Silvermaster, in 1935, was in contact with Sam Daroy, 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."
who was described by a confidential informant as a member of the Communist Party from 1932 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 Bock in California in about 1930 when he reentered the Communist Party, and another source had heard that Silvermaster was representing the OGPU which has now been succeeded by the FBI in the United States. Although Silvermaster, when interviewed under the provisions of the Hatch Act, during the investigation in 1942, denied membership in the Communist Party, it was developed that while a student at the University of Washington, in Seattle, from 1928 to 1930 he was associated with Gerrand Ethel who, from 1933 to 1936 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 Hersh, whose home in Seattle, Washington in 1936 was a meeting place of the Young Communist League. In 1932 Gerrand Ethel, mentioned above, in discussing the number 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

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 Bock of California. Bock 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 was headed by Harry White. In 1942 he was assigned to the United States Embassy, London, England. The Silvermasters are also closely associated with Professor Robert Alexander Brady, mentioned hereinafter, 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 M.A. 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 of several individuals investigated under the provisions of the Hatch Act. In each instance 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 Kieck, 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 Haakon Chevalier, a suspected Soviet espionage agent of Berkeley, California, who recently acted as a translator at the War Crimes Trials in Nuremberg, Germany. In January, 1944, Louise Bransten of San Francisco, California, an F.K.I. agent, formerly 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, stated that during the Maritime difficulties in that port city, during 1934, he met Dr. Bloch at a meeting including other Communists, namely Sam Darcy, Silvermaster and Joseph Seer. Darcy, at that time, was District Director of District 13, Communist Party - USA. During the investigation of Richard Bransten, estranged husband of Louise Bransten mentioned hereinbefore, 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 $8,000 per annum.

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 1923, emigrated with her husband to California. There are some allegations, rather nebulous, that Volkov eventually became an FBI agent in the United States. Her only son, Anatole Doris 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 whom 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 1929 has been residing at 5515 – 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Mrs. Silvermaster is known to be acquainted with Louise Bransten, Hanlon Chevalier and Dr. Robert A. Brady, all mentioned hereinbefore. David Saposs, 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 5515 – 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

It has also been positively determined that a laundry room approximately 12 by 15 feet in the basement of the Silvermaster home has been converted into a photographic dark room. This room contained 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 on a public thoroughfare where he proceeded on his way by streetcar. This ride did not have any apparent purpose or destination. After this contact, Koral returned to New York City where he is employed with the Board of Education. Although inquiries have continued, no specific questionable activities of merit have been developed on Koral to the present time. Also, according to a highly confidential source, Helen Silvermaster, on December 2, 1945, attempted to contact Mrs. Elizabeth S Bundy, an alleged member of the undercover white collar group of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., who has also reportedly assisted in many of the alleged Communist front activities. On the same day this source advised that Helen Silvermaster contacted Anne White who indicated that her husband, Harry White, was working on that day on the British loan matter. Anne White is the wife of Harry Dexter White, former Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Department, named by Gregory as one of the primary elements of this particular Soviet espionage parallel.

On December 3, 1945, a highly confidential source reported that Rose Gregg, wife of Joseph Gregg, who was also named by Gregory as being engaged in Russian espionage, was in contact with Helen Silvermaster, and made a luncheon engagement which was subsequently kept. Investigation determined on December 6, 1945, that Phillip O. Keeney, then employed in the Library of Congress, was a visitor at the Silvermaster residence.

On December 10, 1945, a highly confidential source advised that Ruth Gruber contacted Helen Silvermaster and invited her and her husband and the "star boarder" (William Ludwig Wilms) to her home for the evening. Gruber commented that a friend of hers then in Washington from Chicago was doing some interesting work on Democracy in Education. On December 13, 1945, Mrs. Jeannie Steinberg, wife of Norton Haskell Steinberg, an attorney in the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice, was reported by a highly confidential source to have contacted Helen Silvermaster, with reference to a concert at Constitution Hall. Mrs. Silvermaster gratuitously commented 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. This may very well have some subsequent significance, in view of information also received from this same source on December 15, 1945, when Helen Silvermaster furnished the address of her brother as Box 2366, Anchorage, Alaska.

On December 14, 1945, the Silvermasters were invited to the home of Harry Dexter White for the evening. This and other contacts of similar nature show a close personal relationship existing between the Silvermasters and the Whites.
On December 27, 1945, a highly confidential source reported that Helen Silvermaster was in contact with an individual known only as "Lady." Lady indicated that his father-in-law, identity unknown, was proceeding to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to attend a dinner given by American Soviet Friendship. Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that she was familiar with this organization and a good friend of hers runs the organization. She added that she receives communications from this group which has as its purpose "the fostering of cultural relations between these two great countries." On December 30, 1945, it was also reported confidentially that Helen Silvermaster attempted to contact Sondia with negative results. It will be recalled that Sondia Gold, according to inquiry, was placed in the office of Harry Dexter White during the time he was Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, for the purpose of facilitating the purchase of documents from that source.

Silvermaster and her husband, according to a physical surveillance on December 27, 1945, drove to the home of Harry Dexter White where they spent the evening. Information was received that Joseph Gregg and his wife were invited to come to the Silvermaster home for Christmas dinner. However, for reasons unknown, they did not proceed thereto that day. Gregg was one of those prominently mentioned by Drury as 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 Silvermaster. In discussing Anatole Volkov, Mrs. Silvermaster's son by a prior marriage, Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that he was in school in North Carolina, commenting that he is always in trouble about the racial question, France, and the atomic bomb. In a contact with Barbara Lichtenstein, who is not otherwise identified, Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that her son, Anatole, was returning home for Christmas. Barbara Lichtenstein had invited Anatole to a party to raise money for the Veterans Citizens Committee to elect Senator Billik.

On December 22, 1945, a highly confidential source reported that a Mr. Funlake (phonetic) was in contact with Anatole Volkov, then residing at the Silvermasters' residence. She advised that her son, Allen, who had been furloughed, which he intended to use to go to Switzerland, cancelled, could not get out of the Army. She requested Anatole to intercede with William Ludwig Ulmann to determine if the latter could assist Allen in being demobilized. Anatole indicated he would do the best he could.

On December 28, 1945, this same source reported that an individual known only as Angus, subsequently identified as Mr. Phillip O. Mosney, contacted Helen Silvermaster to bid her goodbye, stating that he was leaving the following day by air. Angus gave her Mary Jane's address, which was given as Mary Jane Mosney, civilian, Angel, Michigan, Office of Political Affairs, Office of Military Government, United States AFO 742, c/o Postmaster, New York City. Angus stated he was writing and expressed appreciation for having had the Silvermaster home as a residence. 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.
On January 6, 1946, Richard Sasuly was reported by a highly confidential source as having contacted Helen Silvermaster and advised that he was then out of the Army and free. Sasuly then contacted Gregory Silvermaster advising that he would be in to see him at his office the following day. Silvermaster indicated that he had recently seen Elizabeth Sasuly, Richard's wife. Elizabeth Sasuly has been mentioned hereinafter as a prominent functionary of the Communist Party for the District of Columbia. On the same date an individual known only as Margaret contacted Helen Silvermaster and inquired about Boris. Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that she had not heard from him, even though they had all sent him Christmas presents. Helen Silvermaster then advised that Ruth Graber, Icke's (Harold L. Icke, then Secretary of the Interior) assistant in Charge of Alaska, had been there, saw Boris and brought back some very fine pictures. Boris apparently intended to establish a furniture factory in Alaska. This contact apparently refers to the brother of Helen Silvermaster, Boris Witte, who made an expedition into China and Tibet and who until recently resided in Anchorage, Alaska. At the same time Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that Ullmann was proceeding to Germany for the War and Treasury Departments. On the following day Elizabeth Sasuly, mentioned hereinafter, contacted Silvermaster and referred to a conference which he had 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 moment to work on some current matter.

On January 14, 1946, this source again reported that Helen Silvermaster had been contacted by Bebe Lewis who advised that she was leaving for Boston and New York. Her husband, Roger, intended to find an apartment in Boston while she, Bebe, remained in New York. Bebe mentioned that Roger gave her a set of Russian phonograph 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 1946. This dinner was given in honor of Mrs. Harrison, wife of the American Ambassador to Russia. 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 attended the Harrison dinner for Russian Relief. Silvermaster and his wife left their home proceeded to the residences of Dr. Edward G. Condon and there picked up Mrs. Bebe Condon who accompanied them to this dinner. Dr. Edward G. Condon is Technical Adviser to the Senate's Special Committee established October 22, 1945, to study the developments, use and control of atomic energy under the Chairmanship of Senator Brian M. McMahon, Democrat of Connecticut. He was appointed Director
of the National Bureau of Standards in November, 1945. He is a native born American, former professor at Columbia, Princeton, and the University of Minnesota and later in charge of Research of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Research Laboratories, East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He served as a consultant at the Atomic Bomb Project at the Manhattan Engineer District. His wife since 1943 has been the Correspondence Secretary to the Pittsburgh Council of American Soviet Friendship, and Mr. Condon himself has been a member of the Board of the Pittsburgh Council of American Soviet Friendship.

Through investigation it has been determined that an individual named V. Witte, Detroit, Michigan, was in correspondence with Mrs. Helen Silvermaster. This individual has been identified as Vera Ikonova Witte, now Vera Lavrov, who sought the issuance of a United States passport on June 21, 1940. Vera Witte was born on April 20, 1899, at Batumin, Russian, and emigrated to the United States in June, 1927. Her husband was stated to be Boris Witte, born in Russia on June 19, 1899, emigrated to the United States in 1927 and was naturalized in Detroit, Michigan, on January 9, 1933. This marriage was consummated on June 17, 1927. In making application for this passport, the Silvermaster residence was given as the permanent address of Vera Witte and the identifying witness was listed as William L. Ullmann. The purpose for which the passport was requested was to visit her father in China. It would appear that Vera Witte is the sister-in-law of Mrs. Silvermaster and that Boris Witte is the brother of Mrs. Silvermaster, who is mentioned hereinbefore as the individual who is apparently contemplating the establishment of a furniture factory in Anchorage, Alaska. Boris Witte and wife have left Alaska and are presently residing at Center Sandwich, New Hampshire. On January 24, 1946, a highly confidential source advised that Seth Gaer, previously referred to hereinbefore as Joseph Gaer, 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 Lee Pressman that evening and wanted to know if Gaer could come with them. Gaer indicated that if it would not inconvenience the Silvermasters he would accept. Subsequently Lee Pressman was contacted and told that Gaer was in town and wanted to know if it would be satisfactory for Gaer to accompany them in
order that they would not have to postpone "it" again. Pressman agreed to
the acceptance of the additional guest. Lee Pressman is General Counsel of
the CIO, Washington, D. C., Joseph Gaer is presently working with the CIO
Political Action Committee in New York City and is connected with the publishing
house Boni and Gaer, Inc. In 1944 he was a subject of an investigation for
employment in the Office of Emergency Management, which disclosed he was
reported as a Communist or a former Communist by several individuals contacted.

Joseph Gaer was born on March 16, 1897 in Bessarabia, Romania, (now
USSR). He emigrated to the United States at an early age and was educated
in American collegiate institutions. He was finally naturalized in 1926 or
1927. He has been variously reported as a registered member of the Socialist
Party in 1930 and 1932 in California, member of the Hammer and Sickle Club,
Chairman of the John Reed Club and allegedly a member of the Communist Party
in the State of California. He was described by one individual as being
adept in "covering up" his membership in the Communist Party. When making
an application for employment in the Treasury Department, prior to May, 1942,
that Department developed information to the effect that Gaer was a Communist,
propaganda chief for the Communist Party, while employed in the Federal Writers
Project in New York City. Gaer was actually employed by the United States
Treasury Department for a considerable period preceding May 17, 1944, when
his resignation took effect. He had attempted a transfer to the Office of
War Information which was cancelled for reasons not apparent. It is also
interesting to note that while Gaer was staying with the Silvermasters,
Richard and Elizabeth Sasuly and "Izzy" Salkind visited the Silvermasters.

On January 25, Otto Saul contacted Mrs. Silvermaster, according to
a highly confidential source, stating that he had been in Moscow, USSR and
Potsdam, Germany, where he had made some nice connections. Saul indicated
that he had received a request from the War Department inquiring for a Public
Relations Man to be assigned to the Civil Affairs Committee in Germany. It
was required that he speak Russian. Saul indicated he had in mind Jack Marsalka,
and they then discussed difficulties Marsalka had previously had, agreeing he
was a victim of a miscarriage of justice.

John Paul Milada Marsalka was born on June 23, 1906 in Washington
County, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the United States and at the
University of Prague, Prague, Czechoslovakia in the early 1930's. From May,
1934 to August 1939 he was a clerk in the American Embassy in Moscow, USSR.
He was finally discharged for inefficiency, and because his associates had
suspected Communist tendencies he could not be trusted with confidential
matters. He is married to Milada Friedel who was born in Brunn, Czechoslov-
akia on October 7, 1904. Their marriage was consummated on March 3, 1930,
and in her naturalization record Milada Friedel indicated that her last
residence abroad was Moscow, Russia. Marsalka's father, George Marsalka,
was also born in Czechoslovakia. Information from many sources reflects
strong pro-Soviet tendencies and possible affiliations with the Communist
Party.
On January 26, 1946, Elizabeth Sasuly was again in contact with Mrs. Silvermaster, at which time she advised that she had had a party the previous night for Congressmen which was strictly business. She indicated that Congressman John M. Coffee, Democrat of Washington; Charles R. Savage, Democrat of Washington; and James P. Geelan, Democrat of Connecticut, as well as Bowen of Chicago, Land of Ohio and Webb of Michigan, not otherwise identified who were in Washington with R. J. Thomas, President of the UAW, CIO, were present. Both Sasuly and Mrs. Silvermaster agreed Coffee was "nice."

On January 30, 1946, the Silvermasters were invited to the home of Elizabeth Sasuly for dinner on the following evening. A physical surveillance on January 31, determined that the Silvermasters proceeded to the Sasuly apartment, 436 Alban Towers, Washington, D. C., and at 12:35 a.m., on February 1, 1946, left this apartment in the company with Congressman Vito Marcantoni and an unidentified woman. Congressman Marcantoni was taken to the Ambassador Hotel where he left the group. A highly confidential source advised on February 2, 1946, that Elizabeth Sasuly was again in contact with Helen Silvermaster, at which time the letter indicated that her husband had not proceeded to New York since he could not get reservations. Mrs. Silvermaster stated that the Joseph Caers were out of New York City and her husband preferred the hotels in any event. She also mentioned that when Louise Transten, mentioned hereinbefore, had her big house in New York they used to stay with her when visiting that city. Louise Transten, as previously indicated, has been closely associated with official representatives of the Soviet Government and in contact with suspected Soviet Agents and numerous individuals prominent in national and local Communist Party activities. It was determined through investigation that Silvermaster received a communication on or about January 30, 1946, from the National Citizens Political Action Committee, 205 East 42nd Street, New York City. Mrs. Silvermaster received a communication at about the same time from the American Society for Russian Relief, Incorporated, Washington, D. C.

A highly reliable source advised that on or about February 11, 1946, Mrs. Silvermaster received a communication from Boris P. Witte, Box 2369, Anchorage, Alaska, in which it was indicated that the Witesse had decided to return to the United States. It will be recalled that Boris P. Witte is a brother of Mrs. Silvermaster. Mrs. Witte advised that Alaska was all right in many respects, but that nothing much could be gained by their remaining there. They stated that the main opposition to Alaska is the terrible reactionary people and that they both feel that they are almost suffocating in that atmosphere. They stated that they would explain in great detail their reaction to this situation when they next would see the Silvermasters. They indicated that they would return to the United States after selling all of their possessions in Alaska.
On February 20, 1946, a confidential source advised that an individual identified as Bob, who is believed to be identical with Robert A. Brady, was in contact with Mrs. Helen Silvermaster and he advised that he had arrived in town the previous night. He stated that since he had not been in Washington for a long time he was very anxious to see the Embassy. This individual stated that he intended to leave Washington shortly for Knoxville, Tennessee. He stated that he was looking for material for some of his writings and was also discussing politics while in Washington. Bob stated that he is going to take his sabbatical year of leave in 1947 and 1948 and intends to take his family to England.

Robert A. Brady mentioned above is believed to be identical with an individual of the same name who is employed as an Associate Professor of Economics at the University of California at Berkeley. Brady is a member of various organizations that have been described as Communist front organizations. On the basis of charges made by the Dies Committee on December 30, 1942, Leon Henderson, then Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, requested Dr. Robert A. Brady's immediate resignation from his position in the Consumers Digest in the Office of Price Administration.

A physical surveillance on February 23, 1946, in the vicinity of the Silvermaster residence at 3313 Thirtyt West Street, Northwest, revealed that a Chevrolet coupe bearing diplomatic license plates, #375, was observed parked in front of their residence. This car was identified as being registered to Charles A. Lugnet. Major General Charles A. Lugnet was attached to the French Embassy and died in the District of Columbia on December 17, 1945. Madame Lugnet, the General's widow, was observed leaving the Silvermaster residence at 10:45 p.m. on that date. Later in the evening a 1941 Buick sedan bearing Maryland license plates 348-944 issued to Milton C. Lachenbruch was observed leaving the Silvermaster residence. The occupants were a young unidentified couple who drove this car to 2711 Rosedale, Bethesda, Maryland, which was subsequently identified as the residence of Milton C. Lachenbruch.

On February 28, 1946, a reliable source advised that one Louis Block, whose identity is unknown, was in contact with Mrs. Helen Silvermaster and he advised that he had heard a rumor in San Francisco that Bruce Hinton had issued a statement recently saying that he has abandoned his former ideas. Mrs. Silvermaster stated that she had not heard of this. Block advised that there is an indication that Hinton's family difficulties have been settled out of court; that he now has custody of the children and is living in the East. Louis then suggested that Mrs. Silvermaster tell her husband of the rumor and that the statement Hinton allegedly made was similar to Earl Browder's statement.

Bruce Hinton is the pen name used by Richard Braintree, the divorced husband of Louise Rosenberg Braintree of New York City, who is a strongly suspected Soviet espionage agent who formerly resided on the West Coast.
On March 1, 1946, a highly reliable source informed that Norman Chandler Burleson was at the Silvermaster residence on that date and contacted the Railway Express Agency indicating that he would like a trunk shipped to Chicago, Illinois, and that the trunk could be picked up from the rear porch of the Silvermaster house. It was subsequently learned that this trunk was the property of Burleson and it was shipped under his name to the law school at Chicago University, Chicago, Illinois. Burleson is a principal subject in this matter and he will be dealt with in more detail in another portion of this memorandum.

On the same date, according to a reliable informant, information was received that an individual identified as Herbert Reemer was in contact with Mrs. Helen Silvermaster and advised that he was leaving for New York on the following morning. He invited the Silvermasters to come to room 7441 at the Statler Hotel and mentioned that he had just completed a case in the Supreme Court here. Apparently the Reemers and the Silvermasters had been in contact with one another for the past five years. It was subsequently determined that Herbert Reemer is an attorney from San Francisco, California, and is active in Communist endeavors in that locality.

This same reliable informant advised that on March 3, 1946, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., former Secretary of the Treasury, who was in New York City, was in contact with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Morgenthau indicated that he is about to produce or edit a weekly radio program and is endeavoring to secure some Washington contacts. Morgenthau stated that Charles Malcolmson is now working for him in Washington. Malcolmson was recommended to Morgenthau by one Bob Allen. Morgenthau regards Malcolmson as an excellent man and thoroughly reliable. Morgenthau had previously asked Malcolmson to check with Silvermaster if he wants any information concerning what is going on regarding the sale of surplus property, particularly if the property affects the veterans. Silvermaster agreed to assist Morgenthau on this matter.

Mr. Morgenthau also advised that he needed a little scandal in order to make his program interesting. Morgenthau also asked Silvermaster to tell Ullmann what he is interested in and stated that they would like to think of him as an outlet and a crusader for them. Morgenthau requested Silvermaster and Ullmann to keep him advised if there is any indication of something going wrong and where a little publicity might straighten things out. Morgenthau said the only individual who has access to his mail is an old friend of Silvermaster, Henrietta Klots, who was the one who suggested that Morgenthau recontact Silvermaster and Ullmann.

Henrietta Klots is a close contact of Silvermaster and was Morgenthau's personal secretary while he was Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Morgenthau advised that he received figures from Anna Rosenberg that 600,000 veterans have applied for loans and that only 3,000 were successful.
Silvermaster and Morgenthau discussed prices of farms for veterans at some length and Morgenthau stated that the Government could purchase large tracts of property in the Central Dairies and Poultry Houses such as the one in operation in Florence, Arizona. Silvermaster had worked on that project and in fact initiated it, and Morgenthau indicated that they would call it Communist but he believes it to be the right answer.

Morgenthau advised that he would be visiting Washington several times a month and that he wants to keep in contact with Silvermaster. Silvermaster assured Morgenthau that he should consider him an outlet and a crusader. He also said that he would be glad to use any of the information that Ullmann brought back with him from Germany.

Anne Rosenberg, mentioned in a preceding paragraph, is the wife of Allan Rosenberg, who is a main subject in this case and he will be dealt with more fully in another portion of this memorandum.

On March 9, 1946, a confidential source advised that Morgenthau again was in contact with Mr. Silvermaster, and Morgenthau stated that his experience in farm credits leads him to believe that he has a good solution to the wheat problem suggesting that the Government tell the farmers how much wheat to plant and the Government would take it all at a fixed good price, that is, all over the average consumption of wheat in the United States in the next five years. A source regarded as highly reliable informed that on March 11, 1946, an individual identified as Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney was in contact with Mrs. Silvermaster and they discussed Mary Jane’s recent return from abroad and Mrs. Keeney had seen Ladd over there, referring to William Ludwig Ullmann who had just recently returned from Frankfurt, Germany, and they agreed to visit each other the following week.

Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney is the wife of Phillip Glenn Keeney, who is presently in Japan on a mission for the United States Government. He is on loan from the Library of Congress. Mrs. Keeney until July, 1946, was employed by the State Department. Both Mr. and Mrs. Keeney are strongly suspected Soviet espionage agents.

On March 15, 1946, it was determined through a reliable source that Mrs. Silvermaster received a communication which bore the return address 908 Clinton Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which is the known residence of Alexander Portnoff, the Philadelphia representative of the American-Russian Institute, a propaganda channel of the Soviet Government. As will be set out hereafter the Silvermasters are close friends of the Portnoffs and have rented their summer cottage at Harvey Cedars, New Jersey.
A highly reliable source stated that on March 17, 1946, Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney contacted Mr. Silvermaster and indicated that she would like to see the Silvermasters sometime that day. A dinner invitation was extended to her and it was arranged that they would dine at about four o'clock that evening. Mrs. Keeney accepted the invitation but advised that it would be necessary for her to leave at about 9:00 P.M.

This source advised that on the same date an individual identified only as Mrs. Condon, believed to be identical with the wife of Dr. Edward S. Condon, Director of the Bureau of Standards and adviser to the Senate Committee on Atomic Energy, attempted to contact Mr. Silvermaster with negative results. Ludwig Ullmann subsequently advised her that the Silvermasters were expected to return at about 9:30 P.M. that evening and that Mrs. Condon would be able to reach them at that time.

A source regarded as highly reliable has advised that on March 21, 1946, Elizabeth Sasuly contacted Helen Silvermaster and inquired if her husband, Richard Sasuly, was at the Silvermaster residence. Mrs. Silvermaster stated that he was and thereafter Mrs. Sasuly stated that Slim Connolly was in town and referred to himself as "Young Tom Mooney." He was sentenced to three years for being in a picket line and now considers himself a labor martyr, according to Sasuly. Richard Sasuly stated that he was developing pictures with Ludwig Ullmann and he would return home as soon as he had completed them.

Through a source regarded as completely reliable it was learned that on March 26, 1946, Mr. Silvermaster received an announcement from Bernard Bernstein to the effect that he was recently the financial adviser to General Eisenhower for civil affairs and military government, Caribbean and Mediterranean theater, and Director of the Division of Investigation of Cartels and External Assets, Office of Military Government, Germany, and formerly Assistant General Counsel of the United States Treasury Department, that he announced his resumption of the general practice of law, specializing in matters before the United States Government and its international property and financial problems, with offices at 165 Broadway, New York City. He further announced that he had a Washington office which would be maintained in the Tower Building.

It should be noted that Bernard Bernstein is a known contact of Harry Dexter White, Jr., former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and worked under White while they were both employed at the Treasury Department. This same source revealed that on March 31, 1946, Helen Silvermaster contacted Henrietta Klots and they agreed to meet at nine o'clock that evening.

According to a source regarded as completely reliable on April 1, 1946, Mrs. Jenny Miller, wife of Robert Halbott Miller, another subject in this case,
contacted Helen Silvermaster and extended an invitation to the Silvermasters to attend a birthday dinner for her husband on Friday, April 5, 1946. Mrs. Silvermaster accepted on behalf of herself and her husband.

The informant stated that on the same date Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney was in contact with Helen Silvermaster and she indicated that she is making plans for a "gathering of the clan" and extended an invitation to the Silvermasters to attend this gathering on Saturday, April 6, 1946 at her apartment; however, the date at this time was indefinite and subsequent arrangements would be made. On the following day Mrs. Keeney told Mrs. Silvermaster that the party would be held on Sunday evening, April 7, 1946.

On April 7, 1946, Mr. Robert T. Miller contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and inquired as to how he could reach Mr. Lud Ullmann. He was advised that Lud was at home and Miller indicated that he would call upon him shortly.

A physical surveillance reflected that Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster and William Ludwig Ullmann left their residence at approximately 7:15 P.M. and arrived at the apartment of Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney at 215 E Street, Northeast, at approximately 7:35 P.M. on the night of April 7, 1946.

Information has been received from a reliable informant that on April 17, 1946, Mrs. Helga Wolski Dudman, who has recently returned from an assignment in Germany, contacted Mrs. Helen Silvermaster and advised that she was still living at her same apartment at 2001 Second Street, Northeast. She mentioned that she had enjoyed her visit to the West Coast from which she recently returned. Helga stated that she was seriously thinking of going back to Germany inasmuch as she could now take her husband with her and stated that she had enjoyed her last visit to Germany very much. Helga stated that her office is now in the Dupont Central Building of UMBK where she is afforded the opportunity of seeing lots of interesting cables and memoranda from abroad, but she doesn't like it nearly as much as being in Germany where she felt she was accomplishing something.

A surveillance at the residence of Robert Talbott Miller, III, on the night of April 20, 1946, reflected that Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife, Helen, and William Ludwig Ullmann were all guests of the Millers on that evening. A reliable source stated that on May 1, 1946, Mrs. Cynthia Dierkes discussed with Helen Silvermaster the latter's trip to Chapel Hill, North Carolina, where Mrs. Silvermaster visited her son Anatole Vellov, a student at the University of North Carolina. There was some indication that Cynthia and John Dierkes together with Ludwig Ullmann and the Silvermasters would arrange to meet sometime the following week.

Concerning Cynthia and John Dierkes it is of interest to note that their names appeared in an address book located among the personal effects of
Ursula Wasserman, a strongly suspected Soviet espionage agent upon her departure from the United States for Buenos Aires in March, 1946. Cynthia Dierkes until recently was employed by the National Committee for Atomic Information in Washington, D. C. John Dierkes is presently employed by the Treasury Department, Foreign Funds Division, as a commercial specialist.

Also, according to the informant, on the evening of May 1, 1946, an individual named Joseph Geer contacted Helen Silvermaster from the airport and advised that he had just arrived in town and thereafter he was invited to come to the Silvermasters to have dinner with them.

On the same evening an individual believed to be William Green contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and indicated that he would like to visit with William Ludwig Ullmann that evening for the purpose of using some of Ullmann's equipment to prepare a look for his automobile. It was not indicated to Green that Joseph Geer was at the Silvermasters.

A reliable informant advised that on May 6, 1946, an unidentified woman contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and they had a lengthy discussion of the place in New Jersey that the Silvermasters were interested in buying about forty miles above Atlantic City. Mrs. Silvermaster is trying to interest her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Boris P. Witte, in buying a neighboring home in that vicinity and thought it would be a splendid financial investment for him. On the same evening Boris P. Witte contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and William Ludwig Ullmann and they discussed the advisability of his purchasing this home. Witte stated that he would be in New Hampshire for some time as he had some individuals to visit there, but he might consider coming down to New Jersey and might be interested in the property that they had mentioned.

This same reliable source related that on May 8, 1946, Mrs. Edna Friedman was in contact with Mrs. Silvermaster and advised that she and her husband, Irving, may be interested in a summer place for a while and they discussed the possibility of visiting Helen Silvermaster in the event the Silvermasters kept their arrangements for obtaining a summer home. Irving Friedman is a known acquaintance of Harry Dexter White having worked under White in the Division of Monetary Research while White was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

This same source stated that on May 11, 1946, Helen Silvermaster was in contact with Mrs. Polya Habicht and the informant advised that they spoke in Russian and discussed the inability of the Silvermasters to attend the Habicht party on the following Saturday night.
A highly reliable source of information stated that on May 12, 1946, Mrs. Dorothy Taylor, the wife of William H. Taylor who is an employee of the Treasury Department, was in contact with Helen Silvermaster and Mrs. Taylor advised that she and her husband and their children had arrived in Washington and were staying at the Washington Hotel. They had been in England and they hoped to enjoy a brief vacation in the United States, if possible, travelling to California and probably returning to Washington shortly thereafter. They discussed their mutual friends, the Robert Bradys, mentioned hereinafter and Mrs. Silvermaster advised that the Bradys had recently been in Washington. Subsequently, William Taylor contacted Ludwig Ullmann and they arranged to meet on the following day in Ullmann's office at the Treasury Department.

The same informant advised that on the same date Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney contacted Helen Silvermaster and advised that she was in New York City the preceding week and that she had driven up there with two friends from the Red Cross. Mrs. Keeney requested Mrs. Silvermaster to advise William Ludwig Ullmann that she had a letter from Herman Zapp, who is in Paris at the present time, but who expects to return to Germany shortly.

On May 13, 1946, the informant stated that Mrs. Cynthia Dierkes and her husband, John, were visitors at the Silvermaster residence where they were guests for dinner.

The same source advised that on that date one Oliver Kissock advised Gregory Silvermaster that Lauchlin Currie had told him to be sure and get in touch with Silvermaster when he came to Washington, he regretted that he had been unable to contact Silvermaster at his office and further indicated that he had some information on activities in Mexico which might be of interest to him and also one or two other items. Kissock stated that Currie is enjoying better health now, but he was very ill while he was in Switzerland. Lauchlin Currie is a subject in this case who will be mentioned more fully in another portion of this memorandum.

A highly reliable informant stated that on May 15, 1946, Mrs. Silvermaster received a confirmation for a reservation that had been made for her for a dinner sponsored by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare on Saturday, May 22, 1946, at the Hotel Statler, Washington, D.C. The Southern Conference for Human Welfare is an organization subject to a considerable amount of Communist control. On May 20, 1946, according to a reliable source of information, Mrs. Cynthia Dierkes contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and accepted an invitation for herself and her husband to dine at the Silvermasters that evening, but mentioned that her husband would have to leave early in order to catch a plane at 10:30 P.M.
The informant stated that on the same date an individual identified as Larry Evans told Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster that he had been in New York but had come east from Seattle, Washington. He stated that he was staying in Room 613 at the Burlington Hotel. This individual was subsequently determined to be Lawrence J. Evans, Jr., from Palo Alto, California. He is believed to be connected with a Russian relief project.

On May 21, 1946, a reliable informant advised that Mrs. Dorothy Taylor, wife of William H. Taylor, advised Mrs. Silvermaster that they were leaving Washington on the following Thursday night and regretted that they had not been able to see each other again. Mrs. Taylor said that they were going to Vancouver, British Columbia, and expected to be back in Washington later on in the summer.

A physical surveillance reflects that the Silvermasters visited the home of Alexander Portnoy at Harvey Cedars, New Jersey, on May 24, 1946.

The informant stated that on May 26, 1946, he had learned that Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Miller had contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and later it was learned that Miller was at the Silvermaster home on that date assisting Silvermaster in painting a portion of the interior of their house.

An individual identified by the same informant as Anna Berenson on May 29, 1946, contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and desired to reach Gregory Silvermaster as soon as possible. She was advised that he would not be back in Washington until the following Sunday night. Anna Berenson desired to discuss the housing situation with Mr. Silvermaster as she had occasion to talk to Wilson Wyatt, the National Housing Administrator, on that date and she was very anxious to discuss the matter with Mr. Silvermaster. She said she was going away for a few days and was afraid that Wyatt might be some checking around to talk to some people, so she wished to advise Silvermaster and also ask his advice on some other matters. She said she was proceeding on the premises that she did not know Silvermaster very well because she did not want him to be identified with the CIO since in that group one has to work with the AFL so much. She said she just told Mr. Wyatt that she had only met Silvermaster on one or two occasions, but that she knew several people who worked with him and could recommend him for the type of work he does. Anna Berenson mentioned Harry Dexter White's name to Wyatt as well as an individual named Beatrice Baldwin and Jack Bryan. Mrs. Silvermaster mentioned that her husband had very good contacts in the AFL and his relations there were very friendly particularly with the building trades.

This conversation apparently pertained to a job which was open at the National Housing Administration and which Anna Berenson was attempting to
obtain for Mr. Silvermaster. Anna Berenson insisted that the job was still open.

Anna Berenson is a suspected Communist who has been interested in housing matters having formerly been employed by the National Housing Administration. She is presently employed by the United Automobile Workers in Washington, D.C., and is a representative of the Washington Housing Committee for the United Automobile Workers. She is also a known contact of Jules Korsch, an intimate of Ursula Wasserman, a suspected Soviet espionage agent in New York City. She is also a close contact of Richard and Elizabeth Basuy, friends of the Silvermasters in Washington.

On June 2, 1946, according to a reliable source of information, Bernie Pomeroff contacted Helen Silvermaster and advised her that the Pomeroffs had just returned to Washington from New Jersey. Mr. Pomeroff invited the Silvermasters to dinner on the following Friday night at their residence. He described the dinner as a Russian dinner that his mother wanted to prepare for them. Subsequently, the Silvermasters accepted this invitation. It was indicated that Ludwig Ullmann and the Silvermasters' son, Anatole Volkov, would also attend. The Pomeroffs reside at 1427 West Virginia Avenue, Northeast.

Bernard Pomeroff was born March 25, 1919, in Washington, D.C. He was at one time on the Executive Committee of the Washington Youth Congress and his name appeared on the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization, an organization which has been declared subversive by the Attorney General. Pomeroff when interviewed under the provisions of the Hatch Act refused to answer questions propounded to him regarding the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and declined to sign a transcribed statement of the interview made in connection with the Hatch Act investigation. Pomeroff's name was also included on a list of active members of the Washington Cooperative Book Shop Association, which has among its members many known and suspected Communist Party members.

A reliable source of information stated that on June 4, 1946, William Ludwig Ullmann contacted Helen Silvermaster and Mrs. Silvermaster advised that she had invited Isadore Salkind, Bruce Waybur, and his wife, and Richard and Elizabeth Basuy out to the Silvermaster's house that night. Later she also invited Helga Molski Dukas. When Helga was advised that Isadore Salkind would be there she indicated that she would be glad to see him as she hadn't seen him for some time.

Concerning Isadore Salkind, it has been reported that he has been affiliated with and has been a member of various Communist front organizations in Washington, D.C., while employed by the Government prior to his entrance...
into the Armed Forces of the United States. He has recently been released from the Army and has resumed his frequent contacts with the Silvermasters whenever in Washington, D.C.

A reliable source stated that on June 6, 1946, an individual referred to as Seth Gaer, who is probably identical with Joseph Gaer, was in contact with Helen Silvermaster and he stated that he would be at the family residence at about 9:00 P.M. on that date. He was advised that Mr. Silvermaster was out of town and that he would be gone about a month. Gaer expressed his regrets at not being able to see Mr. Silvermaster because there was so much he wanted to tell him, but he would make a point to contact him at the first available opportunity.

Joseph Gaer is a suspected Communist Party member who is connected with a firm known as Bond and Gaer, a publishing house in New York City. Further detail concerning Gaer is not set elsewhere in this memorandum.

On June 6, 1946, Mrs. Mary Jane Keoney told Mrs. Helen Silvermaster that she had spent the preceding weekend at Cape Cod and indicated that her trip to Japan was still indefinite it being recalled that her husband Philip Olin Keoney is presently in Japan on a mission for the United States Government. She stated that her husband will remain in Japan until the end of September, but that he feels that he is not accomplishing enough there and that there is much more to be done in the United States.

On June 7, 1946, Henrietta Klets, mentioned heretofore, contacted Helen Silvermaster and Mrs. Silvermaster extended an invitation to Henrietta to spend the following weekend at the beach with them. Mrs. Silvermaster told Henrietta that she hoped that Ludwig Ullmann would be able to spend some time with them at the beach, but at the present time there are changes being made in his place, probably referring to the Treasury Department.

According to a highly reliable source of information, it was learned that in a letter of recommendation to the Commanding General, Third Service Command, Baltimore, Maryland, dated February 9, 1943, signed by Leahlin Ullmann, Administrative Assistant to the President, recommending Anatole Volkov for aviation cadet training at the School of Meteorology, Ullmann indicated that he had known Volkov for the preceding five years and recommended him highly in all respects. It is recalled that Anatole Volkov was in the United States Navy during World War II. On June 26, 1946, Mrs. Mary Jane Keoney again contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and said that she was unable to call upon her that evening as had been previously arranged. It was agreed that they would arrange to see each other at an early date.
On June 28, 1946, Mrs. Silvermaster contacted Mrs. Cynthia Rierson and arrangements were completed for Cynthia and her husband, John, to spend some time at the Silvermasters' beach home at Harvey Cedars, New Jersey. Subsequently on July 1, 1946, Ludvig Ulman was in contact with Mrs. Silvermaster and told her that he had talked to John and Cynthia Rierson about their contemplated visit to the beach and it was not definitely established whether they would spend the following week end with them, but if not they would do so in the near future. It was determined later from the same source that the Riersons did in fact spend considerable time at the Silvermaster beach home during the summer of 1946. The highly reliable source advised that on July 8, 1946, Anna Berenson, mentioned before, contacted Helen Silvermaster and advised her that she would be over to the Silvermasters' residence that evening in order to talk with Mr. Silvermaster. The nature of this appointment is not known.

A highly reliable source stated that on July 9, 1946, Mrs. Silvermaster contacted Mrs. Elizabeth Sasuly and discussed the number of guests that the Silvers. masters had been having during the summer at their beach home in New Jersey. Mrs. Sasuly stated that she and her husband, Richard, intended to visit the Bethune family in Connecticut and some other friends in New Hampshire later on in the summer. The Bethune family are apparently Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Bethune mentioned previously in this portion of the memorandum.

On July 16, 1946, according to a highly reliable source, Mrs. Helen Silvermaster was in contact with Henrietta Klots in New York City and extended an invitation to Henrietta and her husband, Herman, to spend the following week end at the Silvermasters' beach cottage. Helen at that time indicated that Alexander Portnoff is very anxious to see Henrietta inasmuch as he has not visited with her for some time.

On July 24, 1946, according to an informant, Joseph Ger contact Mrs. Silvermaster and said that there were several things coming up that he was doing and that he wanted to see Gregory Silvermaster about them and to let him know that he was doing them. Helen then suggested that Ger contact Greg at his office and arrange to meet him there. Helen then told Ger that she would welcome him at their beach cottage anytime at his convenience.

On July 30, 1946, a reliable informant stated that an individual identified only as Dotty Blackwing contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and requested Ruth's address saying that she went to college with her and has several of her books, which Ruth autographed for her at the book shop at Nineteenth and 7 Streets Northwest. Dotty said that Ruth's name is Mrs. Ruth Brunstein and that the last time she saw her was at the Silvermaster home. Helen said that Ruth had
moved to Westport, Connecticut, three years ago and that she had not heard from her or seen her for some time. Helen said she would make some inquiries and that if she learned Ruth's present address she would advise Betty. It was determined that Betty Sweng resides at 92 Wilson Lane, Bethesda, Maryland.

On October 28, 1946, a highly reliable source advised that Dorothy Taylor, wife of William E. Taylor of the Treasury Department, a subject of this investigation, was in contact with Helen Silvermaster. She advised that she had just returned from Sacramento, California, that she and her husband and two children are presently staying at the Kamakakehau Road, where they are remaining for three weeks. Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that she would visit them sometime during the week. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 11/17/46, page 105)

In a pamphlet published by the New Council of American Business, Incorporated, covering their First Washington Conference - 1946, there appears a section devoted to views of various Government officials on the business outlook. Among these Government officials were the photographs and comments of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Harry Magoffin, and Victor Perlo. Magoffin is listed as a Special Assistant to the Secretary of Commerce (Program Planning) and Victor Perlo is listed as an Economist, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department. Silvermaster is listed as "Chief Economist, War Assets Administration." (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 11/5/46, page 100)

On October 10, 1946, a reliable source of information advised that Joseph Gaer, previously mentioned, contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and advised that his plane had been grounded in Washington and he would like Mrs. Silvermaster to accommodate him for the night since he was on his way back to New York City. Mrs. Silvermaster extended an invitation to Gaer to spend the night with them. Other contacts with Gaer have been noted whenever he is in Washington. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 11/5/46, page 135)

The same source stated that on October 11, 1946, Elizabeth Sauzy was in contact with Mrs. Silvermaster, and Sauly mentioned that Sonia and Bella Gold had not found a place to live but they were staying temporarily with Henry H. Collins, Jr. The Golds, it will be recalled, are subjects of this memorandum and Henry H. Collins, Jr., has been mentioned previously herein as a known contact of numerous subjects of this memorandum. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 11/5/46, page 135)

On November 14, 1946, a reliable and confidential source advised that Helen Silvermaster stated that Nathan Gregory Silvermaster had resigned his position with the War Assets Administration; that he has no definite plans for the immediate future; however, he is conferring with some engineers from an unidentified airplane factory and these individuals are attempting to interest him in their project. She stated that William Ludwig Ullmann is extending Silvermaster moral support in the matter. On this occasion, Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that Ullmann is anxious to sever his relations with the Treasury Department and added that it was her impression that everyone is trying to get out of the Treasury Department at this time. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 12/5/46, page 126)
With further respect to Silvermaster's resignation from the War
Assets Administration, a highly confidential source advised that on November 25,
1946, Mrs. Silvermaster stated that her husband had submitted his resignation
and would leave War Assets on December 1, 1946. (Memo to Mr. Ladd from Strickland
dated 11/26/46)

A physical surveillance on December 11, 1946, reflects that Nathan
Gregory Silvermaster, while in New York City on that date, consummated a pre-
arranged meeting with Zava K. Kosanovic, the Yugoslav Ambassador to the United
States. This meeting was held in the lobby of the Hotel New Yorker at 54th
Street and 8th Avenue, New York City. Another individual present during the
meeting was Palmer Weber, who arranged the meeting between Silvermaster and
Kosanovic. Weber is known to be active on behalf of the Southern Conference
for Human Welfare which has been described as being subject to Communist
influence.

12/25/46, page 63) (c) (Report of SA John T. Hilsboss, NYC,
Allegations of Gregory

Gregory alleged 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 Silvermaster home official letters written by Sol Adler from Chungking, China, to the United States Treasury Department in Washington, D.C. Gregory stated that presumably these official documents had found their way to the 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 position in the United States Government. Gregory also stated that Sol Adler was a member of the Communist Party and that his data were collected by Silvermaster and turned over to Gregory.

Background

The records of Selective Service Board No. 9, Washington, D.C., reflect that Schlosser Adler was born on August 6, 1909, at Leeds, England, and that he emigrated 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, 1935, who was an employee of the United States Treasury Department. In securing his naturalization, Adler listed Lena B. Curie as a reference. This individual is a prominent figure in this investigation. A reliable source who was a prominent member of the Communist Party stated in 1939 that Solomon Adler, an employee of the United States Treasury Department, had sent weekly reports to the Communist Party.

This same source 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 J. 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 they utilized Sol Adler's financial information in this connection. It is to be noted that J. Peters is identical with Alexander Stevens, a known Communist agent.

During the course of investigation conducted on Philip Jeffe, John Service, Andrew Roth, et al., relating to those individuals having obtained confidential documents from the State Department and other Government depart-
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, Phillip 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. (Q7 (u))

Results of Investigation

From the time of the commencement of this investigation until July 14, 1946, Adler was in China where he was a representative of the United States Treasury Department in Chungking.

One of Adler's first acts upon arriving in Washington, D. C., was to meet George Silverman, one of the principal subjects of this case, to arrange for an interview which was held the same day. Adler was also a guest at Silverman's apartment for dinner on July 17, 1946, and spent the evening there. On the evenings of July 22, and July 31, 1946, Adler was with Silverman.

On July 19, 1946, Adler was observed to have visited the room of William N. Taylor at the Washington Hotel, where both Adler and Taylor were at that time staying. Taylor is a principal subject in this case.

On July 25, 1946, Adler was present at a party at the home of Harold Glasser, a subject of this investigation, at which time he is also known to have contacted Allan Rosenburg, who is a subject of this case.

Adler left Washington, D. C., on August 6, 1946, on a special mission by ATC airlines. On this flight he was accompanying Assistant Secretary of War Howard C. Peterson on a mission to Hawaii, Eniwetok, Guam, Manila, Shanghai and Tokyo. Adler was to serve as an advisor to Peterson on the trip and upon arriving at Shanghai or Tokyo was to leave for Hankan, China, where he was to resume his duties as Financial Attaché of the United States Treasury Department. It was later learned that Adler arrived in Shanghai on August 15, 1946.
Allegations of Gregory

In February, 1946, Gregory recalled that during 1942 Helen Silvermaster mentioned that she was acquainted with Norman Burler, an attorney in the Antitrust Division, Department of Justice, and indicated that Burler might be a good prospect for intelligence work. Gregory then conferred with Jacob H. Golee concerning the recruitment of Burler, but Golee indicated that he was skeptical and feared Burler might be a "plant." At a later date Gregory instructed Helen Silvermaster to handle Burler personally and apparently, according to Gregory, arrangements were made between Helen Silvermaster and Norman Burler inasmuch as in the summer of 1943 Gregory saw reports on German cartels among the material turned over to Gregory by the Silvermasters. Helen Silvermaster had stated that Burler's work was in the Antitrust Division and principally concerning investigation of German cartels and when Gregory indicated that the source of these cartel reports was known to Gregory, Helen Silvermaster admitted that they had come from Burler. Gregory has never met nor seen Burler and had no further information concerning him.

Background

Norman Chandler Burler was born February 28, 1904, at Wilmington, Delaware. He was one of nine children and three of his brothers possess criminal records at Wilmington, Delaware.

He also did graduate work in economics at the University of California.

Burler'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 Departments of Labor and Agriculture.

On August 5, 1938, Burler obtained employment as an expert in the Antitrust Division, Department of Justice, and continued that employment to March 1, 1946, with the exception of the period from October 27, 1942, to January 25, 1943, during which time he was in the United States Armed Forces.
He is presently employed as a research associate with the rank of assistant professor, Law School, University of Chicago.

Barler 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 revealed that Norman Barler received Communist papers and that as late as August, 1938, these papers came to 2931 Hearst Avenue, Berkeley, California, addressed to Barler.

It is not known whether this individual is identical with Norman Barler but it is noted that Barler was an undergraduate student at the University of California at that time.

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

In a memorandum to Mr. Thurman Arnold dated November 30, 1938, Norman Bursler, in giving information as to where he was on November 7 (election day) 1936, advised that he left the office and went to dinner at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Gregory Silvermaster. He also advised that others in the party were Boris Witte who was identified as a member of the Russian aristocracy, and William L. Ullmann. It is pointed out that Ullmann is one of the principal figures in this investigation and Boris Witte is Helen Silvermaster's brother.

In a letter dated December 5, 1938, from Gregory Silvermaster, Senior Economist, Maritime Labor Board, to Mr. Thurman Arnold, Silvermaster advised that he had known Mr. Bursler since 1932 and that since 1935 he had the opportunity of knowing Mr. Bursler more intimately as Bursler had been a frequent visitor at his home.

Bursler has been a member of several search teams sent to the European theater investigating German cartels and submitted a confidential report to the Department of Justice dated September 18, 1943, on "The Iron and Steel Industry: Activities of European Cartel Members in South America."

Results of Investigation

Information concerning his affiliation with this group was not obtained until February 1, 1946. On March 2, 1946, a trunk containing personal effects of Bursler was shipped to him in Chicago from the home of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, mentioned above. The investigation has failed to reflect any contact between Bursler and other subjects of this case since he went to Chicago. (65-56402-576)
Virginius Frank Coe

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory has recalled another individual who was associated with the Silvermaster group. This individual is Frank Coe, who at the time Gregory first became aware of his identity, was in the United States Treasury Department, although his exact title and position is not now recalled.

Coe, according to Gregory, was in South America on a mission for the Treasury Department during all but about two months of the time that he was known to be in contact with the Silvermasters. It was also recalled by Gregory that Coe was communicating directly from South America with the Silvermasters in Washington, D.C., and sending them reports and other information which he gathered while there on assignment for the Treasury Department. It is Gregory's opinion that Coe also sent information to Harry White, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury in Washington, D.C., while he was in South America. It is also Gregory's belief that Coe made available to White while he, Coe, was in the United States, and that the information supplied to White eventually was furnished by him to the Silvermasters. Gregory could not recall definitely having seen any material which could be identified at this late date as having definitely originated with Coe, but does state the information supplied by him in his personal communications to the Silvermasters was digested and made available for transmittal to Gregory's superiors. Gregory's recollection as to the type of information supplied by Coe is vague other than that it was economic data.

Gregory advised in conclusion that Coe was considered relatively unimportant to the Silvermaster group.

Background

Coe was born January 5, 1907 in Richmond, Virginia, the son of Joseph Lawrence Coe and Charlotte Kerr Coe. He attended Lake View High School, Chicago, Illinois from 1919 to 1923 and entered the University of Chicago in 1923. He majored in economics and obtained a Ph.D. Degree. From September, 1926 until September, 1928 he was employed at the University of Chicago as a research assistant, receiving an annual salary of $750.00. From September, 1929 until June, 1930 he was employed at John Hopkins Institute of Law, Baltimore, Maryland as a research assistant and was again employed as a research assistant at the University of Chicago from 1930 until July, 1933. From August, 1933 until June, 1934 he was employed by the Brookings Institute in Washington, D.C. as an economist and from June to September, 1934 he was employed by the United States Treasury Department as an economic consultant. During the five-year period from
1934 to 1939 Coe was on periodic leave from the Government and was on the teaching staff at the University of Toronto at Toronto, Canada devoting his time to lectures on money and international finance. From June to September, 1936 he was employed as a principal economist by the United States Treasury Department and held the same position from September, 1939 to July, 1940. From July to September, 1940 he was an economic consultant with the Federal Security Agency. From September, 1940 to 1942 he was employed as an Assistant Director of Monetary Research at the Treasury Department. From June, 1941 until December, 1941 he was in London, England for the purpose of assisting Ambassador Winant, charged with the duties of advising the Ambassador on financial and economic matters. He submitted a report on the method of distributing Lend Lease goods by the British authorities and on the policies to be followed in the export of Lend Lease goods.

While associated with the Treasury Department in Washington in the Division of Monetary Research Coe conducted independent research and carried out other tasks under Harry Dexter White, the Director of this Division. In addition he wrote and edited memoranda on a variety of subjects including international trade and finance, economic conditions in foreign countries, exchange control and foreign funds control.

In January, 1942 Coe was appointed as Executive Secretary with the Board of Economic Warfare which position he was to keep for the duration of the emergency. For the past two and a half years he was an Assistant to Harry Dexter White in the Division of Monetary Research of the Treasury Department and succeeded White as head of this Division when White left to become associated with the World Bank. He held this position until recently at which time he was named Secretary of the International Monetary Fund, which has headquarters at 1618 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Results of Investigation

Highly confidential sources have advised that Coe is closely associated and friendly with Irving Kaplan, Helen Silvermaster, Harry Dexter White, George Silbersan, Harry Magoff, Allan Rosenberg and William Ludwig Ullmann, all subjects of this investigation.
On December 11, 1945, through a highly confidential source it was learned that Dorothy Kaplan received a cable from her husband, Irving Kaplan, who was then with the United States Army in Europe, instructing her to tell Frank Coe that no confirmatory cable had been received by him as yet. Further, an individual named Nixon, believed to be Russell Nixon, had cabled Bernard Bernstein and Harry Dexter White on December 11, 1945, requesting Kaplan's immediate recall on account of urgent matters. Irving Kaplan is the subject of a separate subtitle in this memorandum.

This same source also reported on December 11, 1945, that Dorothy Kaplan had contacted William Ludwig Ullmann, at which time she made reference to a discussion she had had with Frank Coe concerning the time schedule for her husband's return, and the fact that she had received a cable from Irving Kaplan indicating 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. Later Dorothy Kaplan contacted Abraham George Silverman and indicated that she was emotionally upset concerning Ullmann's attitude and because a cable was not sent to have her husband return to the United States until December 7, 1945. Mrs. Kaplan blamed Frank Coe for not sending this cable sooner and then added that Coe was deeply concerned over her husband and was trying to find an important position for him at the Treasury Department. Silverman indicated to Mrs. Kaplan that he had contacted Frank Coe and tried to impress him with the urgency of affecting Kaplan's return. At or about this same time, Mrs. Kaplan also contacted Frank Coe regarding the cable to her husband to recall him from Europe, at which time Coe advised her to send a cable telling him they are doing everything possible; however, there was some red tape involved. Through the activities of this group, Irving Kaplan actually returned to the United States from Europe on or about December 21, 1945.

On December 15, it was determined through a highly confidential source that Lauchlin Currie conferred with Frank Coe. The latter wanted to know if Currie was coming to Washington, stated there was a gathering of old timers on the following Thursday, and that Lawler had asked Coe to contact Currie. Although Coe indicated that a number of Currie's friends would be at this gathering, Currie did not indicate he would be present.

A physical surveillance of Lauchlin Currie on January 8, 1946, determined that he had dinner at the Cafe Paristienne, Washington, D. C., with Virginius Frank Coe. Currie is the subject of a separate subtitle of this memorandum.

Confidential sources have stated that Coe is in frequent contact with Harry Dexter White and on numerous occasions in the past discussed Treasury Department matters with White. He has visited at the White home on several occasions. The same source has advised that Coe has been in frequent contact with George
Silverman, a subject of this investigation, and that Silverman has visited in the Coe home. (X)(U)
Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that Lauchlin Currie orally furnished George Silverman information on various matters. (Silverman was formerly employed as a Chief Production Specialist, Material Division, Army Air Forces, from March 26, 1942, until August 16, 1945, at which time he left to work for the French Supply Council at 1600 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D.C. He is a subject in this case.)

For example, on one occasion between the latter part of 1943 and the early part of 1944, Currie advised Silverman that the United States was on the verge of breaking the Soviet code. Gregory also advised that after Golos' death, 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 8, 1902. 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 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 was made 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 Mont Tremblant, 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 after which 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 curtiling 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 Lauchlin Currie, opened offices at 19 Rector Street, New York City,
in July of 1943. This company allegedly engaged in industrial, advisory, engineering and management export business with representation in various points abroad.

It is interesting to note that Lauchlin Currie was interviewed during a Hatch Act investigation of Nathan Gregory 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 22, 1941, 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 Lauchlin Currie was a sponsor on the visa application of Karl Borromeaus 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 1931 to 1929. Currie appeared as a witness in behalf of Paul Hagen on his application for a visa on April 30, 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 admittedly is of the opinion 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 indicated that it would depend upon the specific case. He stated that Paul Hagen advocated a democratic regime in Germany.

A former member of the Communist Party underground, who is known to be reliable, advised that Lauchlin Currie was a "fellow traveler" who helped various Communists but never went the whole way.

Prior to the inception of this investigation, it is known that

Results of Investigation

Since November, 1945, when an investigation was started with regard to the activities of Lauchlin Currie, it was learned that he had been primarily interested in the affairs of the International Development Company and had been making plans to travel abroad. On December 11, 1945, he was issued passport number 271386 for a business trip to the British Isles, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Czecho-Slovakia, 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 buying a pipe line from Italy to Switzerland and constructing an oil refinery in Switzerland.

On January 14, 1946, it was ascertained that Currie departed from LaGuardia Field by way of a Pan-American Airlines plane for Kurn, England, with a business associate. It was reliably ascertained that Currie returned to the United States about May 1, 1946, and was then residing at 61 East 67th Street, New York City, at which address he is also residing at the present time. Since that time he has also continued his work with the International Development Company.
Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that in the spring of 1944 he met Bill Gold, the husband of Sonya Gold, another subject in this case. Late in 1944 Bill Gold obtained a position with the Foreign Economic Administration. Thereafter Gregory ascertained from conversations had with Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster and William Ludwig Ulmann, who are all subjects in this case, that Bill Gold had been supplying the Silvermaster Group with what they indicated was excellent information regarding the activities of the Foreign Economic Administration. During one of these conversations Gregory advised that either Nathan Gregory Silvermaster or William Ulmann made the remark that Bill Gold 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.

Background

The records of Selective Service Board No. 2, Arlington, Virginia, reflect that Bela Gold registered on October 16, 1940, giving his address as 3007 North Pershing Drive, Arlington, Virginia. He was born on January 30, 1915, at Golohevar, 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, 1938.

In a questionnaire which he filled out in June, 1942, Gold stated that his job at this 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 42-A requesting deferment was submitted on behalf of Bela Gold by Kenneth D. Wimmer, 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 request for deferment stated that his present position started on February 1, 1945, and it was his duty to act as an advisor on foreign economic development problems and programs. His place of employment with the Foreign Economic Administration was given as Temporary Building 2, 14th and Constitution Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

The Selective Service file also reflects that Bela Gold was rejected for Army Service because of subnormal vision.
Results of Investigation

In November, 1945, an investigation of Bela Gold was instituted. It was ascertained that he was employed by the Foreign Economic Administration, at Temporary Building T, Washington, D. C.

Through a physical surveillance it was learned that on November 26, 1945, Bela Gold, after leaving work, met Mrs. Elisabeth Sasuly, 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 Alban Towers Apartments, 3700 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest. It should be noted that Mrs. Elisabeth Sasuly entertained William Z. 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 Elisabeth Sasuly is a member of the White Collar Unit of the Communist Party. She is also a close contact of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife, Helen.

A highly reliable confidential source advised that on December 12, 1945, Sonia Gold mentioned to her husband, Bela Gold, that Victor Perlo had just been hired for a position in the Treasury Department and further mentioned that she was not acquainted with him. It is noted that Victor Perlo is a subject in this case and an associate of the Perlo Group. Bela Gold at this time informed his wife that he was acquainted with Victor Perlo.

A very reliable informant has advised that at numerous occasions since November, 1945, Bela Gold has been in frequent contact with Mrs. Elisabeth Sasuly and her husband, Dick. A highly confidential and reliable informant advised that on June 7, 1946, Bela Gold was in conversation with Dick.
On June 11, 1946, a highly confidential and reliable informant advised that Bela Gold and his wife, Sonia, had departed from their home in Arlington, Virginia, and intended to spend the summer months at Echo Point Cottage, Kent Center, New Hampshire. It was expected that they would remain at this new spot until October 15, 1946. The informant advised that Bela Gold had indicated that he would spend considerable time in writing a book and resting. It was later ascertained through a confidential source that the Golds remained at this vacation spot until September 10, 1946, where Bela apparently spent all of his time writing a book tentatively titled "How to Feed the World." After September 16, 1946, they returned to Washington where they took up residence with Henry Bill Collins, Jr., Crandall Road, Lambert, Maryland. Collins has been mentioned elsewhere in this memorandum. The Collins moved to apartment 2-C, 3016 10th Place, Southeast, and Sonia Gold returned to her position in the Treasury Department. The change of residence was made on October 25, 1946.
SONIE STEINMAN GOLD, with aliases
Sonia Steinman Gold, Sonya Gold.

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 advised that in the fall of 1943, 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 her notes 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 DeGaulle which found its way into White's office.

Background

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(65-5602-811)

JMM:ICS

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[Handwritten notes] 58 SECRET
In November, 1945, the records of the Treasury Department reflected that Sonia Gold was formerly employed as secretary or assistant secretary to Harry White of the United States Treasury Department and her address was given as 5007 North Pershing Drive, Arlington, Virginia. It was further ascertained at this time that Sonia Gold was employed by the Treasury Department in the Monetary Research Branch, Room 3445, 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.

A confidential informant has advised that one Sonia Gold was a member of the Professional Section of the Communist Party, USA, District No. 15, at San Francisco, California. It is not known whether or not this Sonia Gold is identical with the above captioned individual.

Results of Investigation

In November, 1945, it was ascertained that Sonia Gold was staying at her home, 5007 North Pershing Drive, Arlington, Virginia, where she was taking care of a young baby.

On December 28, 1945, it was ascertained as a result of a physical surveillance that Sonia Gold had lunch at Garfinkele's in Washington, D. C., with Helen Silvermaster.

A very reliable informant has advised that on numerous occasions since November, 1945, Sonia Gold has been in contact with Mrs. Elisabeth Sasuly and her husband, Dick Sasuly. Information regarding Mr. and Mrs. Sasuly is set forth in the portion of this memorandum relating to Elsa Gold.

Information received from an informant believed to be reliable indicated that Sonia Gold returned to her former position at the Treasury Department in January, 1946.

On June 7, 1946, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that Sonia Gold informed her husband, Elsa, that she had spoken to Elisabeth Sasuly and had advised Elisabeth that they were going to New Hampshire and had also furnished Elisabeth with their New Hampshire address. At this time, both Sonia and her husband, Elsa, agreed that they did not wish to see many people before they left for New Hampshire, but they certainly wanted to see Elisabeth and Dick Sasuly.

On June 14, 1946, a highly confidential and reliable informant advised that Sonia Gold left her home in Arlington, Virginia, with her husband, Elsa, and young baby for their new home in New Hampshire, the address of which is Echo Point Cottage, Meredith Center, New Hampshire, where she expects to remain until October 15, 1946.
Through confidential sources it was ascertained that Sonia Gold and her husband remained in New Hampshire until September 16, 1946, at which time they returned to Washington and took up residence with Henry Hill Collins, Jr., Crandall Road, Lanham, Maryland. Sonia Gold returned to her position in the Treasury Department and is presently working in the office of Mr. Morris Friedberg, Room 4437. The Golds moved on October 25, 1946, to apartment 2-C, 3116 10th Place, Southeast, Washington, D.C.

(65-56402, Reports of SA Lambert G. Zander, dated 12-6-46 and 12-23-46.)
Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that in the latter part of 1942 or the early part of 1943, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster stated that certain information was coming 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 dues paying Communist 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 1942, he was Head Program Progress Analyst for the War Production Board. He went to the Foreign Economic Administration in September 1944, where he was in charge of Reconstruction and Foreign Economic Development. In June 1946, it was ascertained that Kaplan was employed in the Office of War Mobilization. Prior to this time he had been employed in the Treasury Department. He made at least one trip to Europe on Treasury business. He was employed in the Foreign Economic Administration before going to the Treasury Department.

Irving Kaplan was investigated on several occasions when being considered
for employment by different Government agencies. During these investigations it was ascertained that he gave various dates and places of birth.

A reliable informant stated that Dorothy Friedland Kaplan, the wife of Irving Kaplan, resided in San Francisco, California, in 1935 and was at that time the Correspondence Secretary of the American League Against War and Fascism. She was also described by this informant as a "professional grafter".

The personnel files of the Works Progress Administration, formerly the Works Progress Administration, reflect that Dorothy Friedland Kaplan received a temporary appointment with that agency on September 4, 1940, and her services were terminated on January 31, 1941.

Irving Kaplan was married to Dorothy Friedland Kaplan in New York City on March 31, 1929. From 1929 to 1931 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 1, 1939, became the Works Projects Administration.

Results of Investigation

A highly reliable and confidential source advised that on December 10, 1943, Dorothy Kaplan, the wife of Irving Kaplan, contacted Helen Silvermaster and William Ludwig Ullmann. Dorothy Kaplan was desirous of knowing if Ullmann could advise when her husband would return home from Europe. Ullmann told her that the
War Department had sent a cable to Europe at the request of the Treasury Department, asking that Kaplan be returned to this country. He also told her that he had sent a personal cable requesting Kaplan's return. On the same day, Dorothy Kaplan contacted George Silverman, who is identical with Abraham George Silverman, a subject in this case, and requested his assistance in having her husband returned to this country from Europe. George Silverman told her that he would put pressure on Ullman.

It was later ascertained that Irving Kaplan was to fly home from Europe and he arrived at New York City on December 25, 1945. On the same day Mrs. Dorothy Kaplan went to New York City to meet her husband. Prior to departing from Washington, D.C., she had lunch with George Silverman.

A highly reliable and confidential source advised that on January 24, 1946, Irving Kaplan and his wife had dinner at the home of George Peraich in Washington, D.C. It is noted that George Peraich is a subject in this case and a member of the Perlo group.

On February 6, 1946, 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 get together with him some evening in the very near future. On the same day a reliable source advised that Kaplan had a noonday meeting with Harry Dexter White in White's office at the Treasury Department. Sarah Silverman, wife of subject George Silverman in a conversation in July 1946, with Dorothy Kaplan, wife of Irving Kaplan, stated that her husband was intervening on behalf of Murray Latimer who was seeking to become Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Frequent contacts between subject Silverman and Kaplan have been observed during the course of the investigation. The two families are on very cordial terms.

On February 2, 1946, a contact between Kaplan and Russell A. Nixon was observed at which time Kaplan inquired, "How do I get this stuff to you?" It was stated by Nixon that this is "on the Cartel thing". Arrangements were made for Kaplan to leave the material at Nixon's home. Nixon is a former employee of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers Union and also of Labor's Non-Partisan League. He was at one time a member of the Washington Book Shop Association and was a signer of an appeal for the dismissal of charges against Sam Adams Darcy, a Communist leader. He is one of the authors of the book published by the 20th Century Fund, entitled, "Labor and National Defense". He is stated to be closely associated with members of the Communist Party.

Kaplan and Virginius Frank Cee, a subject in this case, kept an engagement to meet subject George Silverman at his home on February 2, 1946.

Kaplan has been in contact, on several occasions, with George Peraich, one of the subjects of this investigation. On one of these occasions, on February 14th, they were joined by Lou Goldblatt. Kaplan also contacted Goldblatt on June 16 and visited him at his home on June 16, 1946. Goldblatt
is known to be an associate of Harry Bridges and has, on numerous occasions, been in contact with persons of known Communist sympathies. He is an attorney for the National Maritime Union.

Kaplan was in contact with Major Oscar Bodansky on February 26, 1946. Bodansky stated that he "wanted to have a good long talk" with Kaplan and to "see what is happening." Bodansky spent the night of February 26 at Kaplan's home and the next morning was observed to carry with him when he left, a manila envelope about 10 x 12" in dimension which had not previously been observed in his possession. Bodansky went to the Office of Scientific Research and Development at Dumbarton Oaks and 32nd Street where he indicated on the register that he was going to see "Dr. Kirner in the Medical Division." It has been ascertained that Major Oscar Bodansky is a Russian-born naturalized American citizen who appears to be well educated in the field of chemistry and medicine. He was given a temporary commission as Captain in the Medical Corps of the Army of the United States in September 1942, and received the commission of Major in April of 1944. He is presently stationed at the 9710 Technical Unit, Field Office Laboratory, Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland.

Several contacts have been observed between the Kaplan and Frances and Herbert Fuchs. They are also in contact with the Fitzgeralds and the Nadjoffs, subjects of this case. The Kaplan are in excellent terms socially with Leonard D. Wiesenfeld and his wife, Peggy, who are closely associated with the Harry Nadjoffs and the Edward Fitzgeralds, both subjects of this case. The Nadjoffs and Fitzgeralds are in turn on friendly social terms with the Kaplan.

On July 30, 1945, Kaplan had lunch with Sol Lischinsky and Sol Adler joined them for a while. Both Lischinsky and Adler are the subjects in this case whose activities are more fully described elsewhere in this memorandum.

On August 2, 1946, a highly confidential source advised that Dorothy Kaplan, the wife of Irving Kaplan, spent most of the day contacting Senators on behalf of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in connection with the memorial funeral services which were being held at the Lincoln Memorial for the four negroes killed the preceding week at Monroe, Georgia. She was seeking telegrams from several Senators which she wished to be read at the services.

On January 14, 1947, information was received from an official of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion that Irving Kaplan would be separated from that agency on January 31, 1947, since the agency will be discontinued on that date. He will be furloughed through June 30, 1947, unless he obtains another government job in the meantime. A letter from Wash. PO dated 1-14-47, captioned "Gregory, Espionage - E".

Irving Kaplan continues his contacts with Soloman Lischinsky, Soloman Adler, George Perazich, Edward J. Fitzgerald, Abraham George Silverman, Henry H. Collins, Jr., and Harry Dexter White, all mentioned previously herein.
ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, with alias

George Silverman

Allegations of Guilt

Gregory advised that George Silverman is Jewish, 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 Ullmann in Washington, D. C., because both Silverman and Ullmann were members of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. Gregory believes that through Ullmann, Silverman became acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. 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 Ullmann 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 more or less 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 Ullmann, it was learned that Harry Dexter White, former 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 Ullmann and others by Silverman, both of whom were receiving material from Harry White.

Gregory further stated that during the same period, Laughlin Currie, a subject in this case, was friendly with the Silvermasters and was particularly friendly with George Silverman. Gregory stated that Currie 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 Currie 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.
Gregory informed that in the summer of 1943 a steadily increasing volume of material was obtained by both Ullmann and Silverman which was subsequently photographed and turned over to Gregory to be transmitted to Jacob M. Coles.

Gregory stated that about this time, in the summer of 1943, Ullmann ceased developing photographs which he took and only gave Gregory undeveloped negatives which were turned over to Coles. Gregory advised that the reason for this was that the number of rolls had increased to such an extent that Ullmann did not have the time or opportunity to develop them. Gregory also stated that he did not have the occasion to actually see what was on the negatives, but from conversations had with Ullmann and Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster, it was learned that the material which Ullmann and Silverman were obtaining and photographing included data on the following: Aircraft production figures, allocation and development 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 B-29's and proposed movements of these new 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 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 Ullmann 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 Ullmann. 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.

Background

Abraham George Silverman resides at 2325 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. He was born on February 7, 1900, at Przasnysz, Poland, and was naturalized in Boston, Massachusetts, June 24, 1921. He is a graduate of Harvard University and holds the following degrees: B.A. and M.A. Likewise, he 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 26, 1942, until August 18, 1945, at which time he left this employment to work for the French Supply Council, a part of the French Government.
with offices at 1800 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. Prior to being employed with the Army Air Forces, Silverman was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board, the Federal Coordinator of Transport, the U. S. Tariff Commission, and the Labor Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration in Washington, D. C.

Results of Investigation

On December 10, 1945, 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, 1945, it was reliably reported that Dorothy Kaplan had lunch with George Silverman at Pan and Bill'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, 1945, 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, 1945, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that George Silverman had breakfast at the Savoy Plaza Hotel, New York City, with Laushlin Currie, who is also a subject in this case.

On February 7, 1946, 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.

Silverman has been a member of a business organization which is dealing in Government surplus commodities composed of the following persons: Christopher J. Wager, Erwin R. Hasler, Joe Gold and Frank Conolly. He is consequently in frequent contact with these persons and through the operations of this outfit he has also been in contact with Charlotte Shavit and Nat Murray. It is not indicated that these contacts have significance so far as possible espionage activities are concerned.

Repeated contacts have been observed with the following persons who are principal subjects of this investigation: Irving Kaplan, Virginis-Frank Coe, Harry Dexter White, Laushlin Currie, Sol Adler, Harry Magoff and William Ullmann.
A particularly cordial social relationship exists between the Silvermans and the Kaplans. They visit each other and go out together frequently. On April 5, 1946, a reliable confidential informant reported that Irving Kaplan talked to Silverman concerning the preparation of photocopies of an unidentified document. Silverman and his wife are on good terms socially with Virginius Frank Cox and his wife. Several contacts which may be social only have been observed. The Silvermans are on a friendly social basis with the Magdofs also. George Silverman is known to be a confidant of Harry Dexter White. White has been reported to have sought Silverman's advice on personal problems and had several private conferences with him in March. Silverman has also been observed to have contacted White at his office in June and by telephone in July. Lawton Currie is a colleague friend of Silverman and has been observed to be in contact with him during the investigation in Washington and New York. He has sought the advice of Silverman on his personal business problems and apparently has great confidence in Silverman's judgment. Solomon Adler was in contact with Silverman immediately when he returned to the United States from China in July, 1946. They were together several times in the ensuing days before Adler returned to China in August. On May 1, 1946, William Ullmann told Mrs. Silverman that he wished to see George right away, a confidential informant has reported.

On March 12, 1946, Silverman left his office at the French Supply Council and proceeded to the home of David Weintraub. When Silverman entered the Weintraub house he was carrying a brown paper package about the size of a book. He did not have the package when he left the house. David Weintraub was formerly connected with the United States State Department. He is an associate of the Kaplans, Magdofs, Fitzgeralas, and George Perasich, all of whom are subjects of this investigation. Weintraub was observed to have lunch with the former first secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Gromov, on January 3, 1945.

George Silverman visited his son, Richard Silverman, at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, over the weekend of August 4, 1946. Sol Adler, another subject in this case, had visited young Silverman two weeks earlier. Silverman and his son visited the same Chinese restaurant, the New Nan Hon, which young Silverman and Adler had visited. No other contacts believed significant were observed.

On October 23, 1946, Silverman and George Perasich, another subject in this case, were observed by Agents of this Bureau meeting a third individual for lunch. This third individual has now been definitely identified as Vaso Srzentish, who is alleged to be a member of the Central Committee for Serbia and an agent for the International Communist Party. It has been reported that one of his purposes in the United States is to contact Communist leaders.
On October 26, 1946, it was ascertained from a highly reliable confidential source that Silverman talked with Harry Dexter White at which time they agreed to meet the next morning in an unnamed park about 10:30 a.m. Silverman stated that he wanted to talk to White about several things and that he would know more about it the next day because Magdoff had gone to New York. On November 4, 1946, it was observed that Magdoff, Silverman and White were in conference at White's apartment. The subject matter of this conference is not known.

It is further noted that a frequent contact of Silverman has been Joseph Sidney Gould. Gould is presently employed as Advisor on Japanese Repatriation in the Division of Japanese and Korean Economic Affairs, Advisors Section, in the State Department. His salary is $10,000 per annum. He was formerly employed with the Board of Economic Warfare in the Foreign Economic Administration. While at the Foreign Economic Administration, he worked under V. Frank Coe, another subject in this case, and has worked at the State Department under E. Bowen Smith, who is also prominently mentioned elsewhere in this case.

Gould was born in Russia and became a naturalized citizen in 1922. His wife was also born in Russia and is a naturalized citizen of this country. Silverman's contacts with Joseph Gould have apparently been in connection with Silverman's surplus property transactions.
WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that William Henry Taylor was a member of the Communist Party who paid his dues to either Mr. or Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. Gregory also advised that Taylor was placed in the Treasury Department by Harry Dexter White, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Department, and that he was sent as a Treasury Department representative to China and later to Lisbon, Portugal, for the Foreign Economic Administration. During the interim 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 advised that Taylor also prepared a report on conditions in China which was later given to the Russians.

Background

William Henry Taylor was born at Revelstoke, British Columbia, on March 30, 1906. He arrived at Honolulu, Hawaii, on September 14, 1936, and was employed there as a university professor. He filed his petition for naturalization on December 12, 1939, and certificate of naturalization number 472136 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 Gray Taylor, who was born in New York City on September 17, 1906. Taylor graduated from the University of British Columbia at Vancouver, B. C. in 1928, and received a doctor's degree from the University of California at Berkeley, California two years later. He was employed as instructor and professor at several different universities from 1930 until 1940.

While teaching in the University of Hawaii, Taylor is alleged to have made a visit to Russia for several months during 1934.
A reliable informant advised that Taylor was active in the International Professional Association (IPA), Honolulu, Hawaii, and was definitely Communist in his ideas, but the informant was not definitely sure whether Taylor is a member of the Communist Party. This informant, however, stated that Taylor talked about Communism constantly and was lazier in his praise of Russia. He also mentioned that Taylor visited Russia for several months in 1934.

Results of Investigation

Investigation in this case reveals that on June 1, 1945, a change of address card for William H. Taylor, 3750 - 39th 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 in London, England. Reliable information was also obtained in November, 1945, that Taylor was in London, England, for the Treasury Department. He remained in Europe until May 12, 1946, when he arrived in Washington, D.C. He left Washington on May 27, for a vacation in Vancouver, B.C., and returned to Washington on July 5, 1946. As of August 1, he was residing in the Washington Hotel and had resumed his duties at the Treasury Department.

Taylor's wife was in contact with the Silvermasters and Mrs. Victor Perlo shortly after their return to Washington in May, 1946. Taylor promptly arranged a meeting with subject Ullman at his office on May 13, 1946.

Taylor was observed to be in contact with Sol Adler, an important subject in this case whose activities are set out elsewhere in this memorandum. Both Taylor and Adler were living at the Washington Hotel for a period of several days in July, 1946.

Through highly confidential sources it was ascertained thatTaylor has also been in contact with Colonel Bernard Bernstein, mentioned elsewhere in this memorandum, and Harold Glasser, Nathan Silvermaster, and Harry Dexter White, all subjects in this investigation.


The Taylors are reported to reside at the present time on 51st Place, Northwest, Washington, D.C., near Kingley Road.

WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMANN
Also known as William Ludwig Ullman

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that William Ludwig Ullmann lived at the Silvermaster home in 1941. Gregory stated that both Ullmann and Silvermaster gave him material to be transmitted through Golea to the Russians. According to Gregory the material was varied in nature and appeared to have been secured by both Ullmann and Silvermaster through their hearings discussions among government officials and employees as well as through their reading of various documents and writings.

Gregory advised that in the fall of 1942 Ullmann was also living with the Silvermasters and at that time both Ullmann and Silvermaster brought documents to the Silvermaster home which they apparently had secured from government files to which they had access. Ullmann also obtained a camera and became quite proficient in document photography. Most of the documents brought to the Silvermaster home by Ullmann and Silvermaster were photographed on microfilm, most of which was supplied by Golea. Gregory advised that complete equipment for photographing and enlarging was maintained in the basement of the Silvermaster residence.

Sometimes in the fall of 1942 it appeared that Ullmann would be inducted into the armed services and there was considerable discussion at that time on the part of Silvermaster and Ullmann as to which branch of service would be most advantageous. Eventually, according to Gregory, Ullmann entered the Army as a private 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 1943 through the early part of 1945, from remarks made by Silvermaster, his wife and Ullmann, it appeared that Harry Dexter White, former 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. Some of these documents were delivered to the Silvermaster residence by either Ullmann or Silverman, both of whom received 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. Late in the summer of 1943 a steadily increasing volume of material was obtained by Ullmann and Silverman. This material was photographed in the Silvermaster home and thereafter Gregory turned it over to Geiss 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 Geiss, 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 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 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.
Ullmann was registered for the draft with Selective Service Board No. 2, Washington, D. C. The records of this Board reflect that on November 9, 1940, a communication was addressed to it by the Treasury Department over the signature of H. D. White (Harry Dexter White) requesting deferment for Ullmann. The records of the Board further reveal that Ullmann entered on active duty April 16, 1943, and he separated from the Army on October 14, 1945, with the rank of Major, Army Air Forces, at Fort George Meade, Maryland. The file indicated he had no dependents and the person to be notified was Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, 5515 - 30th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. After he left the Army Air Forces on October 14, 1945, he returned to his civilian employment with the United States Treasury Department.

Results of Investigation

Ullmann's regular residence is at the Silvermaster residence, 5515 - 30th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., in the basement of which is located certain photographic equipment. He and Silvermaster usually travelled to the Treasury Department Building at Fifteenth and Pennsylvania Avenue each morning in Ullmann's automobile. Ullmann appears to be one of the family at the Silvermaster residence as he has assisted both Silvermaster and his wife in working about the house, cutting the lawn and painting the living room.

Through a physical surveillance conducted on December 2, 1945, it was learned that Ullmann went to Alan Towers, 3700 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., with Mrs. Helen Silvermaster and Mrs. Elizabth Sasuly. The latter individual is reliably reported to be a member of the White Collar Group of the Communist Party.

A highly reliable confidential informant advised that on December 15, 1945, Ullmann was in contact with Dorothy Kaplan, the wife of Irving Kaplan. The purpose of this contact was apparently to advise Dorothy Kaplan that the War Department was going to recall Irving Kaplan to this country very shortly. It is noted that Irving Kaplan is also a subject in this case and has been mentioned by Gregory as being engaged in Russian espionage activity.
In the course of the investigation Ullmann had been observed to be in contact with the following persons who are now or were formerly in the Treasury Department and who are carried as principal subjects of this inquiry: Harry Dexter White, Virginia Frank Cox, Sol Adler, William M. Taylor, Irving Kaplan.

Colonel Bernard Bernstein, a former Treasury Department employee and a contact of several of the subjects of this case, particularly Harry Dexter White, was one of the first persons to contact Ullmann upon his return from Europe.

It was ascertained from a confidential source that Ullmann mentioned a friend by the name of Captain Zap in letters which he wrote from Germany. He also received mail from Captain H. Zap, Finance Division, COMUS, APO 742, c/o Postmaster, New York City, after his return to the United States.

Ullmann also mentioned in one of his letters having met Mary Jane Keeney in Germany. She likewise contacted him upon her return to the United States in March, 1946. Mary Jane Keeney is the wife of Phillip C. Keeney who is allegedly a Russian agent. She is a known contact of Ursula Wasserman and Jules Korchman, both of New York City, who are also alleged Russian agents. Keeney will be dealt with more fully in another part of this memorandum.

Ullmann was in receipt of a letter dated March 1, 1946, from Frankfurt, Germany, signed "Irv Roth" which indicated that Roth, who is with COMUS, Cartels Division, was having made "some copies" of a report prepared by his unit, on the Vereinigte Stahlwerke, in order that he might forward a copy to Ullmann "just in case you should get the urge to read it or bring it to anyone's attention." Roth's return address was c/o Hq. U. S. Fleet APO 757, c/o Postmaster, New York City.

A confidential source advised that on June 19, 1946, Ullmann inquired of Helen Silvermaster for the address of Joseph "Seth" Guer. At that time he stated he had "obtained the material from Larry Leonard that Seth wanted." Seth Guer is a member of the publishing firm of Boni and Guer which is an outlet for several writers who are reputed to be Communist sympathizers.

On June 4, 1946, a party took place at the Silvermaster home. This party was attended by Ullmann and the Silvermasters and the following persons: Isadore Salkind, Bruce and Win Saybur, Richard and Elizabeth Sazuly, and Bernard Ronoff. Isadore Salkind was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation by this bureau. He is presently employed as a representative of the United Electrical, Wire, and Machine Workers of America and is known to be frequently in contact with Elecric unionists, a reputed Communist in Washington, D.C., and Bruce Saybur, both of whom are close friends of the Silvermasters and Sazuly. Sazuly is employed by the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers Union in Washington, D.C. Elizabeth Sazuly is the legislative representative of the United Cannery, Agricultural Packing and Allied Workers of America, CIO. She is reputedly a member of the
Washington underground of the Communist Party. Bernard Pomeroff is an employee of the Department of Commerce. He was on the Executive Committee of the Washington Youth Congress and was an active member of the American Peace Mobilization. He is also named on the list of active members of the Washington Book Shop Association.

Ullman has been in contact with Henriette Klotz on several occasions. She is a close friend of the Silvermasters and is also associated with Harry Dexter White of the Treasury Department. She served as secretary to Henry Morgenthau while he was in the office of Secretary of Treasury and is still employed by him in his private capacity.

Ullman is known to be a friend of Richard Bransten whose pen name is Bruce Kinton and who is a notorious Communist sympathizer. He is also known to be friendly with and to have contact with John and Cynthia Dierkes. It was ascertained from a confidential source that the name of John Dierkes appeared in an address book in the possession of Ursula Wasserstein of New York City, a reported Russian agent.

A highly confidential source has advised that Ullman had in his possession in May of 1946 several government documents of a restricted character. He had a copy of a communication marked "confidential" addressed to the Secretary of State from the American Embassy in Warsaw dated March 24, 1946. The message read as follows: "Cabantoein transmits the following message for the attention of Foster and P.E. It is my recommendation that Taylor be requested by Treasury (after completion of studies here) to proceed to Budapest as adequacy of offered exchange rate at Budapest will necessarily be important factor in my studies there". A report on United States exports of petroleum products to Japan in the year 1940-41 marked "confidential" and apparently prepared by Ullman was observed. A communication addressed to the Secretary of State at Washington and signed "Causse" dated January 1, 1942, at Chongqing, China, was observed. This message had to do with the evacuation from Hangkang of various persons. Clarence E. Causse was American Ambassador to China from 1941 to 1944.
A confidential and reliable source stated that on November 6, 1946, Philip Olin Keeney, the husband of Mary Jane Keeney, a subject in this case, contacted Mrs. Helen Silvermaster and invited her and her husband and William Ludwig Ullmann to dinner at the Keeney residence that evening. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 12/6/46, page 125)

A highly confidential and reliable source reported that on November 14, 1946, Mrs. Silvermaster advised that her husband had resigned his position with the War Assets Administration and that he is conferring with some engineers from an unidentified airplane factory and these individuals are trying to interest Mr. Silvermaster and William Ludwig Ullmann in their projects. Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that Ullmann is anxious to sever his relations with the Treasury Department and she is under the impression that everyone is trying to get out of the Treasury Department at this time. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 12/6/46, page 125)

The same highly reliable source of information reported that on November 16, 1946, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Friedman were dinner guests of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife and Ludwig Ullmann at the Silvermaster residence. Friedman is an associate of Ullmann at the Treasury Department. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 12/23/46, page 165)
Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that Anatole Boris Volkov is the son of Helen Silvermaster 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 Communist and on occasions Volkov would come to New York and deliver to Gregory material that had been gotten together in the Silvermaster home. Gregory stated, however, that Volkov was drafted into the Navy some time in 1944 and, therefore, Gregory has not seen him since that time.

Background

Anatole Boris Volkov was born October 29, 1924, at San Francisco, California, and entered the University of North Carolina in June, 1942. He is the stepson of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. While attending the University of North Carolina, Volkov rented Post Office Box No. 451, and during the period he rented this box, he received regularly copies of the Communist publication, "Daily Worker." He 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 indicates that Volkov is enrolled at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Volkov's contacts observed during the investigation have been principally those made with friends of his parents while he was at home on vacation from school. In this connection, it is noted that William Louis Ullman resides in the Silvermaster home.
Allegations of Grigory

Grigory stated the activities of Harry Dexter White, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and now an Executive Director of the International Bank for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, first became apparent in the latter part of 1942 or the early part of 1943.

Through comments made by Silvermaster, his wife and Ullmann, Gregory learned that White was supplying them with information consisting of documents presumably obtained by him in the course of his duties as Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Department. Gregory in this regard recalls definitely having seen documents at the Silvermaster residence, which documents were brought there by Silverman or Ullmann, both of whom received the material from White. As concerns the nature of this material supplied by White, Gregory stated that it consisted of reports of a varied nature concerning the financial activities of the United States Government, particularly if they related to foreign commitments. Also various memoranda and reports from other Governmental departments and agencies were made available through these channels. These documents had usually been reduced to photographs by the time they were observed by Gregory but on occasion there was an opportunity of viewing the original documents themselves. Suffice it to say, during the investigation of these charges, it was learned that a complete photographic laboratory exists in the basement of the Silvermaster home sufficiently well equipped for the copying of documents.

These documents whether consisting of notes taken therefrom, verbatim copies, developed photographic negatives or undeveloped photographic negatives were delivered through channels by Gregory to Jacob M. Golos, a known Soviet agent, who died on November 27, 1945, and subsequently to his successors.

After identifying the channel through which material from the United States Treasury Department passed from White to the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., as outlined hereinafter, Gregory commented that it was apparent from conversations overheard in the Silvermaster home that White was considered one of the most valuable assets in this particular parallel of Soviet Intelligence. This view was taken since in his capacity as Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, those individuals whom this group was anxious to have assigned there could secure employment. Among individuals in this category are William Ludwig Ullmann, William Henry Taylor and Sonia Steinman Gold, who will be discussed in more intimate de-
tail hereinafter. Gregory also reports that White was regarded as a valuable adjutant to Soviet espionage because of his close relationship with former Secretary of the United States Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and was felt to be in a position to secure favorable consideration for the U.S.S.R. in financial matters.

Gregory advises following the death of Jacob M. Golos, known Soviet agent, a discussion was had between Silvermaster and his immediate superior in Soviet espionage, who has not been identified to date, as to the advisability of introducing White directly to the Russian contact to whom this unknown intermediary delivered the material originating with White. Silvermaster was not in favor of taking this action and presumably this meeting was never arranged.

Gregory recalls that sometime in the summer or fall of 1943, the Silvermasters believed it desirable to have someone placed as a secretary to White in order to facilitate the obtaining of information from his office for delivery to Soviet espionage agents. As a result of these deliberations, Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster went to one of the Communist functionaries in Washington, D.C., and from this source secured the name of Sonia Steinman Gold. Eventually, Mrs. Gold through arrangements with White, obtained a position as one of the secretaries in the United States Treasury Department. As a result of this employment, Mrs. Gold obtained documents from White's office, which she copied and made her notes available to Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster. Gregory does not recall specifically but it is recollected that the information which Mrs. Gold obtained concerned principally the Treasury Department's opinions and recommendations concerning applications for loans made by the Chinese and French Governments. It is also recalled by Gregory that some of this information concerned political reports regarding General DeGaulle, which found their way into White's office.

It is contended by Gregory that Harold Glasser who is the subject of a detailed subheading in this memorandum was rather closely associated with White and may have served as his assistant. Glasser was able to supply general information concerning the activities of the United States Treasury Department, particularly where they concerned proposed loans to foreign countries. He also supplied information originating in the Foreign Economic Administration which had been sent to the United States Treasury Department for action or information.

Background of Harry Dexter White

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. In July, 1945, he moved to the Westchester Apartments where he is presently residing in Apartment 11A-B.

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 a period of two years. He attended Stanford University where he obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1921, 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:

Some Aspects of the Tariff Question (in conjunction with Frank F. Taussig).
French International Accounts.
The Monetary Fund (Foreign Affairs, January, 1945, volume 23, pages 195 to 210).

Collateral Information Available Prior to November, 1945

White was the subject of an investigation conducted in 1942, predicated upon charges by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, at that time headed by the Honorable Martin Dies. It was charged that White was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, which had been declared a subversive organization by the Attorney General, thereby indicating a possible violation of the Hatch Act. Inquiries determined that 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 these indices. After preliminary inquiries with no appreciable results, White himself was interviewed under oath on March 30, 1942, at which time he denied membership in the Communist Party and in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He 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 great part of the interview was the denunciation on the part of White of this type of investigation being conducted on the basis of the reports of the Dies Committee. He admitted that his wife had contributed to the League of Woman Shoppers and also contributed to the Spanish Relief during the Spanish Civil War. The League of Woman Shoppers is allegedly a Communist front organization and the policy of the Communist Party was to give such assistance in the form of relief and otherwise to the cause of Loyalist Spain during the Spanish Civil War.
Through Katherine Mills, former wife of Victor Perlo who figures prominently in this case, the names of a number of persons reportedly identified as members of the underground Communist group in Washington, D.C., were secured. Among other names was that of Abraham George Silverman, who was formerly employed by the Railroad Retirement Board and the United States Army Air Forces and is presently employed by the French Supply Council of the French Government. As incidental to the mention of Silverman, it was alleged that he worked through close friends who are indebted to him, including White and others. It is pertinent to note that Silverman is also prominently mentioned by Gregory as an important element of the Soviet espionage parallel, channelling information through the Silvermasters to the Soviet Government. However, this appears pertinent in view of the present information concerning White.

Through a highly confidential source, it was learned that Harriet Bouslog 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...
Silverman mentioned hereinbefore. Louis Goldblatt reportedly is a member of the Special Branch of the Communist Party, San Francisco, California, and 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. \( \text{(v)} \) \( \text{(u)} \)

In July, 1945, a clerical employee of the Passport Division of the Department of State, who was formerly employed as a clerk by the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission, was allegedly purloining certain information from the official records of the Department of State for transmittal to unknown persons. This individual had reportedly stated that he knew a man or men who would pay him $1,000 for the information he had collected in the course of his employment. In his application for employment with the Department of State, White was listed as a reference and recommended him highly. This circumstance is being set forth in view of the allegations enumerated hereinbefore to the effect that White was considered of extreme value because of his influence in securing positions for persons who could be of assistance to Soviet espionage.

During the investigation of Philip Jacob Jaffe, editor of "Amerasia", who was arrested in June, 1945, for the possession of documents taken from the Department of State, it was learned that he had been in frequent contact with Andrew Roth. During one of these contacts, the question was discussed as to whether one of their sources in the Treasury Department on Far Eastern Affairs would lose his position if Secretary Morgenthau were to be replaced. It was concluded that he would retain his position on the basis of his own merits and then a veiled reference was made to White who was described as "pretty widely respected." Jaffe's counter-remark to this was, "Yes, but he is pretty radical", leaving the innuendo that with the change in Secretaries of the Treasury White might not remain in his position. \( \text{X X (u)} \)

On another occasion while in contact with Roth and discussing various possible contacts for Jaffe for information from Government sources, Roth referred to David Kerr, who works with Drew Pearson, as obtaining considerable information on Far Eastern Affairs that other individuals did not get because \( \text{(x)} \) \( \text{(u)} \).
of his United States Treasury connections. Roth stated that Harr was seeing White once a week and spending considerable time with him. (82 (u))

Subsequent to the receipt of the information above, White was interviewed with respect to persons apprehended along with Jaffe for the receipt of official documents of the Department of State. He stated that he did not recall any instances where there had been leaks of information in the Treasury Department or where documents had been taken or material given to unauthorized individuals. He denied being acquainted with Jaffe but indicated that numerous persons have visited him since he has been working in the Treasury Department and it is possible that he had met Jaffe but he does not recall this meeting. He denied knowing any other principals in the Jaffe case but stated that the name of John Service, an employee of the Department of State indicted in this case, was familiar to him and he believes that Service's name was mentioned to him by Irving S. Friedman. (82 (u))

White stated further during this interview that Friedman was an employee in the Treasury Department handling matters dealing with monetary affairs in the Far East. He indicated that he himself had brought Friedman to the Treasury Department approximately five or six years previously at which time Friedman was working either for the British or the Italian Government on affairs in India. He contended that he had no reason whatsoever to question the integrity of Friedman. White pointed out that because of the nature of Friedman's work he must necessarily know a number of persons in the field of Far Eastern Affairs because that field in the number of informed persons is limited. Further, White stated that Friedman had authority to take papers with him to his home at night the same as other officials in the Treasury Department. It is to be noted that Friedman admitted being acquainted with Jaffe. He wrote an article for "Amoracia," of which he knew Jaffe to be editor, but declined writing similar articles after employment by the Treasury Department. Friedman also admitted acquaintanceship with Service, Roth and other individuals involved in the Jaffe case. (82 (u))

During the investigation of the Jaffe case, it was developed that the principals therein were reported on numerous occasions to be sympathetic with the Soviet policy as it concerns China. With this in view, documents concerning the foreign policy of this Government relating to China were those primarily desired by Jaffe for guidance in the articles appearing in his publication, which itself followed the Communist Party line. (46 (u))

It has been reliably reported that White is a contact of Alexander Portnoff, 903 Clinton Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. During the latter part of July, 1945, White and his wife visited for several days Portnoff's summer home in Harvey Cedars, New Jersey. Portnoff was born in Russia, January 24, 1887, and entered this country September 10, 1907. He was naturalized November 20, 1915. He is the Director of the American Institute for Cultural Relations and the Soviet Union, Inc. (82 (u))
Results of Investigation Since November, 1945

Through a physical surveillance it has been learned that on November 22, 1945, the automobile of Frances L. Edelstein, 3623 Jennifer Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., the wife of Harry M. Edelstein, an Assistant Solicitor of the Interior Department, delivered individuals, presumed to be the Edelsteins, to the home of White. Information was previously available that Edelstein at one time was interested in Commonwealth College in the State of Arkansas, an institution which on many occasions has been criticized for its propagation of Communist ideals. Edelstein is also listed in the active indices of the cooperative "Keep Out of War Congress" and the Capital City Forum, organizations reported by numerous sources to be under Communist domination and influence. The name of Mrs. Harry M. Edelstein appeared on a list of names of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, an organization which was later declared subversive by the Attorney General under the provisions of the Hatch Act.

In early December, 1945, White proceeded to New York City. It was reported by a highly confidential source that on December 6, 1945, White was in contact with his wife from New York City, at which time he advised he was staying with Dr. Abraham Wolfson of Newark, New Jersey. It is known that while visiting the Wolfson family White took this opportunity to view certain real property in New Jersey with a view to its purchase. After his return to Washington, White is known to have stated on one occasion that one of his purposes in traveling to New York was to see a number of reporters.

Later in the investigation, it was learned that Dr. Abraham Wolfson was in Washington, D. C., on December 29, 1945, and that he is a divorced brother-in-law of Mrs. Harry Dexter White. Information was available prior to the present inquiries that Dr. Abraham Wolfson, 31 Lincoln Park, Newark, New Jersey, was listed as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action in 1940. Dr. Wolfson was born on April 24, 1894, at Odessa, Russia, and is by profession a dentist, practicing at Medical Towers, 31 Lincoln Park, Newark, New Jersey. He has been a practicing dentist for many years.

Dr. Wolfson, in May, 1934, was divorced by his wife, Mrs. Ruth Terry Wolfson, 33 Washington Street, East Orange, New Jersey, an instructor in the Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City. Dr. Wolfson secured his American citizenship through derivation as a consequence of his father's naturalization during his minority. He has been reported by numerous sources as having had frequent and close contact with numerous Communists in the State of New Jersey.
Most recently it was learned through a highly confidential source that on February 6, 1946, Mrs. White declined a social engagement for the following day because her husband was proceeding to New York City for a ten-day visit. Subsequently White told his wife that he had just received a note from Abraham Wolfson who desired advice as to when he, White, would arrive. Wolfson advised White in this note that he had all his evenings free and would arrange to meet White at the station in Newark, New Jersey. Wolfson stated, "Glad to see O.D. on Friday morning and leave evenings free." The exact significance of this statement is not known. Wolfson further indicated that they would go to the theater in the evenings and he had two dinner engagements arranged for White as of that time.

Subsequently, it was determined from this same source that White was unable to leave Washington on February 7. He contacted Wolfson in Newark, New Jersey, on that date and tentatively made arrangements to proceed to Newark on Thursday, February 11. He intended to return to Washington on February 22. Wolfson contemplated returning to Washington with White for a few days. White indicated he needed eight or nine days and asked Wolfson to check his plans. Wolfson advised that he had his plans and White stated, "I mean the fellow will be free and all that." Wolfson indicated that he had talked to him on February 7 and that he (the unidentified individual) was free on the following evening. White repeated certain comments indicating that he was spending one week in Newark or vicinity and then coming back to Washington. In connection with these statements White apparently made reference to the length of this stay, raising the question, "Would I be without anything in the event —?" Wolfson replied, "No you will be with something." Wolfson suggested that White arrive early on February 11, since he had arranged a dinner engagement at someone's home just around the corner. As will be noted, there is considerable doubt as to exactly what much of this contact concerned although certain suspicions are apparent.

On December 13, 1945, it was learned through a highly confidential source that Nancy Strauss of the League of Women Shoppers was in contact with Mrs. Anne Terry White at which time she requested the latter 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. Mrs. White agreed that she would write this protest. It will be recalled that previously herein White admitted that his wife had contributed to the League of Women Shoppers.

On December 12, 1945, White accompanied an individual to the vicinity of 3210 F Street, N.W., which is the residence of Alger Hiss who is the subject of a separate subtitle herein.

On December 14, 1945, it was learned the Whites invited Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife to their residence on that evening. The Silvermasters again visited the residence of White for the evening on December 23, 1945, and there have been several other contacts on a personal and social basis during the period of investigation.

On December 15, 1945, White and his wife visited at the home of Maurice Halperin at 9956 Georgia Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Coe were also guests at the Halperin's that evening. Halperin and Coe are dealt with in detail under a separate subtitle.

As early as December 6, 1945, the name of Frank Coe, Assistant Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration, became apparent in this investigation. At that time White referred his wife to Coe to secure certain personal information incidental to his position. It is known also that White on at least one occasion stopped by the home of Virginia Frank Coe, 2700 - 36th Street on his way to work and picked up individuals at that address.

Numerous contacts on the part of White during early December were noted between White and Lee Pressman, 4619 Norwood Drive, Bethesda, Maryland, General Counsel for the National Congress of Industrial Organisations (CIO), and Colonel Bernard Berstein mentioned hereinafter. Subsequent investigation revealed that White and Pressman alternate in taking each other to work in their personally owned automobiles, their places of employment being in near proximity to each other.

It is to be noted Pressman has held his present position since 1935. He attended Cornell University and Harvard University Law School, graduating from both institutions. From 1929 to 1933 he was employed as an attorney in New York City and entered upon employment with the Federal Government in 1933. He remained with the United States Government for a considerable period.
Through a highly confidential source it was learned in September, 1941, that when Jack Kline came into the Communist Party in Chicago, Illinois, to receive instructions for his assignment to a new job in the Party, he received several letters from local officials for delivery to Communist Party officials in New York, one of which was addressed to Leo Pressman of the CIO.

Most recent investigation of White reflects that he attempted to get in contact with Pressman on December 29, 1943. On the following day...
White did, in fact, contact Pressman at which time Pressman was asked whether the response had been favorable. The latter indicated in the affirmative but something apparently had gone wrong in White's direction since Snyder had been in contact with Philip Murray, President of the CIO, and wanted to see him Monday. Pressman promised to contact White concerning this whole affair and White invited Pressman and his wife to come to his home that evening.

On December 31, 1945, White again contacted Pressman at which time the latter stated that Snyder had been in contact with Murray that same day and had agreed to go ahead with the appointment of the panel. To White's question as to whether this was good or bad, Pressman stated that it meant that all efforts at mediation or collective bargaining were stopped. White commented that the recommendation apparently had no effect to which Pressman assented because it meant that the parties concerned appeared before a panel, started calling each other names, raised the whole business of ability to pay and would create the same impression as efforts in connection with General Motors. Pressman then referred to calling on Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach that same day at the Naval Hospital where he was undergoing treatment. Pressman indicated that Schwellenbach tried to find out from him exactly what was going on. White was amused by this and Pressman then added that Schwellenbach knows absolutely nothing. Pressman then continued that he had told Schwellenbach the whole story concerning Snyder's call and the latter indicated that he was going to contact the President and determine if he could have them (apparently labor and industry) hold further action, until he, Schwellenbach, got back to see the President.

Reference was then made to an announcement which might be issued the following day which, if it did not appear, was because Schwellenbach had held the matter up. White, during this whole conference, appeared to be very interested in the activities behind the scene concerning negotiations involving the CIO and the strike then pending and further from the comments made by Pressman, was obviously in the confidence of the latter.

On January 2, 1946, Pressman informed White that he had received information the President was calling a conference for the next day which was to include Bowles, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, and Snyder on the whole situation and the steel industry in particular. Pressman indicated that he wished there was some way of making Wallace make a real fight for the first time in his life on what had to be done on the situation; further the whole affair seemed to be deteriorating as fast that fact finding was a farce. He continued that the whole strike issue had to be settled with a substantial increase. White inquired as to the time of the prospective meeting which Pressman apparently did not know at that moment. White further inquired of Pressman as to what he had to suggest and the latter indicated that
White knew Wallace better and consequently was in the position to answer his own question. Pressman urged that White should try to see Secretary Wallace the next day and point out to him the bad condition of the whole situation and indicated that it was connected with the meatpacking problem which in turn is related to the whole farm bloc. Pressman was apparently very much concerned that the strike situation was getting out of hand. (u)

White endeavored to secure from Pressman the subjects for discussion the following day. The latter did not know specifically but was of the belief that some pressure would be put on Bowles to do something for the steel industry. Pressman indicated that what should be done is this: if the strike runs its course the way it has been outlined, it will be perfectly meaningless because the steel industry will get a small price increase. To get action the administration should call in the top officials and set a deadline for final settlement, taking a strong stand that this settlement should come before January 14. He then pointed out that if the steel industry could be cracked by labor, labor would then be able to run the gamut of cracking every other industry. White inquired of Pressman as to whether it was permissible for him to mention that he had heard anything concerning this matter. Pressman stated that this was permissible since it had come through a third party through the Office of Price Administration. This apparently had reference to the prospective price raise on steel. (u)

Considerable attention was given during this contact to the possibility of securing a wage increase for the steel industry without a price increase. Pressman pointed out to White that the steel industry would have to have a price increase and that it would not necessarily follow that all other industries would have to have a price increase also. Pressman was most adamant that it was possible to have a price increase on steel without affecting the automobile industry and other industries since the price of steel has been frozen since 1937, while other steel consuming industries have their price frozen as of 1942. White concluded by stating that he would perhaps try to see Wallace the next morning. Pressman then advised White that he would arrive, presumably in Washington, the next morning and White inquired as to whether he was apt to be effective in his program. Pressman was not optimistic unless Wallace called him and added that he thought Wallace would be free to talk with Philip Murray then and go to the White House later. (u)

The question was then raised by White as to whether the situation would not in fact mean that a commitment, presumably from OPA, should be secured on the price raise on steel without similar action in other industries before settling the strike. Pressman pointed out that it would have to be a simultaneous affair, that is the settlement of the strike in return for the Government's concession to raise the price of steel. White indicated that if President Truman was going to authorize an increase in the price of steel (u)
It doesn't seem reasonable that this would be done without having the union's demands acceded to for a raise in wages. Pressman confirmed that the President was under pressure from industry and was trying appeasement and further that the amount of the wage increase must be determined as satisfactory to the unions since the price increase will have to be made incident thereto, otherwise the administration will find itself with a strike still on its hands. White inquired as to how they would find out the solution and Pressman added only by dealing directly with Philip Murray. He made the gratuitous comment that he had never known of an impasse of this description — where everything was going to the dogs and the White House had not even talked with other heads of the labor unions — not only that, but his assistants, neither Steelman nor Snyder, had been in contact with the unions.

Arrangements were made that Pressman would ride to work the following morning with White. It was not apparent during the above contact as to why Pressman was discussing this whole situation on an intimate level with White, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury.

There have been several other contacts between Pressman and White but none of particular significance with the possible exception that Pressman contacted White on January 29, 1945, and asked him whether he was aware of the fact that his superior, presumably the Secretary of the Treasury, had seen Fairless, presumably head of United States Steel, the day previous. White indicated that this was not known to him and commented "You may find out during the day what happened, if anything." White answered in the affirmative but was noncommittal concerning the supplying of the results of this conference to Pressman.

On November 24, 1945, Colonel Bernard Bernstein, 3007 Albermarle Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., visited at White's residence for some period of time. On November 26 and 27, 1945, White proceeded to the home of Colonel Bernstein, 407 Battery Lane, Bethesda, Maryland, where he presumably spent a good portion of both evenings. It will be noted that Lieutenant Colonel Bernstein, prior to the war, was Assistant General Counsel of the United States Treasury Department. He has been employed by this Department since December, 1933, and on January 27, 1943, was detailed to the War Department where he received a commission of Lieutenant Colonel in the United States Army. Other contacts between Lieutenant Colonel Bernstein and White will be discussed hereinafter.

It was developed that Bernstein was in contact with White on December 17, 1945. Colonel Bernstein indicated that he was interested in getting all of the Nazi property away from the Nazis and selling it to desirable people in Germany. To White's question as to what would be done
with the cash, Bernstein indicated that it would be held under the control of the United States Treasury - the main thing was to remove the Nazi control of property in Germany. Bernstein also indicated he was being released from the Army soon, and there was a vague discussion of a position which he had under consideration with the conclusion that he, Bernstein, would be better off in the Treasury at $12,000 a year. It was also obvious that White was going to take up the question of Bernstein's status with the Secretary of the Treasury. White again was in contact with Bernstein on December 15, 1945. The latter told White that Donald Hiss, who is the brother of Alger Hiss mentioned hereinbefore, had contacted him and advised the Polish Government was still looking for an adviser. He stated that Ludwig Rajeckman of the Polish Mission had been in to see him. Bernstein was interested in the caliber of the individual desired by Rajeckman. White indicated that Rajeckman needed an individual to do the kind of things Bernstein could do for him and the kind of things that George Silverman was doing for the French. Bernstein was desirous of advice as to whom Rajeckman represented and White indicated "the crowd that is in." White continued by stating that the Polish Ambassador needed three men - a fellow like Bernstein in many ways could be used and a fellow like Silverman to get the Economic and Purchasing Commission in order. White did not know how much money the Polish Government had to spend and added that he had to see Rajeckman in the near future. White also wanted advice as to what the next move by Hiss would be, but Bernstein either could not or would not advise on this question.

Bernstein apparently was not interested in the Polish proposition on a full time basis, to which White agreed, saying that if the Poles wanted aid they would have to pay fully because they have a very difficult job. Discussion was then had as to how White and Bernstein could use this proposition to fit in with their other plans and White stated that he would have a definite suggestion along that line the next day.

Various details of the establishment of an office, presumably for Bernstein, were mentioned and White indicated that they, meaning himself and Bernstein, had to have an office anyway because of discussions White was having with Secretary of the Navy Forrestal the following day and that one could not talk without an office. Bernstein indicated that he had received a call previously from Governor Lehman of UERA and the Honorable Robert H. Jackson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and he asked White if they could possibly be interested, presumably in him, on a part-time basis. White answered in the negative. White, however, that Bernstein should see former Governor Lehman and see what he had to offer. White, in conclusion, related that he was going to talk to Secretary of the Treasury Vinson very straight; that he had nothing to lose; he was entitled to it (this may relate to his appointment as a delegate on the International Monetary Fund under the Breton Wood Agreement) and would see what Vinson had to say.
On January 1, 1946, Colonel Bernstein again was in contact with White, at which time reference was made to a commendatory statement which had appeared in the newspaper column of Drew Pearson that morning. Bernstein indicated that he had been in contact with an individual believed to be Congressman Andrew J. Bismarck to get the tempo of those up on the Hill. Bernstein commented that it seemed to him that it (unidentified) was concrete enough up there where they are working sufficiently well towards crystallizing support on the liberal fight. He made reference to the (apparently Congress) being worried about what was going to happen in 1946 and added that Congressman like Bismarck would worry whether the CIO Political Action Committee and organizations of that type are going to give them support.

On January 13, 1946, Bernstein was in contact with Mrs. White during White's absence in New York City. He inquired whether White had heard anything definite about his new job from the Secretary of the Treasury. Mrs. White answered in the negative.

White is known to be in contact with David Karr, an employee of Drew Pearson, newspaper columnist, and specifically contacted him on January 1, 1946, expressing appreciation for the salute which had been paid to him in Drew Pearson's column that morning. It will be recalled that Karr's name was mentioned previously hereinbefore as an individual who was in frequent contact with White. Karr was formerly employed with the Daily Worker, a Communist Party publication, and later with Transradio Press and the Office of War Information. Karr also worked for a considerable period for "The Hour", published by Albert Eugene Kahn who is known to have had direct relationships with the Communist Party. Besides writing articles for the Daily Worker, at least on one occasion in March, 1939, he was the author of an article appearing in the publication "Fight" distributed by the Executive Committee of the American League for Peace and Democracy, a reported Communist front organization. The exact length of his service with Drew Pearson is not known.

Information was received on January 28, 1946, from a highly confidential source that Robert Salbett Miller, III, Abraham George Silverman, and White intended to attend separately a showing of the Russian pictures "Tanya" and "Adventures in Bokhara," showing at the Hippodrome Theater in Washington, D. C. Both Miller and Silverman are the subjects of separate subtitles in this memorandum.

A highly confidential source reported on February 4, 1946, that Charles Kramer, who is discussed in more intimate detail elsewhere in this memorandum, had a long conference with White. Kramer was commendatory as to White's...
performance with a group of people on the previous morning, the details of which are not known. Kramer indicated these people were very impressed with White and then made the suggestion that White might capitalize on this impression with reference to the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, wherein there is apparently a position open. Kramer stated that White should drop a word to Cole, who is not otherwise identified, which would be helpful to Murray, who apparently is seeking this position. Murray was not further identified here. White and Kramer also discussed the housing situation in detail. The former related that Secretary of the Treasury Vinson wanted no one in the Treasury Department to work on the housing project which he considered the business of Snyder. White also indicated that Joseph Dubois had resigned as a result of a discussion on this housing matter. Kramer and White then discussed the possibility of Dubois securing a position as counsellor for some committee unless Ed Fitchard had taken this job. Kramer suggested that a post just as valuable would be a position in the Postmaster General's Office.

Kramer also indicated to White the Senator, apparently referring to Senator Claude Pepper, had returned from his trip with a reinforced understanding of what the Roosevelt policies were. Kramer indicated he had pushed Senator Pepper into a front line position on the British loan situation for one reason and one reason only, because of his own feeling there must be a precedent set for other loans. Therefore, Senator Pepper should be in the forefront of those making a strong plea for the right reason. White interjected, "So they can follow it for the right reason for the other and be consistent."

On the evening of February 3, 1946, the Whites had a small party attended by Joseph Dubois and his wife and Bernard Bernstein and his wife. From a highly confidential source it was learned that Mrs. White made reference to a party held on Saturday night, February 2, 1946, indicating that she had a wonderful time and talked Russian. She further indicated that the Pressmans were present and that they had just been to Russia and had a great deal to talk about. She added that Mrs. Berdie Pressman knows very little English after two years in the United States. Although it has not been determined to date, the Berdie Pressmans may be related to Lee Pressman, General Counsel of the National Organization of the CIO, with whom the Whites are very familiar. Mrs. White has also indicated that she received an invitation from Mrs. J. Boardman Harris, wife of the former American Ambassador to Russia, to attend lunch with her on February 4, which she declined. In relating this invitation to Mrs. Frances Heilmeier, the latter agreed that Mrs. White had taken the right action and stated that Mrs. Harrisman stood in no relation to them, and further that Mrs. Harrisman may have been useful to Russia at one time and may be useful today, but she saw no point in attending a dinner at the cost of $14.
It was determined from a highly confidential source that on the morning of February 6, 1946, Irving Kaplan contacted his office and was advised that White wanted to see him in his own office at noon that day. Irving Kaplan is the subject of a subtitle in this memorandum.

As an example of the tenor of the attitude prevailing in the White home, the following comments by one of his daughters to a friend may be of interest. In a discussion of their aims and likes, Miss White stated that a large portion of their "friends" called close friends believe in the same political ideas - the same as their family. Further, that all of the family had been engaged in politics and so the friends they have in the house are the ones they can speak freely with and not just say, "What lovely weather we are having." Continuing, Miss White stated the belief that when one is an adult, he must stick with his convictions; that she thinks her parents have arrived at a correct understanding of political and religious beliefs and other basic things.

A confidential source advised that on February 25, 1946, Anne White was in conversation with Frances Edelstein and mentioned that she would probably have to remain in Washington, D.C., as she believed Harry was in for an awful lot of frustration. She also indicated to Frances that Harry would not be made Executive Director of the International Bank for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction. She further said that she would not let this get her down because it was due to the capitalistic system and was a manifestation of the capitalistic system. Frances agreed with her and told her that she should not let this fact get her down.

On February 28, 1946, a confidential source advised that Anne White and Frances Edelstein were discussing the fact that Anne had not been to Frances' home for quite some time. Frances said she remembered that the last time Anne was in her home was the night that Boris talked about going to Alaska. (This conversation apparently concerns a period several years ago when several guests were at the Edelstein home, including Helen Silvermaster and her brother Boris Witte, who is present in Alaska, and tends to indicate intimate acquaintance and association of the Whites and the Silvermasters at an early date.)

On March 5, 1946, White was in contact with Abraham George Silverman. On this occasion White drove Silverman from his home to his place of employment at the French Supply Mission, 18th Street and Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. On March 24, 1945, it was ascertained from a highly confidential informant that White and Abraham George Silverman were again in contact with each other.

A reliable and confidential informant advised that on March 28, 1946, Ann White, while in conversation with an unidentified woman who was associated with the League of Women Shoppers, informed this woman that she, Anne, was dropping out of the League.

It was ascertained from a highly confidential source that Anne White informed Herman Klotz that Harry White would leave the Treasury Department on
May 7, 1946, just before he accepts his other job. (Anne was apparently referring
to White's new position with the International Bank for Rehabilitation and Re-
construction. Herman Klotz, above mentioned, is the husband of Henrietta Klotz,
secretary to former Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr.)

A highly reliable and confidential source advised that on April 27, 1946,
Edwin C. Smith, who was associated with the National Council of American-Soviet
Friendship in New York City, advised White that he, Smith, had met a friend of
White's in Philadelphia, a Mr. Fortmoff, and had a nice talk with him.

From a confidential source it was ascertained that on May 1, 1946, Harry
White received a letter from 935 G Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., which is the
address of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, an organisation which is
subject to a considerable amount of Communist control.

On May 5, 1946, a confidential source advised that Henrietta Klotz in-
formed Anne White that she was now living at 19 East 88th Street, New York City,
Telephone Atwater 5-4180, and her office telephone was Murray Hill 5-5562, which is
the business phone of Henry Morgenthau, Jr. Henrietta indicated to Anne that she
was still employed as a private secretary by Morgenthau.

On June 18, 1946, a highly confidential and reliable informant advised
that Dick Gilbert contacted Harry White and discussed the proposed loan to Great
Britain. At this same time Gilbert asked White if he had seen Frank Coe recently
and indicated to White that it was difficult to reach Coe as he did not have a
telephone at the present time. White suggested that Gilbert get in touch with
Harold Glasser, who would know where Coe was presently residing. Dick Gilbert is
identical with Richard Vincent Gilbert, former Director of Defense Economics,
Office of Price Administration.

It was reliably ascertained that about June 27, 1946, Harry White moved
from his residence, 6316 Fairfax Road, Bethesda, Maryland, to the Westchester
Apartments, Washington, D. C., where he is presently residing. On July 14, 1946,
a highly confidential and reliable source advised that White was in contact with
Abraham George Silverman and mentioned that Sol Adler had just returned from China.
White also mentioned that it would be nice for them to all get together again in
the near future.

The Frank Coe previously mentioned is identical with Virginiao Frank
Coe, who is presently associated with Harry White at the International Bank for Re-
habilitation and Reconstruction. White at present is an Executive Director of
this bank. Up to the present time White has been in frequent contact with Coe,
Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and his secretary, Henrietta Klotz. White has also fre-
quently met with Lee Pressman, General Counsel for the CIO, Washington, D. C.,
and Colonel Bernard Bernstein.
Up to the present date Harry White has been in close and constant touch with Lee Pressman, George Silverman, Harold Glasser, Harry Magoff, Irving Kaplan and other subjects of this investigation whose activities are dealt with in other sections of this memorandum.

On October 26, 1946, a confidential source advised that Harry White met George Silverman in a park near White's home in order to "discuss some matters." Silverman stated that he would know more about it the next day because Harry Magoff went to New York. (Rpt SA Lambert C. Zander, 12-6-46, Wash. DC, page 108)

On the dates of September 19 through September 24, 1946, Harry White was in close contact, according to a confidential source, with Henry Morgenthau, Lee Pressman and Joel Fisher concerning the celebrated speech of Henry Wallace and subsequent events including Wallace's resignation and the appointment of Averell Harriman as Secretary of Commerce. Concerning the latter appointment, Harry White stated that Truman could not have done worse under any circumstances, and Joel Fisher stated that he had hoped that Truman would have felt it necessary to have at least one man with leftist support in the cabinet. Harry White was in conference with Pressman and Morgenthau, according to this informant, regarding political material and strategy to assist Henry Wallace.

Up to the present date Harry White has continued with the same type of contacts and activities as has been previously reported in this memorandum. However, it is noticed that he has engaged to a larger extent in social activity. (Rpt SA Zander, 11-5-46, Wash. DC, page 151)
THE PERLO GROUP

VICTOR PERLO, with alias
   Martin Stirling

Allegations of Gregory

In November, 1943, Jacob M. Golos, a former Soviet agent, informed
Gregory that through Earl Browder, he had made contact with a group in
Washington, D.C. After the death of Golos on November 27, 1943, Earl Browder
approached Gregory and arranged a meeting with this group in the apartment of
John Abt in New York City. During the early portion of 1944, Gregory met the
group in John Abt's apartment and at that time was introduced to four individuals
identified as Victor Perlo, Charles Kramer, Henry Magidoff, and Edward Fitzgerald.
It was indicated to Gregory that these individuals would pay their Communist
Party dues to Gregory and would be furnished with Communist Party literature.

A discussion was also had by the group concerning the type of
intelligence which these people, with the exception of John Abt, would be
able to furnish. According to Gregory, it was obvious that all of these
individuals, including John Abt, had been associated for some time and that
they had been engaged in some sort of espionage for Earl Browder. During the
conversation, Victor Perlo indicated that he was associated with the War
Production Board and would be able to supply general statistical data in the
aircraft field. Also on this occasion, Victor Perlo asked if the information
to be furnished by him and the others to Gregory would go to "Uncle Joe," and
John Abt was very amused at this query.

A second meeting with members of this group was held at the apartment
of John Abt and at that time Victor Perlo and Edward Fitzgerald had a dis-
cussion concerning the collection and payment of Communist Party dues by the
members of the Perlo group. It was apparent from their conversation that the
Perlo group appeared to be in a rather disorganized state and was suffering
from both internal strife and lack of leadership.

At this second meeting, Victor Perlo had with him some information
which he turned over to Gregory, and it was recalled by Gregory that at the
initial meeting, Perlo had produced some written material which included
some Office of Strategic Services' documents made available by a Donald
Wheeler. It was noted by Gregory that some of the typewritten material in
Perlo's possession, which material had been typed by him, bore a great re-
semblance to written material which Gregory had seen several months pre-
viously in the possession of Jacob M. Golos, and the material in Golos'
possession had been given to him by Earl Browder. The material turned
over to Gregory by Perlo had been typed on a machine with an unusual type
and also bore handwritten notations which appeared identical with that
material which had been turned over by Earl Browder.
According to Gregory, other meetings were held with the Perle group in the apartment of Mary Parks in New York City, and Victor Perle represented this group in meetings more frequently than did other members of the group.

The material turned over by Victor Perle in general concerned miscellaneous information concerning aircraft activities that had come into his possession while he was with the War Production Board. Gregory was cognizant of the fact that Victor Perle was known to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, a prominent individual in this investigation, and it was recalled that Silvermaster previously had complained that the activities of Perle in Washington were upsetting George Silverman, also a prominent figure in this investigation.

A great deal of Victor Perle's background was known to Gregory which included information to the effect that he was of Russian-Jewish parentage, had attended the University of Pennsylvania, was divorced from his first wife, and that his first wife had threatened to send a letter to President Roosevelt exposing him as well as the activities of his associates in the Communist Party. According to Gregory, Harold Glasser had formerly been a member of the Perle group and upon Glasser's return from Europe as a representative of the Treasury Department, Glasser asked to be returned as a member of the Perle group.

Background

Victor Perle was born May 15, 1912, in New York City of Russian-Polish parents and at the present time resides with his wife, Ellen Hanaker Perle, at 1517 Brandywine Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Victor Perle married Katherine Hills on March 19, 1938, and was divorced from her in June, 1943. His education includes a B.A. and M.A. degree from Columbia University. He has previously been employed by the National Recovery Administration, Brookings Institute, Home Owners Loan Corporation, Office of Price Administration. On December 15, 1945, he was employed by the United States Treasury Department and is presently working in the office of Harold Glasser, a prominent figure in this investigation whose immediate superior was former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Harry Dexter White, also a prominent figure in this investigation.

A confidential source has determined that in 1935 as automobile license listed in the name of Victor Perle, 1320 Sunderlin Place, Washington, D. C., was noted in connection with Communist disturbances in North Dakota. It has also been determined through confidential sources that Victor Perle was listed as a member of the Capital City Forum, an organization which organization has been variously reported to be a Communist front organization. This same source listed Victor Perle as a Socialist Party contact and a subscriber to "The Socialist," an organ of the Socialist Party. A Victor Perle was also listed as one of the individuals attending the 1940 Socialist Party Convention and also as having made contributions to the Socialist Party in the District of Columbia area. The identity of this individual has not been definitely determined.
In 1944, Katherine Willis, alias Roberta Major, the divorced wife of Victor Perle, in a letter to the President of the United States advised that Victor Perle was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D.C., under the Party name of Martin Stripling.

A former prominent member of the Communist Party and courier between the Communist Government underground during the 1930's and the Soviet agent Alexander Stevens (A. Peters), furnished information regarding Nathan Perlow, who may be identical with Victor Perle. He advised that Nathan Perlow was an economist and formerly associated with the Brookings Institute in Washington, D.C. The credit records in Washington, D.C., reflect that Victor Perle, the subject of this investigation was employed at Brookings Institute as a mathematician and reviewer. The informant advised that Perlow was a member of the Communist Party underground group in Washington, D.C. 

Results of Investigation

During the investigation of Victor Perle, it has been disclosed through physical surveillance that Donald Rives Wheler, who has been identified as a prominent subject in this investigation has been in frequent contact with Victor Perle and his wife. It has also been determined that Helen Silvermaster, the wife of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, prominent in this investigation, has been in contact with Victor Perle.

It has also been determined through physical surveillance that Victor Perle and his wife on December 1, 1945, were visited at their home by a man and woman identified as P. Bernard Homan and his wife.

Several notations relating to Bernard Homan and his wife were contained therein.

P. Bernard Homan is known to be an associate of Abraham D. Weinstein of New York City, a subject in this investigation whose activities are described elsewhere in this memorandum.

It has further been determined that Jamie Miller, the wife of Robert F. Miller, a prominent individual in this investigation, has visited in the Victor Perle home.

It is considered significant that Mrs. William E. Taylor, wife of one of the prominent subjects in this case, contacted Mrs. Perle on May 17, to report the return of the Taylor family from Europe on May 15, although they were leaving town on a vacation within a few days. The Taylors were extended a dinner invitation by Mrs. Perle.

Contact between the Perles and the Harry Bagdoffs, apparently of a social nature, was observed during the investigation. Bagdoff is a subject of this case. Contact was also observed with Arthur Stein, an employee of the United Public Workers of America, CIO and reportedly an active Communist.
It has been determined through physical surveillance and other investigation that Victor Perlo has continued to be in close contact with Harry Magdoff and his wife, who are apparently close personal friends.

It has further been determined that during August and November, 1946, Arthur Stein was again in touch with Victor Perlo. Also on August 14, 1946, John Abt, a subject of this investigation, is known to have contacted Perlo.

Rpt. SA Zander 9-17-46, Wash., D.C pg. 178

Rpt. SA Zander, 12-23-46, Wash., pg. 129
Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that approximately one or two months prior to the death of Golos on November 27, 1943, it was learned that he had very recently made contact with another underground Soviet espionage group in Washington, D.C. Golos considered this contact as valuable. Gregory points out that he had been placed in contact with this group by Earl Browder early in 1944. At that time Earl Browder indicated to Gregory that Golos had been contacting a new group in Washington, D.C., and had been unable to keep an appointment with them. Browder was anxious for Gregory to meet this group and make the necessary arrangements. Within a reasonable time after this conference with Browder, he informed Gregory that he had made arrangements for a meeting of the group at the apartment of John Abt at Central Park West, near 90th Street, New York City. Abt was employed in 1939 as General Counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO, a position which he still holds and by virtue of which he has served as a close advisor to the late Sidney Hillman. Abt is married to Jessina Smith, who was formerly employed in the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C., and who is now President and Editor of the magazine "Soviet Russia Today," a Soviet propaganda organ under the guise of American leadership. Jessina Smith was formerly married to Harold Ware, now deceased, the son of Ella Reeve Bloor, an outstanding, long-active Communist figure. Ware headed the Communist underground in the United States Government for a number of years prior to his death.

Gregory states that on the day specified the appointment was kept at the apartment of John Abt. Gregory was admitted to the apartment by Abt and there met four individuals, none of whom had been previously observed by Gregory. They were introduced as Victor Perlo, Charlie Kramer, Henry Magoff and Edward Fitzgerald. Gregory indicated the group felt they could talk freely and it is recollected that on this occasion they discussed the payment of their Communist Party dues, as well as the receipt of Communist Party literature from Gregory. There followed a general discussion among all of those present as to the type of information which these people, excepting Abt, would be able to furnish. It was obvious to Gregory these people, including Abt, had been associated for some time and had been engaged in some sort of espionage for Earl Browder. Gregory recalls that Edward Fitzgerald, at the time of this meeting, was employed by the War Production Board. He indicated that he would be able to furnish Gregory with miscellaneous statistical information coming to his attention as a result of his employment at the War Production Board. It is also interesting to note that each member of this group met by Gregory indicated they were delegates “from their group in Washington.”

Gregory had a subsequent meeting with representatives of this group at the apartment of John Abt. It is recalled that at this meeting Perlo and Fitzgerald were present and again there was some conversation concerning the collection and payment of Communist dues by members of the Perlo group. It was the expression of Gregory that the Perlo group was in a rather disorganized state and suffering from strife as well as lack of leadership. Subsequent to Gregory’s meeting with the Perlo group at the apartment of John Abt, members thereof were met in the apartment of Mary Price, who is the subject of a separate
subtitle in this memorandum. Gregory recalls meeting at irregular intervals from the spring of 1944 to December, 1944. With reference to the individuals of the Peri group not at the apartment of Mary Price who supplied information, Gregory states that Victor Parlo represented this group in meetings more often than other members of the group. Fitzgerald, however, was the supplier of information on four or five occasions. He supplied general information concerning production figures which he obtained from his employment with the War Production Board. In the spring of 1945, after the disassociation of Gregory from contacts with the Peri group, Fitzgerald made a visit to Gregory on one occasion in New York City during April, 1945. Fitzgerald complained to Gregory concerning his dislike of Victor Parlo and wondered if some other contact could be arranged for him. It is recalled by Gregory that Fitzgerald, a native-born American, was formerly employed in some governmental capacity in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Subsequently, in the early 1930's, Fitzgerald proceeded to Washington, D.C., and at a later date became associated with the War Production Board and the Foreign Economic Administration. Gregory states definitely that he was a member of the Communist Party.

Background of Edward Joseph Fitzgerald

No significant information concerning Fitzgerald was available prior to the time charges were made against him by Gregory.
Results of Investigation

On December 27, 1945, it was determined through a highly confidential source that Magoff, who is treated separately herein, arranged to see Fitzgerald at the Commerce Department where Magoff is now working as Chief of the Current Business Analysis Unit. On December 31, 1945, this same source reported that Irving Kaplan was contacted by George Persich, who advised that he had just returned from Yugoslavia. Kaplan indicated he was attending a New Year's Eve party that evening at the home of the Fitzgeralds at 2209 Observatory Place, N.W. Persich indicated that he knew where this address was since he at one time had occupied these premises. Kaplan invited Persich to accompany the Kaplans to this party and the latter accepted as he would thus have an opportunity to see the whole crowd. It is interesting to note that Mr. and Mrs. Abraham George Silverman, who also figure in this investigation, attended this gathering.

A physical surveillance subsequently determined that Fitzgerald is assigned to Room 3020 of the Department of Commerce Building, whereas Room 3204 which is immediately adjacent thereto is occupied by Harry Magoff, mentioned hereinbefore. On January 5, 1946, Fitzgerald was under physical surveillance when it was determined that he proceeded to his office in the Department of Commerce Building. After leaving his employment at the end of the day it was noted that he proceeded to a commercial establishment in the vicinity with an unknown individual. There they were joined by a third man and subsequently they all walked to the vicinity of Eleventh Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, where they parted. The individual who had accompanied Fitzgerald from his employment in the Department of Commerce Building boarded an Alexandria, Virginia, bus and proceeded to a basement apartment at 2226 Ravensworth Place, North, Park Fairfax, Virginia. This apartment is occupied by Harry Magoff, mentioned hereinbefore.

Through a highly confidential source it was learned that Fitzgerald contacted Beatrice Magoff, wife of Harry Magoff, on January 26, 1946. Fitzgerald stated that he would see the Magoffs the coming Friday and Saturday night. Further, that both the Fitzgeralds and the Magoffs would be at a party to be given at the residence of Paul R. Cornelius on the following Saturday night. A physical surveillance of the party held at the Cornelius residence at 200 Olive Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., on Saturday, February 2, 1946, determined that it was attended by some twenty-five persons, including Irving Kaplan, Harry Magoff and Edward Fitzgerald and their wives. Also present at this gathering was Beatrice Heiman, former secretary to Constantine Czakansky, former Soviet Ambassador to the United States. Heiman is strongly suspected of being a Soviet agent. Subsequent to her employment in the Soviet Embassy, she was a correspondent for Radio News Agency, a Soviet news gathering organization, and is now correspondent for the Overseas News Agency and the Jewish Telegraph Agency. On April 12, 1946 it was learned that Beatrice Heiman had invited the Fitzgeralds to a party on April 19th.
It was determined through a highly confidential source on January 22 that the leader of the movement, Frank Lee, had the subject of a separate meeting. He also referred to the issue of a separate address on January 24. The information that was obtained indicated that Frank Lee had been observed to have contacts with the leader of the movement. His attention was also focused on the issue of a separate address on January 24. The information that was obtained indicated that Frank Lee had been observed to have contacts with the leader of the movement. His attention was also focused on the issue of a separate address on January 24.
A highly confidential source has advised that on September 29, 1946, Harry Magdoff contacted Edward Fitzgerald and they discussed the controversy which former Secretary of Commerce Wallace was having with Mr. Bernard Baruch. It was mentioned that Magdoff, Fitzgerald, V. Lewis Bassie, and Phil Hauser were drafting a letter of reply to Mr. Baruch. They were in agreement that Wallace should not admit that he had made an error. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 10/17/46, pages 40 and 41)

Confidential sources have advised that Fitzgerald and Harry Magdoff have been instrumental in preparing various speeches and letters for the former Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace. In connection with this, on October 12, 1946, a reliable and confidential source advised that Fitzgerald mentioned to Harry Magdoff that he, Fitzgerald, could not bear the new Secretary of Commerce Harriman and from what he hears, Harriman was not using “their stuff.” (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 11/5/46, page 99)

On October 26, 1946, Fitzgerald was in contact with Harry Magdoff and among other things, according to a highly confidential source, Fitzgerald remarked that Mr. Harriman had been around looking over the office space in the Department of Commerce and Fitzgerald was of the opinion that he and Magdoff might lose their jobs sooner than they expected. He said that Mr. Harriman will get rid of them as soon as he wants to. He indicated that they are on their way out but that he could not figure out anything else to do except sit around and hold their breath. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 11/19/46, pages 13 and 14)

The same highly reliable informant advised that on October 20, 1946, it appears that Harry White, Irving Kaplan, Harry Magdoff, Edward Fitzgerald, Abraham George Silverman, and V. Lewis Bassie were endeavoring to organize a political organization which would be financially supported by business friends of Harry Magdoff in New York City. It appears that after this organization is completed, it will offer its facilities to support Henry A. Wallace and will endeavor to work in conjunction with other labor organizations such as the CIO, PAC, and the AFL. The following men have been suggested to assist in the organization of this political group: Lee Pressman, Joel Fisher, Joe Dubois, Bernard Bernstein, Randy Foltus, and David Karr. Of the above group, White, Kaplan, Fitzgerald, Silverman, and, of course, Magdoff are all subjects in this investigation. The other individuals have been mentioned previously in other sections of this memorandum. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 11/19/46, pages 47 and 48)
HAROLD GLASSER, with alias N. B. Glasser

Allegations of Gregory

Jacob N. Golos, a former Soviet agent who died November 27, 1945, indicated to Gregory in November, 1943, that he, through Earl Browder, had established contact with a group in Washington, D.C. Subsequently, in the early part of 1944, Earl Browder indicated to Gregory that he would make arrangements for Gregory to meet with this same group and that the meeting would be held in the apartment of John Att in New York City. Gregory thereupon held a meeting with representatives of this group, which was designated as the Perlo group, and at that time learned that Harold Glasser was also a member. It was indicated that Harold Glasser had been out of the United States as a representative of the United States Treasury Department, that he returned in the early part of 1944, and was thereafter stationed in the Treasury Department in Washington, D.C. It was further indicated that Glasser was closely associated with and probably an assistant to Harry Dexter White, an official in the Treasury Department.

According to Gregory, Harold Glasser subsequently furnished general information concerning the activities of the Treasury Department, particularly concerning proposed loans by the United States to foreign countries. He also supplied information originating in the Foreign Economic Administration, which information had been sent to the Treasury Department.

After Harold Glasser's return from Europe, Victor Perlo, a member of the group, advised that Glasser had requested to be allowed to return as a member of that group. Gregory was advised by Perlo that Glasser and one or two others had previously been taken by an American in a Government agency in Washington, D.C., and turned over to a Russian contact. The identity of this American was not known to Perlo, and Charles Kramer was indicated as the person able to provide this information. Gregory determined from Kramer that the person who had originally taken Glasser away from the Perlo group was an individual named Kiss in the United States State Department, which individual is believed to be Alger Kiss, a prominent figure in this investigation. Gregory advised that Harold Glasser was a known member of the Communist Party.

Background

Harold Glasser was born November 25, 1904, at Chicago, Illinois. He attended Chicago University and Harvard University and was married on July 7, 1947, to Faye Cohen. Harold Glasser has had various employment which includes University of Akron, Brookings Institute, and the Labor Bureau of the Middle East. He has also been employed by the Work Projects Administration and the Department of Agriculture. On November 25, 1950, he was employed by the Treasury Department, and it was indicated that his immediate superior was Harry Dexter White, who is a prominent subject in this investigation.
Glasser has remained as an employee of the Treasury Department to this date, and it is noted that in 1940 he was detailed to the Government of Ecuador as an expert in financial and economic matters. In 1943, as an official of the Treasury Department, he was detailed to the State Department and sent to North Africa, serving on the Civil Affairs Section of General Eisenhower's staff. In 1944, he represented the Treasury Department at conferences on Italian financial matters and during the same year was approved by the President of the United States to represent the Government of the United States at the second session of the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration at Montreal, Canada. In the year 1945, he served as a member of the American delegation to the United Nations Reparations Commission in Moscow, Russia, and also represented the United States Government at the third Council session of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration at London, England. Also in 1945, he was one of the Treasury experts designated to serve on General MacArthur's staff in Tokyo. However, this assignment never materialized.

It is known that this was the residence of Harold and Faye Glasser from October, 1933, to September, 1934, which individuals are identical with Harold Glasser and his wife, Faye, who are subjects of this investigation.

A prominent official in the organization was Boris Jopestein, who is known to be presently holding a position with the Soviet Government in the USSR.

A confidential source has indicated that Harold Glasser and his wife have also been members of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the Spanish Aid Committee, which committees have, by various sources, been indicated as Communist front organizations.

Katherine Mills, the divorced wife of Victor Perlo, advised in a letter addressed to the President of the United States that Harold Glasser was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D.C., and further stated that she was certain that it was the same Harold Glasser who had been sent to Ecuador by the United States as an economist. Katherine Mills also identified her former husband, Victor Perlo, as well as John Abt and George Silverman, as being members of the Communist underground in Washington, D.C. These individuals are all prominent figures in this investigation.

It has been ascertained through a confidential source that Allan Rosenberg, an employee of the Foreign Economic Administration and identified as a subject of this investigation, has frequently been in contact with Harold Glasser and it has likewise been determined that John Abt and William Talman have also been in contact with Glasser.
Faye Cohen Glasser has, through a confidential source, been determined to be a member of the League for Women Shoppers and to have served on the Executive Board of that organization. This group has been variously reported to be a Communist front organization.

Results of Investigation

During the course of the investigation of Harold Glasser and his wife, Faye Glasser, it has been determined by physical surveillance that they have on many occasions been in company with Allan Rosenberg, who is also a subject of this investigation. It has also been determined that Harold Glasser has also been in contact with other persons who have been reported to be members of alleged Communist front organizations but the connection of these individuals with this investigation has not at the present time been determined.

On November 25, 1945, it was determined by physical surveillance that Charles Kramer, an individual prominent in this investigation, visited at the Glasser residence.

At the present time Harold Glasser is employed by the United States Treasury Department as Director of Monetary Research. Victor Perlo, an important individual in this investigation, is employed by the Treasury Department and is presently working in the office of Harold Glasser. Both of these individuals were directly responsible to Harry Dexter White while he was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in Charge of Monetary Research. A State Department press release on July 25, 1946, announced that the President had approved the list of the members of the United States Delegation to the Fifth Session of the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration which was scheduled to convene at Geneva, Switzerland, August 5, 1946. The name of Harold Glasser appeared as one of the Advisers to the Council Member William J. Clinton, Assistant Secretary of State. (65-56102, Report of S. Lambert D. Zander, dated 11-1946, Washington, D.C.)

On July 25, 1946, a physical surveillance disclosed that a party was held at the home of Harold Glasser, 5110 Cathedral Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., at which Sol Adler, another subject of the investigation, was present, as well as Allan Rosenberg and his wife, also a subject of this case; Joseph B. Friedman of Arlington, Virginia, an attorney with the Treasury Department; and Samuel Miller of Washington, D.C., an employee of the War Assets Administration as a sales manager and a former assistant to Harold Glasser in the Treasury Department.

A highly confidential source advised that Glasser actually attended the UNRRA Convention in Geneva in August, 1946. He also went to Europe on October 8, 1946, on an official business to study the German import and export program, returning to the United States on October 24, 1946. (65-56102, Report of S. Lambert D. Zander, dated 11-29-46, 11-5-46, and 11-19-46, Washington, D.C.)
Gregory related that Harold Glasser, an individual who is a prominent figure in this investigation, had been working in Europe for the United States Treasury Department and had dropped out of the Victor Perlo group in Washington, D. C. Gregory stated that Victor Perlo had told Gregory that Glasser had asked him if Glasser would be able to return to the Perlo group. Perlo, in explaining why Glasser had left the group originally, stated that Glasser and one or two others had been taken some time before by an American in a Government agency in Washington and had been turned over to some Russian. Perlo told Gregory that he did not know the identity of the American, and that Charles Kramer, also a prominent figure identified with this investigation, so far as he knew was the only person who had possession of this information. Gregory stated that at a later date Gregory, in talking with Kramer in New York City, brought the matter up and Kramer stated to Gregory that the person who had originally taken Glasser away from the Perlo group was named Hiss and that he was employed by the United States State Department.

Gregory informed that "Jack," a Russian contact who has not as yet been identified, advised of the information relative to Glasser and in the spring of 1945 Gregory obtained an article concerning the United States State Department from the newspaper "PM" in which Hiss was mentioned. At that time "Jack" stated to Gregory that he had learned the identity of Hiss.

Gregory also advised that on one occasion Gregory Silvermaster, a prominent figure in this investigation, complained to Gregory that Victor Perlo was upsetting existing arrangements among the members of his group in Washington and asked if Gregory could do something to remedy the situation. Gregory told "Milt," a Russian contact who has not as yet been identified, about the Silvermaster complaint and he stated that he knew a person named "Gene" who could "lay down the law to those boys and straighten them out." Gregory advised that it was Gregory's impression that he was referring to Hiss who had been mentioned in the "PM" article and who was stated to be an adviser to Dean Acheson in the State Department.

The files of the United States State Department reflect that no person by the name of Eugene Hiss has formerly been employed by the State Department. However, Alger Hiss, residing at 3210 F Street, N. W., Washington D. C., is an employee of the State Department.
A confidential source of information considered reliable has stated that the name of Mrs. Alger Hiss (Priscilla), with a further notation "Husband with State Department," appeared on the membership list of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, an alleged Communist front organization. The records of the Hiss Committee, United States House of Representatives, contained information reflecting that Alger Hiss, a Legal Adviser in the State Department, was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, an alleged Communist front organization.

A former important member of the Communist Party and courier for the Communist Government underground in the 1930's reported that Alger Hiss and his brother, Donald Hiss, were members of the underground organization of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., at least until 1937. He stated that the Communist Party had planned to enlist the services of Donald Hiss to handle the Harry Bridges case in California because of the influence he might have through his employment with the Labor Department. He also stated that Alger Hiss was a member of the Communist Party as late as 1937, was a member of the underground and was quite active with a group in Baltimore, Maryland. Also, according to this informant, Priscilla Hiss was alleged to have been a Socialist during the early days of the New Deal. In 1945 he also advised that while Alger Hiss was employed in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture, he had met on several occasions with Harold Ware's group, which group was a part of the Communist Party underground operating in Washington and that on these occasions Hiss attended group meetings which were held with the Senator Reed Smoot's Committee and that he was then segregated from the Harold Ware group and had no more contact with it other than social meetings with the members.

This informant advised he had no reason to believe that Alger Hiss had ever broken with the Communist Party. He stated that on one occasion he made a special trip to the home of Alger Hiss in Georgetown, Washington, D. C.,
with the intention of talking to Hiss in an effort to persuade him to leave the Communist Party. He had dinner and remained almost the entire night with Hiss and at the conclusion of this Alger Hiss, with tears streaming down his face, refused to break with the Communist Party and gave as his reasons his loyalty to his friends and his principles. This informant stated that in his opinion one of the strongest reasons for Hiss’ maintaining contact with the Communist Party was the fanatic loyalty to the Party on the part of his wife.

A confidential source believed reliable has provided information that Alger Hiss was the former chairman of the Research Committee of the International Juridical Association, which Association was closely affiliated with the International Labor Defense, the latter group having served as the legal arm of the Communist movement.

Results of Investigation

During the several weeks prior to December 28, 1945, Alger Hiss was primarily engaged in activities relating to his planned trip to London, England, as a representative of the State Department and during this period he made, so far as is known, no important contacts with other subjects in this investigation.

Alger Hiss returned to the United States on February 22, 1946, and at his request he was interviewed on March 25, 1946. During this interview he advised that he was not much of a joiner but could have been on the mailing list of organizations of various kinds, but was unable to state whether this was a fact. He recalled that for a period of five or six months prior to his employment with the Department of Agriculture he was a member of the International Juridical Association, which he characterized as a small group interested in labor law. Hiss denied that either he or his wife were ever members of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He was of the impression that his wife could have been a member of the League of Women Voters, because he thought some of her friends had been members of that organization. Hiss denied emphatically that at the present time or at any time in the past he had been a member of the Communist Party. He also denied that he had ever had any association with the Communist Party. He further advised that as far as he knew none of his friends were members of the Communist Party. However, he stated that he had heard many people say that one of his friends, Lee Pressman, was either a Party member or followed the Party line, but Hiss did not know this to be a fact. Lee Pressman, mentioned by Hiss, is identical with Leon Pressman, the present General Counsel for the CIO, Washington, D. C.

The only contact which Hiss is known to have made of interest occurred on August 17, 1946, when Henry M. Collins, Jr., who was associated with Hiss in the Communist underground prior to 1937, invited Hiss and his family for dinner on the following date. Collins was formerly with the State Department and is presently employed by the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees. He is a known contact of Joseph B. Gregg and Bela and Sonia Gold, subjects in this case.
On September 17, 1946, Alger Hiss was invited to the home of Bill Armstrong, who is a member of the War Shipping Board. A confidential source advised that Henry Ware with Lieutenant Colonel V. Makimovich mentioned that among the guests to be at the party in addition to Hiss was John Hazard, who is believed to be identical with John Newbold Hazard, formerly of the State Department. (Rpt. SA Zander, 10-17-46, page 60)

Mary Foreman, wife of Dr. Clark Foreman, of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare was in conference on October 11, 1946, according to a confidential source, with Priscilla Hiss, the wife of Alger Hiss. Mary Foreman mentioned that she and her husband had been with colored friends from Howard University the night they were refused admittance to the Lerner Auditorium. She stated that there were approximately 100 of them in a mixed group and that they were turned away. She further mentioned that the group anticipated protesting. (Rpt SA Zander 12/6/46 page 35)

On December 9, 1946, it was ascertained that Alger Hiss had received an award from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Subsequent news articles indicated that Hiss has been elected president of the Carnegie Institute for International Peace. On December 11, 1946, Priscilla Hiss advised a friend that Hiss would remain with the State Department until the United Nations affair had been finished. It was further ascertained through a confidential source that Alger Hiss contemplates continuing with the State Department until February, 1947, after which time he will work with the Carnegie Foundation. (Memo from Strickland to Ladd 12/19/46, Gregory Case)

On December 30, 1946, a physical surveillance revealed that Robert Talbott Miller, III, a subject in this investigation and who is not previously known to have been in contact with Alger Hiss, spent three hours at the office of Alger Hiss in the State Department.
On January 11, 1947, Alger Hiss, according to a highly confidential and reliable source, made the statement that he would leave the State Department on January 15, 1947, in order to take up his duties with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Subsequently the same source advised that Hiss remarked that his offices with this organisation would be located at 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and that he would assume his new duties on February 1, 1947. Hiss resigned from the State Department on January 15 and is vacationing prior to beginning his new job. (N.I. Summary, Washington Field Office, 1-11-47 and 1-19-47)
CHARLES KRAMER, with alias Charles Privatsky

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory recalled that during November, 1943, Jacob S. Galis, former Russian agent who died November 27, 1943, stated that through Earl Browder he had recently been placed in contact with a group in Washington, D.C. Early in 1944, Browder arranged a meeting for Gregory with representatives of this group in the apartment of John Abt in New York City. According to Gregory, four individuals who were introduced as Victor Perlo, Charlie Kramer, Henry Magidoff, and Edward Fitzgerald, as well as John Abt, were in attendance.

During this meeting, there was a discussion concerning the payment of Communist Party dues by this group of individuals, who were known as the Perlo group. Also, the group discussed how they would receive Communist Party literature. There then followed a general discussion as to the type of information which these people, with the exception of John Abt, would be able to furnish, and, according to Gregory, it was apparent that these people, including John Abt, had been associated for some time and had been engaged in some sort of espionage for Earl Browder.

Gregory stated that Kramer indicated he was associated with the Senator Kilgore Committee in Washington, D.C., and further indicated that he would be able to pass along Capitol Hill gossip, which type of information was actually furnished at a later date by Charles Kramer.

Subsequent meetings were held by representatives of this group in the apartment of Mary Price, and Charles Kramer attended approximately three of these meetings.

Gregory recalled that Charles Kramer was a friend of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife, Helen Silvermaster, who are prominent individuals connected with this investigation. Kramer was likewise known to Harold Glasser, and, according to Gregory, Victor Perlo had indicated that Harold Glasser, who at one time was a member of the Perlo group, had been taken away by someone in Washington and had been turned over with other members to a Russian contact. Perlo indicated he did not know the identity of the person who had taken Glasser away but that Charlie Kramer was the only person who had that information.

Subsequently, Gregory in discussing this matter with Charles Kramer in New York City ascertained that Glasser had been taken away from the Perlo group by a man named Niss in the United States State Department, which individual is indicated to be Alger Hiss, also a subject in this investigation.

It was further indicated by Gregory that Charles Kramer was a known Communist Party member active in union affairs in the District of Columbia and associated with the CIO Political Action Committee.
Charles Kramer was born December 14, 1906, of Russian-Jewish parents. His legal residence is in New York City and at one time he was employed by the National Labor Relations Board in that city. In 1942 Kramer came to Washington, D. C., and was employed by the Senate Subcommittee on War Mobilization, which committee is known as the Kilgore Committee. In 1943, Kramer was employed by the Office of Price Administration and was for a period of time on loan by the Office of Price Administration to the Senate Military Affairs Committee. At the present time he is on loan from the Office of Price Administration to the Office of Senator Claude Pepper, and his offices are located in the United States Capitol Building. Kramer is known to have written speeches for Senator Pepper.

A former prominent member of the Communist Party and courier between Alexander Stevens (J. Peters), a known Soviet agent in New York and the Communist underground in the United States Government, stated that in 1931 he replaced Charles Kramer as Editor of the publication "New Masses," a Communist controlled propaganda organ. According to this informant, in 1935 he was designated to contact Harold Ware, who was head of a Communist underground group composed of approximately eight members and that each of these members was himself a leader of another underground Communist unit operating in the District of Columbia. He identified Charles Frivisky, alias Charles Kramer, as a member of the Harold Ware group. Also identified by him as being affiliated with this group were John Art, Leon Fressman, presently General Counsel for the National CIO, Henry Collins, Nathan Perlow, believed to be Victor Perlo, Alger Hiss, and his brother Donald Hiss, and Nathan Witt, former Secretary of the National Labor Relations Board.

Katherine Wills, who is the ex-wife of Victor Perlo, in a letter addressed to the President of the United States on April 12, 1946, identified Charles Kramer and his wife as being members of the Communist underground in Washington, D. C. In addition, Katherine Wills likewise identified as being members of the Communist underground, Victor Perlo, George Silverman and Harry White, all of these individuals being prominent figures in the present investigation.

Charles Kramer has in the past intimately associated with many Communist Party members, some of whom are reported to be connected with the Soviet espionage system in other parts of the United States.
"The Communist Party - A Manual of Organisation," and was reportedly a member of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party in the United States. Charles Kramer is also known through confidential sources to have been in close contact with David Ramsey, who has been described as a Communist editor and the ghost writer for Earl Browder and who is a contact of Gerhart Eisler, a known Comintern agent.

Charles Kramer also has been identified as being possibly associated with Dr. Harry Grundfest, a scientist in New York, who is known to be active in various Communist controlled organisations.

Results of Investigation

It has been determined by physical surveillance that Charles Kramer and his wife have frequently been in the company of Harold Glasser, an individual who has figured prominently in this investigation. In August of 1943 Paul was reported to be a member of the 11th AD Club of the Communist Party under the name of Allen Falk. He was a Lieutenant in the United States Army Medical Corps stationed in Washington, D. C., where he was reported to be assigned in the office of Senator Pepper. His wife, Joy Hume-Falk, also known as Jane Falk, née Katherine Joy Hume, was reported to be a member of the 11th AD Club of the Communist Party in January, 1944. She was born in China of American
parents and was educated at Fairfax College. She has been employed with the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China of New York City, and with Russian War Relief, Incorporated.

Oliver Peterson has figured in another important Soviet espionage group. In November, 1942, Oliver Peterson headed the Consumers Division of OPA where Lydia Altschuler, a member of the group, was believed to have visited in October, 1942. In February, 1943, Oliver and Esther Peterson were definitely identified as acquaintances of Lydia Altschuler at that time. Oliver Peterson was also found to be a contact of Marie Josephine Reed, a member of the Communist Party in Pittsburgh.

It has further been determined that Charles Kramer is very friendly with Congressman Hugh Delacy and is called "Chuck" by Delacy. Information indicates that Ruth Kessler in 1943 was a member of the White Collar Section of the Communist Party. She was also reported to be a member of the National Lawyers Guild in New York City in 1941. She was also mentioned as a possibility as secretary of a Washington Branch of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. She has an L.L.B. degree from Cornell University Law School and in 1944 was reported to be employed by the Research Institute of America, Incorporated.

It was further ascertained that the Kramers are acquainted with Joseph Gregg and his wife, also subjects of this case.

Charles Sidney Matto is another acquaintance of Charles Kramer. In December, 1942, Matto was employed by the Board of Economic Warfare as principal liaison officer, having formerly been employed by the Federal Power Commission. His wife was employed by the Civil Aeronautics Authority. He has been a free lance writer and contributed to various magazines, particularly with reference to labor problems and current events.
Investigation reflected that Kramer was very active in assisting Representative Ellis E. Patterson of California in preparing for his primary campaign in California. Kramer went to California with him, but despite their efforts, Patterson was decisively defeated in the primary.

It might also be noted that while Kramer was in California assisting Patterson, he stayed at the home of Bill Pomerance, one of the leading Communists in the Los Angeles area.
In 1942 it was stated that Feinberg had been employed by the Department of Agriculture since 1935. His name and that of his wife appeared on the active indices of the American People's Mobilization and on the indices of the Washington Bookshop.

Subject of this case, for the Democratic National Committee. He took part in a parade in October, 1935, sponsored by an organization known as "Move," whose members called on Congress to exert pressure to get their husbands back from overseas. Up until September, 1945, Helen Feinberg was reported to have been very active in Communist Party work in San Francisco and was known to have contacted Steve Nelson, a known Soviet espionage agent, in New York City on November 10, 1945. She was Membership Director of the Richmond Communist Party Club in San Francisco.

Josephson is closely associated with numerous individuals engaged in Communist activity and with Communist organizations. "We have been reported to be an FBI agent and associated with persons suspected of Russian espionage activities." In 1935 he was arrested in Copenhagen, Denmark, with George Minkh and charged with espionage for the Soviet Union.

Nathan Blumberg is another associate of Feinberg. His signature appeared on the nominating petition of the Communist Party for September 30, 1940. He is presently employed in the New York Newspaper Guild and on
Witt has been reliably reported as being a member of the Communist Party and was formerly Secretary of the National Labor Relations Board. He was closely associated with Lee Pressman of the CIO and appeared as Counsel for the Communist dominated Teachers Union after his resignation from the Labor Board. In 1943 Witt was listed as a sponsor of a meeting to be held by the Peoples Committee and the Negro Labor Victory Committee at Madison Square Garden on June 7, 1943.

Investigation has shown that Kramer made out a check to John J. Abt, another subject in this case, dated July 28, 1946, in the amount of $60.

On September 11, 1946, Senator Pepper delivered a speech in Madison Square Garden at a meeting sponsored by the MCPAC and the Independent Citizens Committee of Arts, Sciences and Professions. This speech condemned our foreign policy saying that such was dictated by Conservative Democrats and Reactionary Republicans and tainted with McKinley Imperialism. Kramer indicated that he had been instrumental in preparing this speech for Senator Pepper.
Allegations of Gregory

According to Gregory, during the early portion of 1942, Earl Browder arranged a meeting for Gregory with a group which was known as the Perlo group. At the first meeting, which was held in the apartment of John J. Abt in New York City, Gregory met with Victor Perlo, Charles Kramer, Henry Bagoff and Edward Fitzgerald. It was indicated to Gregory that all of the individuals in the Perlo group were Government employees and were furnishing information which they had obtained from government files to Gregory for the use of the Soviet Union. Subsequent to this meeting, Gregory learned that there were other members of the Perlo group and that one of these was Sol Lischinsky. Gregory stated that Lischinsky was an employee of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and although definitely a member of this group, to Gregory's knowledge had never furnished any intelligence information.

Background

Solomon Aaron Lischinsky was born on March 27, 1908, at Montreal, Canada, entered the United States in June 1936, and became a naturalized citizen of the United States on February 6, 1940, in the District of Columbia. Lischinsky received his education at universities in Canada. In 1932 he received a Ph.D degree from the University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada. He took work at the American University in Washington, D.C., in mathematics and statistics in 1941 and 1942. His present residence address is 2002 E. Davis Street, N.E., Washington, D.C.

Lischinsky has had numerous employments in the United States and from October 1938, to February 11, 1941, was employed as the head of the Wage and Hour Bureau, Washington, D.C., of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. It is noted that his immediate supervisor at that time was John J. Abt who has been identified as a prominent individual in this investigation. In 1941 and 1942 he was an economist for the House Committee Investigating National Defense Migration, and from 1942 until 1944 he was with the War Production Board. He left the War Production Board and went to UNRA in September 1944. He has been Chief of the Agricultural Equipment Branch, Supply Bureau, Agricultural Rehabilitation Division. He was on the Polish Mission but according to latest report, he had not been cleared to go to Europe. In recent months he made two visits to Seattle, Washington, on official business, one during the latter part of February and the other in May. In his Federal Employment Applications in 1942 and 1943 he listed among other references, Irving Rule, George Farnish and Harold Gleason, subjects in this case.

Lischinsky, through a confidential source, has been indicated to have been an active member of the American Peace Mobilization, which group has variously been reported as being a Communist front organization. Lischinsky is also reported to be a contact of Dr. Indvik Vitold Rajkoman, who is also employed with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration representing the Polish Government, and who is alleged through confidential sources to be a close contact of individuals suspected of espionage for the Soviets.
**Results of Investigation**

Through a physical surveillance on December 2, 1945, it was ascertained that Sol Lisichinsky was visited at his home by Herbert Schimmel. It has been confidentially ascertained that Schimmel is known to have contacted Dr. Harry Grunfist, a prominent scientist, who is reported to be a Soviet agent.

Solomon Lisichinsky and his wife were visited on December 3, 1945, by Frank J. Donney, an individual who, from various sources, has been reported to be a Communist and who, with his wife, Madeline Jaffe, has been associated with numerous Communist Party front organizations. Both Frank J. Donney and his wife are Government employees. Madeline Jaffe on June 11, 1944, was identified through a physical surveillance as having been in attendance at a meeting on that date which was attended by Albert Lamon, Secretary, Communist Party District 14, and a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, and James P. Burne, Chairman, Communist Party, District of Columbia.

On December 8, 1945, through a physical surveillance, it was ascertained that Lisichinsky and his wife met Polly Kasson, a former Government employee, who was through confidential sources known to be a member of the Washington Cooperative Book Shop Association, a Communist front organization. A complaint was received at the Bureau on March 26, 1945, to the effect that Miss Kasson had expressed views extremely pro-Soviet and had praised the Communist government in Russia and had intimated that she was a member of the Communist Party. It might also be noted that Orville Olson, a close friend of John Atb who is mentioned above, is a contact of Polly Kasson.

It has been ascertained through confidential sources that Sol Lisichinsky and his wife are quite well acquainted with Harry S. Nagdoff who has been identified as a member of the Perlz group. It has been further ascertained through a confidential source that on December 19, 1945, Mr. Harry Nagdoff advised an unidentified individual as to the addresses of Dr. Stein, residing at 5750 MaArthur Boulevard, and of Sol Lisichinsky. It is noted that Arthur J. Stein resides at 5750 MaArthur Boulevard and that individual is National Research Director of the United Public Workers of America. Stein is also known to be closely associated with prominent Communist Party functionaries and to have on several occasions had these Communist Party functionaries at meetings in his home. (S3 (U))

In the course of the investigation it has been observed that frequent contacts are made by Lisichinsky and his wife with Maurice Mandel and his wife, Pearl. The Mandels reside at 223 W Street, S.E. Pearl Mandel is a sister of Sol Lisichinsky. She is also employed at the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

On the evening of April 13, 1946, a physical surveillance at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joel Gordon at 3615 N Street, S.E., disclosed that a party was
being held to honor the return of Sol Lischinsky from Seattle. Harry Magoffin and his wife were identified at this party. Gordon has been identified as chief of the Yugoslav Branch, Bureau of Areas, of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

On July 30, 1946, it was observed that Lischinsky had lunch with Irving Kaplan and a third party who was not identified. In the course of this lunch period Solomon Adler, a subject in this case, entered the same restaurant with another man and, after eating his lunch and leaving the restaurant temporarily, returned to join Lischinsky, Kaplan and the unidentified person with them.

It has been observed that Sol Lischinsky has been in contact with Seth Levine, who is Research Director of the CIO Maritime Committee. Levine is an active member of the Washington Book Shop Association, an alleged Communist-dominated organization. Levine is said to have attended meetings of the white collar group of the Communist Party and is an associate of prominent Communist Party members. (8)
HARRY SAMUEL MAGDOFF, with alias
Henry Magdoff

Allegations of Gregory

According to Gregory, Jacob M. Golos, a former Soviet agent who
died in November, 1943, had through Earl Browder, made contact with a
Government underground Communist group in Washington, D. C. Subsequent
to the death of Jacob Golos, Earl Browder arranged a meeting between this
group and Gregory in the apartment of John J. Abt, in New York City. Gregory
stated that at the first meeting with this group, four individuals were
introduced, namely Victor Perlo, Charles Kramer, Henry Magdoff, and Edward
Fitzgerald. During this meeting these individuals discussed the payment of
their Communist Party dues to Gregory, as well as the fact that Gregory would
furnish them with Communist Party literature. It was apparent that these
individuals, including John Abt, had been associated for some time and had
engaged in espionage for Earl Browder. During the meeting, they discussed the
type of intelligence information which they would be able to furnish to Gregory.
It was ascertained that Magdoff, who at that time had just returned from a
period of approximately six months of hospitalisation, expected to return to
his job with the War Production Board, in Washington, D. C., and was uncertain
as to what specific type of information he would be able to furnish. Gregory
recalled that later Harry Magdoff did furnish meager information which he
obtained through the War Production Board. Gregory recalled that Magdoff had
come to Washington, D. C., in the early 1930's and was a member of the
Communist Party.

Background

Harry S. Magdoff was born August 21, 1915, at New York City. His
education included a B.S. Degree from New York University received in 1936
as well as education at the University of Pennsylvania and City College of
New York, New York.

Harry Magdoff was employed as a statistician from 1936 to 1940 by
the Works Progress Administration, which in July, 1939, was changed to Work
Projects Administration. He was later employed by the Advisory Commission
to the Council of National Defense and on July 5, 1944, became an employee of the
United States Department of Commerce, where he served as an economic analyst
in the War Production Board. On December 26, 1945, Harry Magdoff was
appointed to the Fact Finding Commission to work on the General Motors strike.
In March, 1946, Magdoff was moved "upstairs" into the Office of the Secretary
of Commerce. Magdoff resigned from the Department of Commerce in December,
1946, to accept a position with the New Council of American Business in
Chicago and New York City.
Confidential sources have indicated that during Magdoff's career at City College of New York, he was reported with his brother, Samuel Magdoff, to be a Communist and to have associated with individuals known to be members of the Communist Party. During that period Harry Magdoff was also reported to be very active in the Socialist Student Club of the City College which club was reported to be a Communist fronts organization. During the period that Harry Magdoff was at the University of Pennsylvania, he resided at 405 East Millstone Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and at that time was reported, through confidential sources, to have been a subscriber to the Daily Worker, which paper was delivered in his name to that address.

It has further been ascertained through confidential sources that Harry Magdoff has been in contact in 1945 with Eugene Victor Jacinski, an individual who is known to be a member of the Communist Party.

Results of Investigation

Through a physical surveillance it was determined that on December 20, 1945, Harry Magdoff was visited at his home by Soloman A. Laskinisky, who has been identified as a prominent subject in this investigation.

It was further ascertained that on December 1, 1945, Harry Magdoff, accompanied by his wife, attended a showing of the picture "The House on 92nd Street" and by means of a physical surveillance it was determined that during the showing of the picture where certain writing was being brought out on a postage stamp, Beatrice Magdoff inquired of her husband, Harry Magdoff, "Do you do things like that?" It was not known whether or not Beatrice Magdoff was referring to the activity on the screen.

During the course of the investigation, it has been determined that Mrs. Harry Magdoff is extremely active in the League of Women Voters. She spends a considerable part of her time in the activities of this group and...
attended its National Convention in Kansas City, Missouri. Mrs. Magoff
and Mrs. Bernard Redmond frequently attend meetings of this organization
together. Bernard Redmond has been identified as a prominent subject in
this investigation. Through a confidential source it has been determined
that Mrs. Magoff informed an unknown man as to the address of one Stein
who resides at 3750 MacArthur Boulevard and Solomon Rischinsky. It is noted
that Solomon Rischinsky is a prominent subject of this investigation and that
Arthur Stein, who resides at 3750 MacArthur Boulevard is a national officer
of the United Federal Workers of America, CIO, and is further known to be a
close associate of prominent Communist Party functionaries, including Al Lannon,
Chairman, Communist Party District No. 4. Arthur Stein is further known to
have held Communist Party meetings in his home which have been attended by
Communist Party functionaries. Arthur Stein and his wife, Anna, have contacted
the Magoffs socially on several occasions during this investigation. On one
of these occasions George Parenich was present. There have also been observed
other contacts between Mr. and Mrs. Parenich and the Magoffs. Parenich has been
identified by Gregory as a member of the Perlo group.

On December 14, 1945, it was ascertained that the Magoffs entertained
at dinner, Eugene R. Finick, who is employed by the Soviet Purchasing
Commission.

Also during the course of the investigation Harry Magoff and his
wife have been determined to be very close friends of Charles Kremer and his
wife, Mildred Kremer. It is noted that Charles Kremer is also a major figure
in this investigation.

On February 2, 1946, Harry Magoff and his wife attended a party
which was also attended by Irving Kaplan, Edward Fitzgerald and Beatrice Heiman.
It is noted that Beatrice Heiman is the former secretary to Constantin Ovansky,
former Russian Ambassador to the United States.

On February 26, 1946, a reliable confidential informant advised that
Edward Fitzgerald had invited Harry Magoff and his wife to come over for dinner.
He suggested that after dinner he and Magoff could "do some work."  

Numerous contacts between these families, possibly of a purely
social nature, have been observed.

Harry Magoff is on excellent terms with Irving Kaplan, whose activiti
are more specifically described elsewhere in the memorandum. Confidential
informatives advise that they consult each other on matters in connection with
their work, and frequently visit each other at their homes.

Magoff has likewise been observed to have contact with Victor Perlo
and George Silverman, prominent subjects in this case.
Harry Magoff has been observed to have had several contacts with Catherine D. Stone, who is the wife of Harry Clinton Stone. Mrs. Stone is Russian born and has spent many years of her life in Russia. Her name appears in the index of the Mies Committee and she is known to be closely associated with the Soviet Purchasing Commission, having acted as an English instructor for that group. She has been closely associated with Victor Stepanoff, a naturalized American of Russian extraction, who is the leader of the Russian War Relief in Portland, Oregon. Mrs. Stone has shown considerable interest in the work of the League of Women Voters and has been in contact with Mrs. Magoff in this connection on several occasions. Repeated contacts have also been observed between the Magoffs and Leslie Nash, who is a naturalized Czechoslovakian presently employed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Nash’s name appears on the active list of members of the American Peace Mobilization. The Mies Committee report indicates he was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. His name appears in the 1938 yearbook of the Young Communist League where he is also indicated to have been a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade which fought in Spain. He was interviewed in April 1942 in connection with awitch act investigation. At that time he denied affiliation with the American Peace Mobilization and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action but admitted being an Abraham Lincoln Brigade Veteran.

Another person with whom Harry Magoff has been observed in contact is Jay Mais. Mais has been reported to be a contact of Mrs. John J. Abt, editor of “Soviet Russia Today,” and wife of John J. Abt, whose apartment members of the Parlo group held meetings, according to Gregory.

The cordial relationship existing between the Magoffs and the Lischeskys is indicated by the observed presence of the Magoffs at a party honoring Sol Lischesky on April 13, 1946 given by Joel Gordon, and also Lischesky’s presence at the Magoff house on April 16, 1946. During Lischesky’s absence from the city his wife frequently contacts Mrs. Magoff.

A dinner party at the Magoff’s residence on April 19, 1946, was attended by Hildegards Sheehan. Mrs. Sheehan was reported by the Mies Committee in September, 1942 to be a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and the Washington Bookshop. She is also active in the League of Women Voters and, further, is a close friend of Mildred Kramer, wife of one of the subjects in this case.

Another frequent contact of the Magoffs is Leonard D. Blumenberg. His wife, Margaret Sellick Blumenberg, is also friendly with Mrs. Magoff. She is a member of the Washington Bookshop and was formerly employed by the Board of Economic Warfare and in the Office of the CIO Maritime Committee in Washington, D.C. Leonard D. Blumenberg is an employee of the U.S. Treasury Department. He returned in December, 1945, from Europe where he was a civilian employee of the Treasury Department working with the Office of Military Government. The Blumenbergs are in contact with the Irving Kaplanis and the Edward Fitzgeralds, subjects in this case.
In March, 1946, Morton Long, who is employed in the Office of the Administrator of the National Housing Administration, talked to Harry Magoff on several occasions in an effort to persuade him to take a position with the National Housing Authority. In the course of these conversations he indicated his confidence in Magoff and his disappointment at Magoff's decision not to leave the Department of Commerce.

On May 16, 1946, Magoff suggested the name of Marcel Kistin as a likely prospect for a position with the Assistant Research Director under the Secretary of Agriculture. It is to be noted that Kistin is a frequent contact of several of the subjects of this case.

On July 10, 1946, Magoff was reliably reported to have visited George Silverman at his home, reportedly for the purpose of discussing the possibility of Murray Latimer's appointment as Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

A confidential source regarded as reliable stated that on September 8, 1946, Beadie Magoff, wife of Harry Magoff, was in contact with Mrs. Sol Lischinsky and they discussed their past summer vacations. On the same date, according to this source, Mrs. Magoff contacted Arthur Stein of 5530 Quebec Street, N.W., and Stein invited the Magoffs to visit them sometime in the future. Stein is an official of the United Public Workers of America - CIO and is strongly suspected of being involved in a current Communist underground group in Washington, D.C. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 10/1/46, pg. 120)

A highly reliable source advised that on September 21, 1946, Mrs. Magoff discussed former Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace's resignation and stated that Harry Magoff helped write the Madison Square Garden speech of Wallace, but it was all of Wallace's ideas. Mrs. Magoff remarked that they must organize so that something might be done in 1948, if not in 1952. She said that Harry Magoff is willing to go out on a soap box and said, "It is life or death for all of us." She suggested that letters be written to the President criticizing his request for Wallace's resignation. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 10/17/46, page 98)

The same highly reliable source advised that on September 22, 1946, Joel Fisher of the Commerce Department contacted Harry Magoff and they discussed the appointment of the present Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Harriman. Joel said that he had talked to Harry White, who still has not worked on his speech. It appears that Joel Fisher, Harry Magoff, and Harry White with others were attempting to bypass President Truman's request that Wallace discontinue making speeches until after the Paris Peace Conference was over by having Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., carry the issue until Wallace is again at liberty to speak regarding the foreign policy. Harry Magoff said the more he thinks about it, the decision he must make is either that he steps out and participates in some organization, or he would be a lot happier if he is going to stay in Washington to sit down and
do a technical job and be available evenings and weekends for a guy like Henry Wallace if he needs any help preparing material or other things such as that. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WPO, 10/17/46, page 103)

The same source advised that on October 4, 1946, Harry Magoff was in contact with David R. Wahl and Wahl advised that he was selling his house. Wahl remarked that Carl Green had suggested that he contact Harry Magoff before otherwise committing himself. Magoff said he was interested but indicated that his position is now in a "very vague state", but he would like to come to see the house sometime the following Saturday. *(3) *(4)

On October 20, 1946, according to a reliable confidential source, it was learned that Harry White, Irving Kaplan, Harry Magoff, Edward Fitzgerald, Abraham George Silverman, and V. Lewis Basse were endeavoring to organize a political organization which would be financially supported by business friends of Harry Magoff in New York City. It appears that after this organization is completed, it will offer its facilities to support Henry A. Wallace and will endeavor to work in conjunction with other labor organizations such as the CIO, PAC, and the AFL. The following men have been suggested to assist in the organizations of this political group: Lee Pressman, Joel Fish, Joe LaBrie, Bernard Bernheim, Randel Polston, and David Harr. Of the above group, White, Kaplan, Fitzgerald, Silverman, and, of course, Magoff are all subjects in this investigation. The other individuals have been mentioned previously in other sections of this memorandum. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WPO, 11/19/46, pages 47 and 48)

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that on November 23, 1946, Charles Kramer, a close associate of Senator Claude Pepper and also a subject of this memorandum, advised Mrs. Harry Magoff to tell her husband that a group would be meeting on Monday night at 8:00 PM at Senator Pepper's office in Room 253 of the Senate Office Building. *(5) *(6)

Through a physical surveillance on November 25, 1946, it was learned that Charles Kramer met Martin Pepper of the National Lawyer's Guild. Subsequent Kramer proceeded to the Dodge Hotel and was joined by Victor Perlo, likewise a subject in this case, and thereafter they went to the Senate Office Building. Later, Irving Kaplan, another subject, was observed to arrive in his personal automobile and entered the Senate Office Building, also Harry Magoff and V. Lewis Basse were observed to enter the offices of Senator Claude Pepper. Another individual observed to enter the Senate Office Building was Herbert Schimmel of the Kilgore Committee, a known close contact of Kramer. Schimmel was later observed leaving the offices of Senator Pepper. At 11:30 PM that same evening, Kramer, Perlo, Kaplan, Magoff, Basse, and Schimmel were all observed leaving the Senate Office Building and after conversing briefly on the sidewalk, departed. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WPO, 12/25/46, pages 90 and 91)
In a pamphlet published by the New Council of American Business, Incorporated, covering their First Washington Conference - 1946, there appears a section devoted to views of various Government officials on the business outlook. Among these Government officials were the photographs and comments of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Harry Magoff, and Victor Perlo. Magoff is listed as a Special Assistant to the Secretary of Commerce (Program Planning) and Victor Perlo is listed as an Economist, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department. Silvermaster is listed as “Chief Economist, War Assets Administration.”

(Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 11/5/46, page 100)

On December 20, 1946, a reliable and confidential source advised that Harry Magoff stated that he anticipates beginning his new employment with the New Council of American Business a week from the following Monday (December 30, 1946.) He stated that although the Council has a Washington office, his work would no doubt keep him out of town in New York and Chicago for the next few months. Magoff indicated that he is happy to be leaving the Commerce Department as “things have been pretty messy the last couple of months.”

Highly confidential reliable sources have verified the fact that Magoff is presently employed with the New Council of American Business. (Rekeytype from Washington 12/23/46)
**Allegations of Gregory**

Gregory related that prior to the death of Jacob Golos in November, 1943, he had indicated that Earl Browder had placed him in contact with a Communist underground government group in Washington, D. C. During the early part of 1944, at the request of Earl Browder, Gregory met with representatives of this group which was identified as the Perlo group, and the first meeting with these individuals took place in the apartment of John J. Abt in New York City. During this meeting these individuals discussed the payment of Party dues, the receipt of Communist Party literature, as well as the type of intelligence information which they would be able to furnish to Gregory during the course of their governmental duties. It was indicated to Gregory that several individuals belonging to this group were not present at the meeting and one of these persons was subsequently identified by him as George Perazich, who was employed during that period in the Yugoslav Section of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and accordingly had access to considerable data concerning Yugoslavia. According to Gregory, the information subsequently supplied by George Perazich, principally concerned the UNRRA activities or contemplated activities in Yugoslavia. Perazich would also make notations on the material which he believed to be of value and thereafter would report it to Victor Perlo, who would type the information. Gregory recalled that sometime in the fall of 1944 George Perazich proceeded to Yugoslavia via Egypt, as a representative of UNRRA and at that time Gregory recalls mentioning the trip to either "Bill" or "Jack", two Russian espionage agents known to Gregory, but who have at this time not been identified. It was indicated that arrangements would be made for George Perazich to be contacted in either Egypt or Yugoslavia but as to whether such a contact was in fact made was never known to Gregory. Gregory advised that Perazich was born in Yugoslavia and a naturalized American citizen. He was also known to Gregory to be a member of the Communist Party.

**Background**

George N. Perazich was born on April 20, 1905, in Yugoslavia, and was naturalized as an American citizen on September 3, 1942, at Buffalo, New York. His wife, Mrs. Amelia Perazich, permanently resides at Route 2, Box 162, Dinuba, California.

George Perazich was graduated from the Naval Academy of Yugoslavia, and then was employed as a Junior Officer on merchant ships traveling extensively for a period of two years. During that time he lived for short periods in Holland, Turkey, Italy and South America, and according to his own account reads, speaks and writes Serbian and Italian and has a reading knowledge of the Spanish, French and Russian languages. From 1926 to 1933...
he attended the University of California Engineering School, and in the latter year received a B.S. Degree. He has also attended the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Buffalo.

According to the Dies Committee records, Perošišić was a known member of the National Committee for a Child's Congress Against War, as a representative from the University of California, and it was confirmed that the individual mentioned in the Dies report and the subject of this investigation are identical.

Results of Surveillane

As Director of the Industrial Rehabilitation Division, Yugoslav Mission, Perošišić was outside of the United States until November 21, 1943. Immediately upon his arrival he traveled to California to see his wife and family and then returned to the East Coast. Through a physical surveillance it was determined that subsequent to his arrival in Washington, D.C., from Yugoslavia, and prior to his trip to California, Perošišić attended a party held at the house of Harold Fitzgerald, which party was attended by Victor F. Weiss, Irving Kaplan and George Silberman. It is noted that all of the individuals at this party, as well as Harold Fitzgerald, are prominent subjects of this investigation.

During the course of the investigation Perošišić has been observed to be in frequent contact with Irving Kaplan, Harry Magoff and Edward J. Fitzgerald who are all prominent subjects in this investigation. Many of these contacts were apparently social. The families are on excellent terms. Perošišić is also known to have contact with Lou Goldblatt, an associate of Irving Kaplan and a close associate of Harry Bridges. Goldblatt is employed by the Internationale
Another contact of Parasich observed was with Alfred J. and Beatrice Van Tassel. Van Tassel was Parasich's supervisor in the WPA in Philadelphia from 1937 to 1939 and Van Tassel is reported to have been a member of the International Labor Defense and to have been associated with prominent Communists and to have participated in Communist demonstrations in California. He was also reported to have had in his possession a number of Communist pamphlets while he was living in Philadelphia. Among these pamphlets were several relating to the Spanish League for Peace and Democracy.

Parasich is claimed as a friend by Herb Schimmel. Schimmel is a close friend of Charles Kramer, a subject of this investigation. Schimmel is employed by the Kilgore Committee of the House of Representatives.

George Parasich has continued up to the present date with his close association with Irving Kaplan, Harry Magoff, and Edzard J. Fitzgerald, prominent subjects of this investigation.

George Parasich on November 15, 1946, attended a broadcast of the Nuremberg trials, which broadcast was also attended by Harry White, George Silverman, and Harry Magoff.

At the present time George Parasich is residing at 3307 Oliver Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., and remains employed by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.
ALLAN ROBERT ROSENBERG

Allegations of Gregory

According to Gregory, Jacob Golos, a known Soviet agent, was in contact, prior to his death in November, 1945, with a Communist Government underground group in Washington, D.C. Subsequent to Golos’ death, Earl Browder arranged for Gregory to meet with representatives of this group which had been identified as the Perlo group at the apartment of John J. Abt in New York City. At the first meeting with this group the individuals present mentioned the manner in which they would make Communist Party dues payments, as well as receive Communist Party literature. The group also discussed at length what contributions of intelligence might be expected from themselves, as well as other members of the group. With respect to the information to come from other members, Gregory recalled that Allan Rosenberg, who was at that time serving abroad in some capacity for the United States Government, was reported to be able to furnish information on his return to the United States. Gregory held frequent meetings with representatives of this group subsequent to the first meeting and one of the individuals who met with Gregory in Mary Price’s apartment in New York City as a representative of the Perlo group was Allan Rosenberg. It was arranged that the representative of the Perlo group would gather together in Washington the intelligence information which had been secured from Government files by the other members of the group and would carry this information to New York to be turned over to Gregory and thence to Jacob K. Golos, the Soviet agent.

According to Gregory, Allan Rosenberg furnished information which he had obtained as a result of observations, recommendations, plans and proposals made by various Government officials concerning the handling of Germany. During that period he was employed in the Foreign Economic Administration and material of that nature came to him in the course of his duties with that agency. It was recalled by Gregory that Rosenberg submitted rather voluminous reports and he turned over substantial quantities of written material bearing upon matters such as specific suggestions and proposals made by various American officials with respect to the problems expected to be met in postwar Germany. Gregory advised that it was indicated that Allan Rosenberg had come from a wealthy American-Jewish family and had received an LL.B degree at Harvard University. He came to Washington in the early 1930’s and was known to Gregory to be a member of the Communist Party.

Background

Allan Robert Rosenberg, according to his own statement, was born April 21, 1909, in Dorchester, Massachusetts. His father, Dr. Isaac G. Rosenberg, is presently residing in Brookline, Massachusetts, and was born in Portland, Maine. His mother, Jennie Lewis, was born in Lithuania. His wife, whose maiden name was Erna Rothschild, was formerly employed in the Rural Electrification Administration. She is reported to have been active
in a federal employee's union at that time. In connection with his employment, Rosenberg in 1944 listed the following persons as relatives in Federal employment: Robert Rosenberg, Columbus, Ohio, a second cousin and Lieutenant in the Engineer Corps of the United States Army; Dr. Howard Libby of Brookline, Massachusetts, First Lieutenant in the Army Medical Corps; and Stanley Reimers, address and employment not given.

Allan Rosenberg has had government employment with the Railroad Retirement Board and the National Labor Relations Board. During the period he was with the Railroad Retirement Board he was loaned by them to the Senate Civil Liberties Committee as an investigator. It is further noted that while employed in the National Labor Relations Board he was under the immediate jurisdiction of Nathan Witt, who is identified as a contact of subjects in this investigation, and who is identified by a former prominent Communist, as a leader in the Communist underground group in Washington, D.C. The informant 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 in leadership by John J. Alt.

Rosenberg was employed from 1911 to 1915 by the Foreign Economic Administration and in 1915 resigned to go into private law practice with his brother-in-law, William Koplovitz. The Dies Committee records reflect that the names Allan R. Rosenberg and Allan Rosenzweig were listed as members of the Marian Anderson Citizens Committee. These records also reflect that Allan Rosenberg was affiliated with the National Lawyers Guild.

Through a confidential source believed reliable it was determined that Allan Rosenberg was an active member of the Lawyers Guild in Washington, D.C., and served on the Committee on Civil Rights and Liberties of the National Lawyers Guild.

During the course of the investigation, Allan Rosenberg has been noted to be frequently in the company of Warren Leonard Shifman, who was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation, and has been reported by the Dies Committee, as well as many confidential sources, to be a pro-Cosmanjet and a member of numerous alleged front organizations. On November 28, 1945, through a physical surveillance, it was determined that Allan Rosenberg drove to the home of Harold Glasser in Washington, D.C., who is a prominent subject of this investigation and that Rosenberg and Glasser then drove to the residence of Warren Shifman. The physical surveillances conducted during the course of this investigation have further disclosed that Rosenberg, Shifman, and Glasser are intimately acquainted with each other. It is noted that Harold Glasser has been identified as a member of the Perlo group of which Allan Rosenberg was also a member. It has likewise been observed that Rosenberg has maintained
contact with Nathan Witt who has been previously mentioned as a member of the Communist Underground Group; David Aahl, one of the subjects of the instant investigation; Edwin S. Smith, who is a director and prominent in the activities of the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship; and Thomas L. Emerson, Associate General Counsel for the National Labor Relations Board.

On July 25, 1946, a physical surveillance on the home of Harold Glasser, 5110 Cathedral Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C., who is one of the subjects of this case, disclosed that Allan and Erna Rosenberg attended a party there which was also attended by Sol Adler, a subject in this case, and Joseph E. Friedman of Arlington, Virginia, an attorney with the Treasury Department as well as Samuel Miller of Washington, D. C., an employee of the War Assets Administration as a sales manager and a former assistant to Harold Glasser of the Treasury Department.

Allan Rosenberg has continued his association with Harold Glasser, Nathan Witt, John Abt, Joe Fitzgerald, Harry White and other subjects of this investigation. He is also known through confidential sources to have in the recent past been in contact with David Aahl and Bowen Smith, also individuals prominent in this investigation. Rosenberg has continued his affiliation with the Lawyers Ordeal and is known to have attended a meeting of this organization on September 4, 1946. On September 9, 1946, Allan Rosenberg, through a physical surveillance, was noted to be in the company of George Silverman and Harry Magoff at Van and Mill's restaurant, Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

On October 11, 1946, Allan Rosenberg and his wife were observed, through a physical surveillance, to have spent several hours at the apartment of Mary Jane Keeney, 223 E Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. Keeney has also been prominent in this case. Also noted at Keeney's apartment were Bowen Smith and his wife.

Investigation has disclosed that Allan Rosenberg, who is in private
law practice in Washington, D. C., with Warren Scharfman, has complained about the lack of law business for his firm and has contemplated obtaining more lucrative employment. Concerning additional business for the firm, Rosenberg has been in close contact with Harry K. Plotkin, General Council for the Federal Communications Commission. Plotkin is reported by confidential informants to be pro-Russian and liberal.

A highly confidential and reliable source advised on January 19, 1947, that Rosenberg is acting in the capacity of attorney for Carl Marsani, a former employee of the U. S. State Department who was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in Washington, D. C. on the charge of making a false statement to the government when obtaining his original employment, it being charged that he was a Communist and denied such statement when making application for government employment. Marsani is a known contact of Joseph B. Gregg, a main subject in this case, mentioned elsewhere in this memorandum. (M. I. Summary, Wash. Field, 1-19-47)
 Allegations of Gregory

According to Gregory, Jacob M. Golos, a Soviet agent who died in November, 1943, had been placed in contact through Earl Browder with a Communist underground Government group in Washington, D.C. Early in 1944, Earl Browder arranged for Gregory to meet representatives of this group in the apartment of John J. Abt in New York City. During this meeting the representatives of the group discussed the payment of Communist Party dues, the receipt of Communist Party literature, and the type of intelligence for which they would be able to furnish from the Government sources of which they had contact and the group also discussed the intelligence information which could be expected from other members of the group who were not present at the meeting. Gregory recalled that mention was made of Donald Wheeler and it was indicated that because of his position on the Editorial Board of the Research and Analyst Section of the Office of Strategic Services, he would be able to make contributions of value. Accordingly, Gregory indicated that during the course of Gregory's association with the Perlo group, Donald Wheeler furnished considerable information which he had obtained through his employment on the Editorial Board of the Research and Analyst Division of OSS. The information he furnished included "ditto" copies of monthly and semi-monthly reports of the Office of Strategic Services as they were concerned with political developments throughout the world. It was recalled that these "ditto" reports were sometimes marked "secret" and sometimes marked "confidential." They did not, however, contain any marginal notations as to what Division of the Office of Strategic Services they were to be routed, nor did they, so far as is recalled, indicate any other Governmental agencies to which they were to be directed. Donald Wheeler also furnished typewritten and handwritten exhibits which he had obtained from OSS digest made up of cable reports from the State Department and OSS personnel. Included among his material, there were also 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.

Subsequent to the initial meeting with the Perlo group, Gregory regularly met representatives of this group at the apartment of Mary Price in New York City, and on at least one occasion Donald Wheeler was the representative who brought the intelligence information secured by other members of the group in Washington, D.C. to Gregory. It was further recalled by Gregory that Victor Perlo, at the initial meeting of Gregory and the Perlo group, produced written material including OSS documents which had been made available to Perlo by Donald Wheeler.
Gregory related that Major Duncan Lee, a prominent figure in this investigation, but not associated with the Forlo group, mentioned to Gregory at one time that he had a friend named Donald Wheeler in OSS. He also mentioned that Wheeler had attended either Oxford or Cambridge University with him and that Wheeler was a "progressive person." Gregory further recalled that Donald Wheeler was American born, a graduate of Yale University and subsequently studied in Oxford or Cambridge University, specializing in economics. Gregory also had knowledge of the fact that Donald Elven Wheeler was a member of the Communist Party.

**Background**

Through confidential sources believed reliable, Donald Wheeler has been reported to have been a member of the following organisations, all of which have been identified by various sources as being Communist front organisations. Civic Emergency Federation, Citizens Unemployment League, Unemployment Council and Spanish Aid Committee.
It has further been indicated through confidential sources that Wheeler is a very close friend of David Hedley, a known member of the Communist Party and a known contact of reported Soviet agents in California.

Another confidential source has stated that while Donald Wheeler was residing at 511 Orange Street, New Haven, Connecticut, he was known to have subscribed to and received the Communist paper the Daily Worker.

It has further been indicated through a confidential source that Donald Wheeler and his wife are members of the Washington Cooperative Book Shop. The Dies Committee records reflect that Donald Wheeler has been a member of the Washington Book Shop, American League for Peace and Democracy, and was a member at large of the Executive Council of the Washington Committee to Aid China, which organizations have been reported by the Dies Committee to be Communist front organizations.

Through a confidential source it was ascertained that Donald Wheeler attended a meeting of the Second Washington Youth Conference in connection with the American Youth Conference as a member of the Washington Committee for Aid to China. At that time Donald Wheeler spoke to the gathering urging cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union, and indicated the Soviet Union to be the only country giving consistent aid to China. This same source indicated that Belden Wells, a known Communist Party functionary and at that time acting Executive Secretary of the Washington Branch of the Communist Party, also spoke at this same conference.

Results of Investigation

Through the course of the investigation it has been determined that Donald Wheeler has, on several occasions, been in contact with other individuals prominently mentioned in this investigation. On November 20, 1945, Donald Wheeler parked his automobile in the 4500 block of Brandywine Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and it is believed that he visited the home of Victor Perlo at 4517 Brandywine Street. It is also believed that on the same evening he visited the home of Harold Glasser who is also a prominent figure in this investigation. It is noted that Harold Glasser and Victor Perlo are both, according to Gregory, members of the Perlo group of which Donald Wheeler was also an active member. On November 25, 1945, an individual driving an automobile registered to Victor Perlo visited at the home of Donald Wheeler.

Through a highly confidential source it was determined that on December 1, Isabel Lee, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Duncan Lee contacted Donald Wheeler's wife and arrangements were made for the two families to
visit the following day. It was decided that Donald Wheeler would pick up
the Lee family and bring them to the Wheeler residence. On December 2, 1945,
through a physical surveillance it was determined that Donald Wheeler drove
to the residence of Lieutenant Colonel Duncan Lee and then returned to the
Wheeler home with the Duncan Lee family. It is recalled that Duncan Lee
mentioned to Gregory that he had a friend named Donald Wheeler employed in
OSS; that they attended either Oxford or Cambridge together and that Wheeler
was a progressive person. Throughout the course of the investigation it has
been determined that the Duncan Lee and Donald Wheeler families have been in
close contact with each other. 

On December 9, 1945, a highly confidential source advised that Mrs.
Wheeler was contacted by a person who identified herself as Annie, and this
confidential source advised that through previous conversations, this person
was believed to be identical with Annie Stein. It is noted that Annie Stein is
the wife of Arthur Stein, a national officer in the United Public Workers of
America, CIO, and both Annie Stein and her husband, Arthur Stein, are known
to have held meetings at their home which have been attended by Communist Party
functionaries, including Albert Lannon, Chairman, District Number 4, Communist
Party, and a member of the Communist Party National Committee.

It has further been determined through confidential sources that
Mrs. Wheeler has been in contact with Reba Lewis, and on December 9, 1945,
through a physical surveillance it was determined that an automobile registered
to Roger Abbott Lewis arrived at the Wheeler home and an individual believed
to be Roger Lewis visited the Wheeler residence. It is noted that Reba Lewis
is a former employee of the National Labor Relations Board and is known to be
in contact with many prominent Communist Party members in the District of Colum-
bia. Reba Lewis is also the daughter of Rose Leaf Andren, a known member
of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia, and is the step-daughter
of John Anderson, also a known Communist Party member. Roger Abbott Lewis is
also known to have, in August, 1944, been in attendance at a meeting of the
leaders of the white collar units of the Communist Party in the District of Colum-
bia, held at the home of Charlotte Young, who was at that time organization-
al secretary for the white collar units of the Communist Party.

As of February, 1946, Wheeler was in charge of the Western Euro-
pean Economic Intelligence Section, Economic Branch, European Near East and
African Intelligence, Office of Research and Intelligence, State Department. His
connection with the State Department was severed June 8, 1946, and he is not
yet re-employed.
On February 27, 1946, it was determined that the wife of Donald Wheeler was in contact with Sarah Rosenbaum, co-manager of the Washington Book Shop Association, 916 17th Street. It was further determined that Donald Wheeler's wife was in contact with Eleanor Driscoll, Driscoll is reported to be a member of the Communist Party Mid City Branch and was formerly president of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, Local 27. She is presently reported to be an organizer for the Committee for Spanish Freedom. Mrs. Wheeler has also been in contact with Carolyn de Caux. Carolyn is the wife of Leonard De Caux who is editor and publicity director of the CIO News. Leonard De Caux is reported to be a member of the Communist Party and was formerly treasurer of the Washington, D.C., unit of the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, the sponsors of which included several high ranking Communists. The Wheelers have also been in contact with Eleanor Poehler who is presently secretary-treasurer of the CIO Women's Auxiliary. She has been reported by several informants to be a probable member of the Communist Party and has been a leader in Communist front organizations for many years. Her husband, Cedric Poehler, was known to have been a member of the Communist Party as late as 1938 and is still believed to be active. Eleanor Poehler served as a picket for the Washington Peace Mobilization at the White House in the spring of 1941 and was executive secretary of the Washington Chapter of the American League for Peace and Democracy. She is also a member of the Washington Book Shop Association.

The Wheelers have also been in contact with Ruth Sherman. Ruth Sherman is the wife of Robert Sherman, president of the Commerce Department Local 23, UFWA. He was on the CIO Committee to reinstate Helen Miller who was dismissed from the Labor Department for Communist activity. Robert Sherman was also active in the Committee for Democratic Action and worked for the National Negro Congress.

It has also been noted that Donald Wheeler has stayed in close contact with his brother George S. Wheeler. George Wheeler was a member of the American Peace Mobilization, the Washington Book Shop, and a member at large of the Executive Council of the Washington Committee to Aid China. The former superior of Wheeler while the latter was working for the National Labor Relations Board stated that he had a difficult time keeping George Wheeler straight because after each weekend he would have to be talked to to overcome the indoctrination that George's Communist friends had pumped into him over the weekend. Furthermore, it was stated that Wheeler was the principal behind the defense of Helen Miller against the charge of Communism which had been brought against her at the Labor Department.
be noted that letters were written on behalf of George Wheeler by Representative Charles Savage from Washington, Senator Wayne Morse from Oregon, and Senator Downey from California. In addition, Representative John Coffey, Congressman from Washington, sent his secretary, Paul Olson, to appear on Wheeler’s behalf before the Loyalty Rating Board.

Investigation has reflected that the Wheelers were in contact with an individual named Richard Liebes. Investigation in San Francisco has reflected that Liebes was born in California and while employed as a graduate assistant in economics at the University of Hawaii from September, 1936, to June, 1938, he was closely associated with John Rainesoke, a well known Communist who is suspected of being the Honolulu contact of Communist espionages. In 1939 he married Brunhilde Kaufar who is an active member of the Communist Party and attends meetings of the Bethune Branch of the Party. For the past two years Liebes has been employed as an economist for the National Labor Bureau in San Francisco and has been an instructor in the California Labor School which is a Communist front organization. He is also acquainted with prominent East Bay Communists and was a contact of Steve Nelson at the time the latter was a Communist Party functionary in Alameda County, California.

It has been noted, also, that the Wheelers have been in contact with Elizabeth Crands in Berkeley, California. Crands was a member of the Communist Party in December, 1943.

In 1943, Hazel Collins, the wife of Dr. Charles Collins, who has been a Russian espionage suspect since March, 1940, told Graham Vinegrad, wife of Jerome Vinegrad, whose visits at meetings with Gregory Kheelis and Naskarow were considered of significance in Russian espionage activity in the San Francisco area, that the "group" was meeting January 2, 1944, at the home of Betty Crands. It is also noted that Dr. Collins and his wife correspond with Vladimir Pouisher, a suspected Soviet agent. It is also noted that Karl Kahn, who was scheduled to lead a discussion on the Teheran agreement at a Communist meeting to be held in the home of Mr. Crands, also a good friend of Billie Wechter, a known Communist and employee of the California Labor School of Oakland, California. At the time Mrs. Crands executed her application for federal employment she gave as references Dr. Ben V. Peters and Lizla Hassie. It is noted that Dr. Peters and Mrs. Hassie have both been active in the functions of the Communist Party and are closely associated with many known Communists. Dr. Peters has been employed in a highly confidential position with the Manhattan Engineer District, working on the development of the atomic bomb.

On July 16, 1945, George Taylor, of the National War Labor Board advised as follows: "Mrs. Crands has submitted her resignation with the War Labor Board to be effective August 15, 1945. "I should like to suggest that suspension in her case remain suspended until such time as she may make application for re-employment in the government."

It is noted that on April 17, 1946, the Wheelers were invited to
dinner at the home of Robert Barnett. Barnett is employed in the Japanese-Korean Section of the State Department. In connection with the Barnett, it is noted that during a conversation between Barnett and Duncan Lee, another subject in this case, Barnett was upset upon learning that a mutual friend was connected with the paper "Human Events" and described this paper as "Fascist propaganda," stating that it is "anti-Soviet, anti-federal bureaucracy, and anti-New Deal.""}

It is noted that Donald Wheeler has been in contact with Mrs. Hastay of New York City. It was determined that this is Mrs. Milard Walter Hastay who lives at 501 West 121st Street, New York City. Mrs. Hastay is the sister of Donald Wheeler and her husband was employed in 1944 by Columbia University to work under contract for the Office of Scientific Research and Development, being classed as a "mathematical statistician performing analyses of combat and equipment problems."

Donald Wheeler has continued up to the present date with the same individuals previously mentioned and has been noted to be in contact with other individuals prominently mentioned in this investigation including Arthur Stein, Victor Perlo, Duncan Lee and others.

At the present time Donald Wheeler remains unemployed. However, he has since October, 1946, worked with Robert Nathan, CIO Economist, on a special project which it is reported will last until February, 1947.
MISCELLANEOUS INDIVIDUALS IN WASHINGTON, D.C.
Michael Greenberg
with aliases, Menahen Greenberg,
Michael Gibson

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that from the summer and fall of 1943 to about August or September, 1944, Michael Greenberg was supplying information. Gregory informed that Greenberg was associated in some capacity in Washington, D.C., with Lauchlin Currie, who is also a subject in this case. Greenberg became acquainted with Currie when he was an assistant to President Roosevelt and continued close to Currie when he assumed his duties with the Foreign Economic Administration. Gregory further informed that Greenberg was educated in England and at Harvard. Gregory advised, however, that although Greenberg was reputed to be brilliant, he was not particularly valuable but he did furnish considerable information, principally concerning China. Gregory advised that the information obtained by Greenberg was passed on to Harry Price, the former secretary to Walter Lippman, and eventually passed on to Jacob Golos, a known Soviet espionage agent who died in November, 1943. Gregory advised that on one occasion Harry Price mentioned that Greenberg was a Communist in England but Gregory did not know of any Communist Party activities on the part of Greenberg in the United States.

Background

Michael Greenberg was born Menahen Greenberg on November 28, 1914, in Manchester, Lancashire, England, the son of Anchel and Clara Segal Greenberg. His father is believed to have been born in 1888 in Kovno, Russia, and apparently is a Soviet subject. Michael Greenberg has two sisters, Helen, born in 1917, and Esther, born in 1919. There is no subversive information available concerning Helen, who is presently employed in the General Post Office in England. At the age of twelve years, Menahen Greenberg changed his name to Michael. However, he attended Trinity College at Cambridge University under the name Michael Menahen Greenberg and received an A.B. degree in 1936, followed by M.A. and Ph.D. degrees. In 1938 one Michael Greenberg, believed to be identical, was reported to be a Cambridge member of the Communist Party and the author of a booklet on Palestine.

Greenberg arrived in the United States at New York City on September 30, 1939, on a student's visa to attend the Graduate School of Harvard University. He remained at Harvard from October, 1939, to January, 1941. It has been reliably reported that while at Harvard University, officials of the school were disappointed at his progress and several professors at the school regarded him as "a left of the center." Others reported him as "an out and out Communist."
Greenberg is married to Marian Galin who was born October 15, 1917, at Boston, Massachusetts, and at one time was employed as a stenographer by the British Broadcasting Corporation, Washington, D.C.
Michael Greenberg is at the present time unemployed. However, it
is noted that on September 13, 1946, he applied for a position in the American
Division of the United Nations. His application was placed in file and not
acted upon by that organization.

(Rpt SA John Hilsbos, 10-17-46, NY, page 33)

Greenberg resided during part of August, 1946, in New York City,
at 20 East 80th Street. This apartment is leased to Murray J. Goldberg, a
dentist who during the period that the apartment was occupied by the Greenbergs
was away on vacation. Murray Goldberg subsequently moved
to 110 East 87th Street and on November 11, 1946, moved to 235 West 100th
Street, New York City, where he is presently residing. Investigation disclosed
that Murray Goldberg assisted Greenberg in moving his personal effects to the
new address.
The Washington, D. C., telephone directory lists Michael Greenberg as living at 2700 Eighteenth Street South, Arlington, Virginia. It was determined, however, that Greenberg had moved from this address on October 1, 1945, and his forwarding address was 7 West 15th Street, Apartment J-14, New York City.

Results of Investigation

It was determined that Michael Greenberg and his wife moved into Apartment J-14 at 7 West 15th Street, New York City, about the middle of November, 1945. This apartment was originally rented to one Dr. Joshua Epstein and Epstein had sublet the apartment to Greenberg.

In February of 1946 it was determined that Greenberg was located in the offices of the FEA, 1515 22nd Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., being employed there on a special State Department project. His regular office was in Room E30 of the LaSalle Building, Connecticut Avenue and L Street. In April, 1946, he was employed by the State Department in the Research and Planning Division of the Analysis Branch. On June 15, 1946, according to the State Department, he was dismissed due to a reduction in force. In March, 1946, Greenberg addressed a letter to Alger Hiss setting forth his qualifications and stating, "I expect to be in New York next week and would appreciate any suggestions you might make. Should it be possible for you to put me in touch with principal UNO people, I would appreciate it duly."

In February, 1946, Greenberg contacted Michael Straight of the "New Republic." It is noted that Straight had been employed by the State Department as a division assistant, Division of European Affairs, from August in 1940 to May, 1941. On November 7, 1941, Straight received an invitation to a reception at the Russian Embassy and available information reflected that he was active in the American Peace Mobilization and the North American Spanish Relief Committee. He enlisted in the Air Forces on November 24, 1942.

In December, 1945, Greenberg placed a call to Fort Washington, New York, 2665, which is the number of Thomas A. Bisson, 40 Richards Road, Fort Washington. The files show that Bisson had been in frequent contact with Philip Jacob Jaffe, main subject in the investigation involving Jaffe and others in unauthorized disclosures of material contained in Government files. It is noted that Bisson was appointed to the position of Principal Economic Analyst in the Far Eastern Division of the Economic Warfare Analysis Section on January 22, 1942. It is also indicated that Bisson contributed several articles to the Communist magazine "Soviet Russia Today" and had been on the editorial board of "Amerasia."
JOSEPH B. GREGG, alias Joseph Greenstein

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that Gregg obtained a position with the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs in Washington, D.C., about 1942. Gregg thereafter had dinner with Golos 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 Golos is identical with Jacob Golos, a known Soviet espionage agent who died in November, 1943. From about the early part of 1942 until the latter part of 1944, Gregg turned over to Gregory information he had obtained from a perusal of Office of Naval Intelligence, Military Intelligence and Federal Bureau of Investigation reports. The material 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 bookstore might be 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, 1944.

Gregory stated that in the latter part of 1943 shortly before Golos died, he, Golos, obtained a Leica 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. Golos also informed Gregg that the information he was supplying was in fact going to Earl Browder and as a matter of fact Gregg, on one of his visits to New York City was introduced to Browder and had a long conversation with him concerning Latin-American matters in general.

Gregory stated that in the spring of 1945 "Jack," a Soviet espionage agent whose true identity has not as yet been determined, mentioned that Gregg was becoming highly conspicuous as to the ultimate distribution of the information he was providing. Gregory stated, however, that he understands "Jack" was able to convince Gregg that as 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. Gregory advised that Gregg did in fact later act in a courier capacity for "Jack." Gregory further informed that Gregg was a dues-paying Communist Party member and on his visits to Washington he, Gregory, collected Communist Party dues from Gregg.
A highly confidential and reliable source advised that in the early part of 1943, Hinter Wood was in contact with Gregg. It will be noted that Hinter Wood is an employee of the State Department and is the husband of Julius Dorn Wood and the brother-in-law of Beatrice Heiman. Heiman was the former secretary of Ambassador Constantine Czapsky. She is also the daughter of Julius Heiman, an associate of Arthur Adams, a prominent Soviet espionage agent who was, until recently, operating in the New York area.
Results of Investigation

Investigation regarding Gregg was undertaken in November, 1945. According to the Washington Telephone Directory, he was residing at 6829 Piney Branch Road, N. W., Washington, D. C., and was employed with the Office of Inter-American Affairs, 499 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. He has since resigned from that position and is presently residing temporarily with relatives at 317 William Street, London, Ontario, Canada.

As a result of a physical surveillance it was ascertained that Gregg visited the apartment of Minter Wood, 2141 Eya Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Also through physical surveillances it was ascertained that Gregg is in constant touch with Robert Talbott Miller, III, and Peter Christopher Rhodes, both of whom are subjects in this case. On December 6, 1945, it was learned that Rhodes and Gregg went to New York City and stayed at the residence of Rhodes, 40 Monroe Street, New York City. On the following day, December 7, 1945, Gregg was observed entering the office of Dr. A. B. Weinstein, 20 East 53d Street, New York City, at about 10:00 a.m. At noon on the same day Rhodes was observed entering this same office. It will be recalled that Dr. A. B. Weinstein is identical with Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, who is a prominent subject in this case. Both Gregg and Rhodes left 20 East 53d Street together for lunch at about 2:00 p.m. Approximately one hour later Gregg reentered Dr. Weinstein's office and did not again emerge until about 7:30 p.m. that evening.

A highly confidential and reliable source has advised that Gregg has, on several occasions, been in contact with Maurice Halperin who is also a subject in this case.

On December 18, 1945, a highly confidential and reliable source advised us that Gregg indicated he was going to obtain a new position in the Office of American Republic, Department of State (probably the Division of American Republics Affairs).

On January 11, 1946, as a result of a physical surveillance it was learned that Gregg went to the Office of Dr. A. B. Weinstein, 20 East 53d Street, New York City, at 10:45 a.m. and left the office at 6:20 p.m. that same day accompanied by Dr. Weinstein and an unidentified man. Gregg returned to his home in Washington, D. C. on the following day.

In connection with Gregg's activities with the veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, it is interesting to note that on January 16, 1946, he received an invitation from this organization, which has offices at 13 Astor Place, New York City. This invitation was to attend the Eastern Seaboard Conference of the organization to be held on February 9 and 10, 1946, at Manhattan Center. He was
asked to fill out an enclosed form furnishing his opinion with reference to
the possible revival of the auxiliary of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln
Brigade.

On January 21, 1946, Gregg received a letter bearing the return
address "6th Floor, 20 east 53rd Street, New York City," which is known to be
the offices of Dr. Abraham B. Weinstein, a dentist in New York City who is a
prominent figure in this investigation. On January 31, 1946, Gregg was sur-
veilled from Washington, D. C. to the home of Harry A. Greenstein, 69 Midland
Boulevard, Maplewood, New Jersey. Greenstein is Gregg's brother.

According to a reliable source of information, an employee in the
offices of Dr. Weinstein in New York City contacted Dr. Weinstein's residence
in Stamford, Connecticut, and advised that Gregg had left Weinstein's office
without signing the check. It was indicated that Joseph Gregg had been to
Weinstein's office on that date and further, that he would return to the
dentist's office in about two weeks.

From another reliable source it was learned that on February 1, 1946,
Dr. A. B. Weinstein mailed a letter to Gregg in Washington which stated as
follows: "In our great hurry to leave the office we have overlooked to give
you another check book which contained ten more checks of the series of the
thirty-two, so we will hold them for you to sign when you next come into the
office."

A reliable source of information advised that on February 10, 1946,
Inez Munos conferred with Joseph Gregg concerning her dissatisfaction over the
lack of work in her office. Gregg requested her to be patient and told her if
she did not feel like staying a whole day when she comes to work she might
leave as no one would know the difference anyhow. It is known that Inez Munos
is located in the office previously used by Gregg at the Office of Inter-American
Affairs.

Inez Munos is a known contact of Helen B. Tenney and Robert Talbott
Miller, III, both subjects in this investigation.

On February 21, 1946, Gregg, according to a reliable source, contacted
his wife and advised her that he would immediately depart for New York City from
Washington and he stated he would be back on the following day. According to
the reliable source it was indicated that Gregg would visit the offices of Dr.
Weinstein in New York City. Subsequently Mrs. Gregg contacted one Hannah
Goldman and stated, in connection with her husband's visit to the dentist in
New York City, that Gregg was having some very intensive business with the
dentist and it is necessary for him to be in the dental chair from 9:00 a.m.
until 7:00 p.m. on some occasions. She said that Gregg had previously been
going to a dentist in Washington but since he didn't want to have wires on his
teeth he decided to go to this dentist that he had heard about in New York.
Joseph Gregg was observed to enter the building at 20 East 53d Street, New York City, at 10:00 a.m. on February 15, 1946. This is the same address of Dr. Weinstein mentioned hereinbefore. He remained in the building until 11:10 p.m. on this occasion. Gregg returned to Washington on February 18, 1946. 

On March 12, 1946, a physical surveillance revealed that Joseph Gregg visited Robert Talbott Miller, III, in his office in the Ohio Building at 2:40 p.m. and remained in this building until 6:15 p.m. when Gregg and Miller were observed to enter Miller's automobile. 

On March 19, 1946, Mrs. Ross Gregg, according to a reliable source of information, made a statement to the effect that her husband had just gotten a telegram from his dentist in New York City and that it would be necessary for him to go up there for a few days. She indicated that the dentist was expecting Mr. Gregg at 10:00 a.m. on the following day. Thereafter Gregg departed for New York City on the evening of that same date. On March 29, 1946, a reliable source of information advised that Mrs. Gregg contacted her husband and a discussion was had concerning action being taken by the State department on Joseph Gregg's dismissal. Gregg indicated he had contacted one of his superiors at the State Department and "gave him the old song and dance about his wife and kids" and buying a house, etc., apparently in an attempt to have the State Department forestall any action they were taking against him. Gregg indicated he attempted to determine what charges were brought against him but they would not make any positive commitments that charges would be pressed if Gregg resigned. Gregg advised that he wants it on the record that he is resigning and said he is afraid if he doesn't do so immediately it will get past the charge of "false statement." Mrs. Gregg suggested that her husband contact either Carl Spaeth or Maurice Halperin however, Gregg did not agree with this suggestion. Halperin, it will be recalled, is another subject in this case and was employed by the State Department at this particular time. Subsequently Joseph Gregg's resignation became effective from the State Department as of April 2, 1946. 

All Prago of New York City, according to a reliable and confidential source, contacted Gregg and told Gregg that he, Prago, was in Washington to see his girl friend and that they intended to go to a concert on the following day. Prago indicated that he desired to see Gregg after the concert. Prago mentioned that he is working at the Jefferson School of Social Science at New York City and wanted to yell Gregg all about it. On the following day Prago again contacted Gregg and stated he intended to pick up his girl friend, who resides at Buchanan Street, and would bring her to Gregg's home at 9:00 p.m. It was subsequently determined that the woman mentioned by Prago was Ruth Schwartz who resides at 537 Buchanan Street, M. W. and who Prago subsequently married on June 23, 1946.
Concerning Al Prago, mentioned above, it has been determined that he resides at 520 West End Avenue, New York City, and is presently director of the Extension Division of the Jefferson School of Social Science. He was born in New York City on November 17, 1911, and is the son of William Prago, Russian born, and Celia Leibovitz, also born in Russia.

Prago has also been determined to have been active in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and the United American-Spanish Aid Committee. He is also reported to have been a member of the Loyalist Army in Spain from 1936 to 1939.

In 1941, Prago and three other individuals entered the United States from Canada at Niagara Falls and their automobile was found to contain a quantity of Communist literature. One of the individuals with Prago was Harold Smith of No. 7 Highland Place, Yonkers, New York. It is known that Smith is the secretary to Earl Browder and that Browder resides at the aforementioned address.

On April 6, 1946, the same reliable informant advised that Gregg conferred with Maurice Halperin and invited Halperin to visit him at his home. They discussed the possibility of seeing each other the following day at Halperin's home but Halperin declined stating that a former colleague of his, namely Phil Dunaway, would be there and he did not feel that they should have a visit at that time.

The same informant stated that on April 11, 1946, Gregg was in contact with Charles Plato of F. R. Associates' Incorporated. Gregg advised Plato he was sorry that he was unable to keep the appointment with him on the previous day. They made a luncheon engagement for the following Friday. Plato inquired as to whether Gregg had heard about Jack Faby, who, according to Gregg, is in Callinger Hospital and not allowed to have visitors.

Charles Plato, mentioned above, is a known contact of many suspected Communists and Soviet espionage agents. With reference to Jack Faby it is interesting to note that Faby's name appeared in the address book of Ursula Wasserman, a suspected Soviet espionage agent, upon her departure from the United States for Buenos Aires in March, 1946. On April 16, 1946, according to the informant, Kathleen Faby contacted Joseph Gregg and told him about the condition of her husband Jack who is at Callinger Hospital with tubercular pneumonia. She said her husband was alive only because they were able to obtain some medicine through Mayor O'Dwyer of New York. In this connection she stated the Commissioner of Health in New York owes his job to Jack Faby.
A highly reliable source of information advised that Joseph Gregg had lunch with Robert Miller at Alphonso's Restaurant in Washington on April 23, 1946. On April 25, 1946, Gregg and his family departed Washington for Maplewood, New Jersey, where they visited the residence of Harry Greenstein, Gregg's brother, and on April 26, 1946, a physical surveillance reflects that Gregg was observed to leave the office of Abraham E. Eisenstein at 20, East 53d Street, New York City, at 11:05 p.m.

Gregg contacted Walter Wood of the State Department and inquired if Wood would object to using Gregg's telephone number in connection with his advertisement, which Gregg intends to place in the paper in an attempt to purchase an automobile. He told Wood he didn't want anyone to know the telephone number he was using in connection with this advertisement.

On May 12, 1946, according to a highly reliable source of information, Bruce Naybur, formerly an employee of Ludwig Ulman, another subject in this case, contacted Joseph Gregg and Naybur advised he is now connected with Bill Glasser at the offices of the United Electrical Workers at 1029 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. It was arranged that Naybur, Glasser, and Gregg would have luncheon together at an early date. Naybur offered Gregg a job with the United Automobile Workers in their Economic Department in Detroit, Michigan, in which Gregg did not display any interest.

The same reliable source stated that on May 13, 1946, Robert T. Miller, III, advised Joseph Gregg that Frank Jellinck, whom they both used to see about five years ago, has been in Mexico since that time. Miller stated that Jellinck and several others are thinking of forming an organization which is practically a duplicate of the Hemisphere Corporation which was operated by Miller and Gregg. Miller said this organization would be situated in Mexico and that Jellinck would be in Washington for a few days. Jellinck appeared to be interested in buying a mailing list owned by Miller and Gregg which they used in connection with the Hemisphere Corporation. However, this sale never transpired.

The informant stated that on May 24, 1946, Mrs. Ross Gregg, the wife of subject Joseph Gregg, inquired of Robert Miller if he had heard from his bank in New York. Miller stated that he had contacted the bank and that everything seemed to be in order. He advised she would give Mrs. Gregg a check on the following Sunday or Monday in the amount of $1000. Apparently, this was a loan made to Gregg in connection with the purchase of an automobile to which Gregg was then attempting to buy.

While Joseph Gregg was in contact with Walter Wood on May 31, 1946, Wood mentioned that he planned to stay around Washington during the summer since he is afraid of losing his job at the State Department if he takes a vacation. Gregg mentioned that the only thing delaying his departure from Washington is the fact that he didn't know where he was going.
On June 3, 1946, a reliable informant advised that Mrs. Gregg stated that she and her husband would be leaving Washington in about two weeks. The informer also advised that the Gregg's two sons, Joseph and John, would be accompanying them to the West Coast. The informer stated that Joseph Gregg was a known member of the Communist Party and was an active worker for the Republican Party. The informant also stated that the Gregg's would be traveling by car and would be staying in a hotel in Los Angeles.

On June 9, 1946, a highly confidential source advised that Joseph Gregg was using the telephone number of Isaac May, mentioned hereinbefore, in a newspaper advertisement in an effort to purchase an automobile. It appeared that he used this telephone number for other individuals to contact him in connection with this advertisement. The informant stated that Mrs. Isaac May contacted Joseph Gregg on June 9, 1946, and Mrs. Gregg told him that Joseph Gregg had enjoyed his visit with her on the previous night and that he had asked her to return the next day.

A physical surveillance reflects that on June 13, 1946, Gregg was in possession of a 1946 Nash four-door sedan which he purchased on or about that date.

A physical surveillance further reflects that on June 15, 1946, Gregg was visited at his residence by Louis Sleeper at 4625 3rd Street, W. Washington, D. C. Sleeper is an employee of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen Union in California. He is a local contact of Henry H. Collins, a Captain in the United States Army who has been a member of a Communist Party underground movement in Washington since about 1935 to 1937.

A still camera reflects that Joseph Gregg received a communistic from P. S. Rhodes, I.P.A., Seattle, New York. This person is apparently identifiable with Peter Christopher Radics, a subject in this investigation who will be mentioned in detail in another portion of this summary.

A highly reliable source of information states that on June 18, 1946, Joseph Gregg met with Maurice Sabirin and Sabirin discussed his new position with the Communist Jewish Committee in New York City and Sabirin stated that he would attempt to place him in Gregg with his organization sometime in the future. Gregg stated that he desired that this would work out satisfactorily so they might look upon his background too far and find out "that an Arab got mixed up with a Jew way back in his family."
It is known through a highly confidential source that the Greggs lived at the residence of Maurice Halperin for two nights prior to their leaving Washington for Canada on June 22, 1946. Also, it is interesting to note that Gregg made arrangements with Issz Munes, mentioned hereinbefore, to have his mail received at her address at 2231 California Street, W. W.

Gregg and his family left Washington, D. C., on June 25, 1946, and they traveled to New York City where, through a physical surveillance, it was noted that Gregg was observed to enter the offices of Dr. A. E. Weinstein on July 1, 1946. Thereafter the Gregg family visited relatives at 34 Bonair Avenue, New Rochelle, New York, which is the address of David Bogdanoff. From there they traveled to London, Ontario, Canada, where they are presently residing with Joseph Gregg's in-laws, Mr. and Mrs. William Leff at 261 Williams Street.

Since Gregg has been in Canada, there has been no indication that he has been in contact with any of the subjects of this case until the Christmas Holidays of 1946 when he and his wife visited in Washington, D. C., as stated hereinafter.

Highly confidential and reliable sources advised that while Gregg was in Washington in July, 1946, he received a letter from the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in New York City under date of July 25, 1946. This letter announced that a National Convention would be held on September 14 and 15 and mentioned that Lister and General Walter, former Commander of the 45th Division ("our Division") in Spain had been invited. The letter asked for a contribution to finance General Walter's trip to the Convention. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 10/1/46, page 34)

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that the records in the offices of Dr. Abraham B. Weinstein, dentist at 20 East 53rd Street, New York City revealed that Dr. Weinstein has a file on Joseph Gregg which shows a chart with the address 6829 Piney Branch Road, N.W., Washington, D. C., telephone Randolph 5070, New York telephone Bexman 5-3555. The date on this chart is October 1, 1945, and next to a notation "Referred by" is the name Peter Rhodes, who is also a subject of this case mentioned elsewhere in this memorandum. On a treatment chart attached to his file are several dates, the first of which is October 19, 1945. Next to this date is the following notation: "X-Ray series, Study Models, Consultation," followed by the initials "A.B.W." undoubtedly those of Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein. The following dates appear beneath the date October 19, 1945: October 21, 1945; November 1, 1945; December 7, 1945; February 1, 1946; February 15, 1946; March 21, 1946; March 22, 1946; and March 25, 1946. Opposite these dates are various notations indicating certain dental (SA264)
Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that he became acquainted with Maurice Halperin in the latter part of 1942 through arrangements made for such meetings 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 because 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 Minton of "New Hasse" 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 Minton 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 dues 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 Gregory 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 Park 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
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 dinner by Gregory and Solos. Gregory stated that on these occasions it appeared 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 this material.

Halperin continued to furnish information to Gregory until about December, 1944, and at that time Gregory advised Halperin was still employed by the Office of Strategic Services.

**Background**

A Hatch Act 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 1940, Halperin had cashed a check drawn on the Bank of Foreign Trade, USSR, in the amount of $4,36,00. 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. A reliable informant advised that Halperin while at the University of Oklahoma had contributed articles to "New Masses", a Communist controlled propaganda organ. This same informant stated that Halperin spent considerable time in Mexico where it was alleged he associated with liberals and radicals.
In February, 1942, Halperin was interviewed in 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 Grady advised he personally collected Communist Party dues from Halperin.

Results of Investigation

Investigation concerning the activities of Halperin was instituted in November, 1945. As a result of this investigation it was definitely determined that he frequently contacts Robert Talbott Miller, III, a prominent subject in this investigation, and David Wahl. According to the records of the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, David Wahl, 4628 Western Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland, was alleged to be a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and of the Washington Book Shop. In addition, he was reported to be a trustee of the Washington Book Shop. He was formerly President of the United Federal Workers of America local in the Library of Congress. An informant believed to be reliable advised that David Wahl was at one time employed by the Foreign Economic Administration and had come to Washington as a "mater spy" for Russia. This informant stated that Wahl obtained all information he could and transmitted it to the Communist Party Headquarters in New York City, from where it was again transmitted to Russia.

A confidential and highly reliable source advised that Halperin visited Joseph B. Gregg at his home on January 6, 1946. It is noted that Gregg is also a subject in this investigation.

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that Halperin had a reservation for a room at the Hotel Embassy in New York City on January 23, 1946. Halperin was seen leaving this hotel on the morning of January 24, 1946, after which he contacted several individuals in New York City. On the afternoon of January 25, 1946, Halperin again left the Hotel Embassy and returned to Washington, D.C. on the Congressional Limited. As a result of investigation it was determined that Halperin had not actually registered under his own name at the Hotel Embassy on any day between January 23, 1946, and January 26, 1946. It was further determined that he apparently registered under the name of Peter N. Odegard, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C. According to "Who's Who in America," one Peter N. Odegard is a consulting expert to the Secretary of the Treasury and his home is in Amherst, Massachusetts. No information is available at this time to indicate why Halperin did not use his own name while staying at the Hotel Embassy.

According to a highly reliable source of information, Mr. and Mrs. Phil Dunaway and Mr. and Mrs. David R. Wahl were guests at the residence of Maurice Halperin. Philip Dunaway was a co-employee of Halperin at the Office of Research and Intelligence, U.S. State Department. David R. Wahl is the Washington representative of the American-Jewish Conference with which Halperin is associated.
The informant stated that on February 9, 1946, Robert Talbott Miller, III, advised Halperin that he and his wife would visit the Halperins on the afternoon of February 10 at the latter's residence.

On February 12, 1946, by order of the Secretary of State, Halperin's employment in the State Department, to which he had been transferred from OSS, was terminated.

With further reference to David Wahl, a highly reliable source of information stated that on February 27, 1946, Halperin conferred with Wahl and told him that he, Halperin, needed a doctor and asked Wahl if he had anyone in mind. Wahl stated that he thought he might get some cooperation from a doctor he knew here in town. When asked about the doctor's specialty Wahl replied "allergy, but he is also a general man." Halperin was apparently discussing his separation from the Office of Research and Intelligence, State Department, because he stated that whatever illusions he had, if any, were broken that afternoon with an ultimatum. He indicated that he was suffering from a background of ulcers which he had had for some years. A further discussion was had concerning Halperin's physical condition, which was received with laughter by Wahl. Wahl said he would discuss Halperin's case with his doctor friend who, it was subsequently learned, was Dr. Isadore M. Alper who has offices in the Farragut Medical Building, 900 17th Street, N.W. He resides at 3700 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., which is the Alban Towers Apartment House.

It is known that in 1941, Dr. and Mrs. (Rose) Isadore Alper of 2901 16th Street, N.W., a physician, were active members of the Washington Chapter of the American Peace Mobilization which has been described as a Communist front organization. Also, Dr. Alper was listed as a local sponsor for the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, Washington Friends of Spanish Democracy, and the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign in 1942. During a discussion which Halperin had with Louis Ream of the American Red Cross on March 4, 1946, a reliable informant stated that Halperin mentioned that he was going on sick leave at the end of that week, which would carry him along until the end of May and that upon the completion of his sick leave his annual leave would begin, which would carry him on until October, 1946. Halperin indicated that he hadn't done so badly. Halperin maintained that his dismissal resulted from his old Oklahoma University background but that he felt relieved in getting out of the whole mess and said he was going to get down to work. Halperin thanked Ream for all of his efforts in trying to find out something about his dismissal.

On March 18, 1946, a reliable informant stated that Woodrow Wilson Borah, an employee of the Office of Research and Intelligence, State Department, advised Halperin that Carel Deutsch of their division at the State Department had been fired. Borah also advised that Colonel McCormack advised him that he was waiting to clear Halperin's sick leave status through the Civil Service Commission before sending him a letter. He advised that Carel Deutsch would remain on the payroll until June 30, 1946.
The informant stated that on March 22, 1946, Halperin advised Mrs. Robert Talbott Miller, III, that he was on sick leave but that he was "sick in a special way." Mrs. Miller referred to his sickness as an infection. 

On March 29, 1946, informant stated that Charles Plato contacted Maurice Halperin and advised him he is no longer in the government but has Plato, is now associated with the New Council of American Business, Inc., and Public Relations Association, Inc. at 1737 N Street, N.W. Plato mentioned he had hired Theresa Soracco as a secretary. Halperin praised her capabilities at great length. It is noted that Theresa Soracco is the fiancé of Martin Robert Rogers, a close associate of Halperin while they were both employed at the State Department.

On the same date the informant advised that Carol Deutsch mentioned hereinbefore, contacted Halperin and stated he is preparing to leave Washington and that he had accepted a professorship at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Massachusetts. On April 15, 1946, it was learned through a confidential source of information that Halperin had an appointment to see President Byrd of Maryland University on the following Thursday in connection with an effort being made by Halperin to obtain a teaching position at Maryland University.

A reliable source of information reported that on May 18, 1946, Joseph Gregg contacted Maurice Halperin and they discussed the possibilities of Halperin obtaining a professorship at the University of Maryland. Halperin stated he did not want anyone around town to get any ideas about this position as there were a lot of people who would definitely prefer to see him not get any job. Gregg indicated he understood about this. The informant further stated that on May 21, 1946, Philip Dunaway invited Halperin to his home in order to meet Robert Leeb of the CIO offices in Washington, and Carl Green of the Metropolitan Broadcasting Company. Shortly after this Halperin told Woodrow Borah that he would drop by his house at 8:00 p.m.

On May 28, 1946, according to the informant, Mrs. Edith Halperin, wife of Maurice Halperin, advised that a friend of hers, namely Mary Jane Keeley of 215 B Street, N.W., is going to Japan and she has some furniture she would like to loan somebody if they will pay for the transportation. It is interesting to note that Mary Jane Keeley is a subject in this case who will be dealt with in another section of this memorandum.

On May 30, 1946, according to a highly reliable source of information Halperin was in contact with Henry Morgenthau, Jr., former Secretary of the Treasury, and arrangements were made for Halperin to visit Morgenthau in New York City on the following Wednesday at 3:00 p.m. at 265 Madison Avenue on the 22nd floor.
The informant stated that on May 30, 1946, Halperin was in contact with Woodrow Borah and Halperin explained his duties with the American-Jewish Conference, explaining that he will perform liaison work with the United Nations and further stated that the organization represents a number of Jewish groups. He said in so far as he is concerned it will be like working in OSS all over again. He said they gave him a very interesting security check before they hired him in which all the weaknesses of other security checks became points in his favor. He said it really amounted to nothing more than a question as to where his people were born. He said he enjoyed this security check immensely and he might say it was the first time a security check was actually enjoyable.

The informant stated that Halperin, on June 2, 1946, mentioned that Henry Morgenthau, Jr., was considering having Halperin do some ghost writing for him in connection with a book that Morgenthau was writing concerning South America. However, it is known that this ghost writing did not materialize at a future date. The informant stated that on June 13, 1946, Maurice Halperin invited Martin Robert Rogers and Theresa Scannon to his home on the following day. It was further indicated that Just Lunnings of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration, and Donald Russell of the State Department, would be there. Lunnings is a known contact of other subjects in this case.

On June 16, 1946, a confidential source advised that Mrs. Halperin, while contacting Mrs. Rose Gregg, mentioned that her husband, Maurice Halperin, would contact the Gregg and invite them to their home inasmuch as they wanted Joseph Gregg to meet Phil Dunaway. The informant stated that on June 16, 1946, Halperin contacted Martin Robert Rogers and Rogers commented that Halperin, in his new position with the American-Jewish Conference, will be able to help his friends. Halperin stated he believed he would be able to help them in the fall, stating "we might be able to move in some of our people." Halperin advised his new office is on the 14th floor of 42d Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City.

On June 26, 1946, David Wahl, while visiting at the Halperin home, discussed with one Oscar Coe the employment of various people in the American-Jewish Conference. Wahl, who is connected with that organization, mentioned he is interested in seeing that the committee of the American-Jewish Conference obtain several "live wire" members. He recommended Phil Dunaway, whom he described as having been in charge of all the reports for the Research and Analysis Branch of OSS, as well as John Dierks of the Treasury Department who is a friend of Bartley Crum. Dierks is a known contact of the Silvermasters and

On June 30, 1946, Mrs. Robert T. Miller, according to a reliable source, was in contact with Mr. Halperin and she inquired if the Greggs, meaning Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gregg, had stayed at Halperins' house before their departure.
From Washington. Halperin answered affirmatively and stated they were expected to stay only one night but they stayed two nights. Halperin added that his brother practically had to throw them out in order that the Halperin family could return.

A physical surveillance reflected that on June 26, 1946, Theodore Halperin, brother of Maurice Halperin, who was residing in the Halperin family in Washington, met Elizabeth Searle, Executive Secretary of the Communist Party in Washington, D.C. at 4:00 p.m. that day in front of the New England Restaurant on 9th Street, Washington, D.C. While in Washington Theodore Halperin was in frequent contact with many suspected Communists and was engaged in the promotional activities of the Win the Peace Conference which was held in Washington during the Summer of 1946.

With further reference to Theodore Halperin, it is of interest to note that a confidential source reported that on July 5, 1946, Theodore Halperin attempted to reach Clarence "Casey" Oreswitz who resides at Apartment 102 at 1419 R Street, N.W., and who is a Communist Party functionary in Washington, D.C. Subsequently this contact was had and "Casey" Oreswitz informed Theodore Halperin that he would be at home most of the day and it was arranged that Theodore Halperin would drop in to see him between twelve and one p.m. that day.

In connection with the above it was previously reported by a highly reliable source of information that Maurice Halperin had an engagement with "an important gentleman on R Street" on December 22, 1945. Therefore, it is possible that this individual referred to by the informant is identical with Clarence "Casey" Oreswitz.

On July 7, 1946, according to a highly reliable source of information, Maurice Halperin informed Philip Dunaway that he was in Washington for the weekend. He stated that Martin Robert Rogers has an office at 250 West 37th Street in a building which is used in part by the State Department. Halperin stated that he, Halperin, is temporarily living at 7 Grove Street, New York City, which is an apartment occupied by Rogers. Dunaway informed Halperin that the chief thing that he has missed since Halperin left Washington are the various tea guests of the Dunaways. In this connection he states that Julius Joseph has been staying with the Dunaways and will be going back in approximately three weeks. According to Dunaway, Joseph is presently in New York City where he will have a vacation for approximately ten days. Joseph is a subject in an investigation who will be mentioned more fully in another section of this memorandum.

A confidential source of information advised that on July 16, 1946, Mrs. Edith Halperin advised her husband, Maurice Halperin, who was in New York City, that he had received a letter from the State Department which disapproved his request for sick leave. She said the letter stated that under the date of March 5 Halperin had submitted his resignation from the State Department to become effective May 31. The letter pointed out that it is within their province.
to make an administrative determination relative to the granting of sick leave requested at the termination of an appointment that in the light of certain investigation which has been conducted by the State Department it has been administratively determined that the Department will not approve Halperin's request for sick leave for the period for March 5 to May 31, 1946. Accordingly, the Division of Finance at the State Department was instructed to pay for that period on an annual leave basis. Halperin was to receive a final lump payment for any additional leave which has accrued to his credit prior to his resignation from the State Department.

In this connection it was determined that the State Department investigator had approached Dr. Isadore Alpher to whom Halperin was sent by his friend David M. Wahl concerning his certification of the ulcer trouble suffered by Halperin. Dr. Alpher reportedly cancelled his original report to the effect that Halperin was too sick to work.

On July 20, 1946, a confidential source of information reported that Maurice Halperin's family will join him in New York City where they will all reside at 438 Crown Street, Brooklyn, New York, sometime in the early part of September, 1946.

On July 21, 1946, Maurice Halperin, according to a reliable informant, stated that he has another job in New York City which consists of making short wave broadcasts to Latin America. He described this position as entailing a regular round table program every other week which is entitled "Mesa Redonda" and this program is beamed to three Latin American countries. He explained he is taking the place of a professor at Columbia University and that the program is broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting System. He also advised that during the coming week he would be on a National Broadcasting Company program entitled "Information Please," which would be short-waved to South America. He bragged about the fact that the employees in the Office of the American-Jewish Conference are not aware of this activity as they think he is lobbying at United Nations.

During August, 1946, Edith Halperin, the wife of Maurice Halperin, was in close contact with Mrs. Mae Rhodes, whose husband Joseph H. Rhodes is an employee of the Department of Commerce in Washington, D.C. Investigation has disclosed that Mrs. Rhodes is very active in Communist front organizations in the District of Columbia. She is also an active participant in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and the Race Relations Committee of the League of Women Voters. It was determined that on August 7, 1946, Mae Rhodes and Edith Halperin discussed the activity in a Negro rally held in Washington, D.C., to protest the Georgia lynching. They discussed with pleasure that approximately...
15,000 people attended this demonstration, and Mrs. Halperin stated that she was encouraged due to the fact that the anti-lynching propaganda was getting more attention in the press. (Rpt SA Zander, 10-146- page 40)(80 W)

Maurice Halperin has continued to be in close contact with Philip Dunaway and David Wahl, who have previously been identified in this memorandum.

On September 3, 1946, the Halperin family left Washington, D.C., for New York City. They are presently residing at 438 Crown Street, Brooklyn, New York, and Maurice Halperin is employed as secretary to the United Nations for the American-Jewish Conference.
Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that in July or August, 1942, he was requested by Golos who, it will be recalled, is a known Soviet espionage agent who died in November, 1943, to go to Washington, D. C., and make contact with J. Julius Joseph who at that time was employed by the Social Security Board. From conversations with Golos, Gregory advised that he understands Joseph had come to New York City sometime previously and made contact with the Communist Party headquarters. Apparently the Communist Party headquarters recognized his potentialities and informed Golos of his 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 previous two months. This information concerned labor relations and other matters in the labor field. About Christmas, 1942, 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 he 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 Golos 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 inasmuch as 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 Russian Division.

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 advise if Joseph actually knew the true identity of Golos and what actually happened to the material being furnished by him. Gregory stated, however, that some time in 1943 Joseph's wife left him and later, Gregory, when speaking to Joseph's wife, learned that she knew Golos' true identity.

Gregory also advised that both Joseph and his wife, Bella, were dues paying members of the Communist Party and in fact on occasions, Gregory collected their Party dues from them.

Background

Julius Joseph Joseph was born on February 10, 1914, at Northampton, Pennsylvania, the son of Jewish parents, both of whom were born in Russia. He received an A.B. degree from the University of Michigan in 1936 and an M.A. degree from 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., under Dr. Haber and in 1941 to 1942, 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 it was 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 who was then a high official in the War Manpower Commission.

According to the records of Selective Service Board #4, Washington, D. C., Joseph was released from active duty in the Army on July 24, 1945, to reenter employment with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. At the time he was detached he was a First Lieutenant, Office of Strategic Services Research Intelligence and Evaluation Officer.

A highly reliable source advised that when Joseph was investigated to determine his loyalty and fitness it was not proven that he was a member of the Communist Party but several individuals informed that he was decidedly radical in his views. One of these individuals stated that Joseph made a statement to the effect that he 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. The source advised that this was typical of other statements attributed by acquaintances to Joseph.
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. He had been in Germany with the Displaced Persons Bureau until June, 1946, when he returned to this country for a brief consultation in connection with UNRRA affairs. While in Washington, D. C., he stayed at the residence of Philip E. Dunaway at Forest Glen, Maryland. Dunaway is a close associate of Maurice Halperin, a prominent subject in this case. Joseph also visited in New York City during his stay in the United States and while in New York resided at 19 Commerce Street with his sister and her roommate, Edith Fiengold, who has been identified through investigation as a former employee of the National Maritime Union and a known member of the Communist Party in New York City. It is reported by confidential sources that she has on many occasions made speeches on youth work for both the National Maritime Union and the Communist Party.

Julius Joseph Joseph arrived in New York City on July 22, 1946. Physical surveillance reflected that on July 23, 1946, he attended the Stanley Theater, 7th Avenue and 41st Street, which is a Russian theater showing only Russian films. Also through physical surveillance it was determined that on July 24, 1946, Joseph was in the company of an unidentified man who was overheard to remark that he was interested in going to Russia. This man also mentioned the name of Jessica Smith, who is a known Communist propagandist in the United States and who recently returned from Russia. It was also reported that this unidentified individual while in the company of Joseph bought a copy of the Daily Worker newspaper. On July 26, 1946, Joseph departed at 3:00 p.m. by Pan-American Airlines for London, England, returning to his assignment with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. He left as a forwarding address the telephone number of Beulah Green, 19 Commerce Street, who has been identified as Annie Beulah Woodfolk presently employed by the National Maritime Union as an executive secretary. Investigation has reflected that this individual was formerly secretary of the Women's Auxiliary of the National Maritime Union and is a known member of the Communist Party in New York City. It is further noted that she is in the same Communist Party club as Edith Fiengold mentioned above.

(Rpt SA John T. Milesbo, 8-16-46 page 37 & rpt 10-17-46, pg 42)
Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that in 1942, Mary Price, a subject in this case and the former secretary of Walter Lippman, mentioned to Jacob Golos, a known Soviet espionage agent who died in November, 1943, that D. G. Lee was going to Washington, D. C., with General Donovan in the Office of Strategic Services. Mary Price asked Golos if he was interested in Lee. Golos replied that he was and told Mary Price to handle him. Thereafter, some material was obtained through Lee but it was not very valuable and Golos ordered Gregory to handle Lee direct. Gregory contacted Lee in Washington and from conversation had with him learned what type of information he could furnish and also learned that Lee realized that the information he was giving was destined for Russian Intelligence.

Gregory advised that Lee gave him Office of Strategic Services information of a varying nature and always orally. The information included facts on various phases of anti-Soviet work by the Office of Strategic Services, its activities in European countries with respect to uncovering Russian activities and the location of Office of Strategic Services personnel in foreign countries. The information furnished by Lee was on a quality rather than on a quantity basis. Gregory also stated that at first he contacted Lee at his Washington residence but later met him on the streets and stated these contacts continued until December, 1944.

Gregory advised that Lee's wife, Isabel, had been a Communist Party member in New York City and when 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 was usually nervous and emotionally upset and on one occasion when General William J. Donovan had proposed to have some RKVD representatives come to the United States, Lee was excited and frightened and had visions of them visiting at his home to thank him for his cooperation.

Background

Duncan Chaplin Lee was born in Anking, China, on November 19, 1913. He resided there until 1926. From 1926 to 1931, he lived at Chatham Hall, Chatham, Virginia, with his father, Reverend Edmund Jennings Lee, an Episcopal minister who is the rector of the girls' preparatory school known as Chatham Hall.
In 1935, Lee received a B.A. degree from Yale University and in 1938, he received a B.C.L. degree from Oxford University, Oxford, England. On June 18, 1938, he married Isabella (Ishbel) Scott Gibb at Oxford, England. On June 16, 1939, he was employed as a clerk by the law firm of Donovan, Leisure, Newton and Lumbard, 2 Wall Street, New York, New York. He left this law firm on June 30, 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 Price, another subject in this investigation, was at that time the Executive Secretary of the China Aid Council.

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 - 31st 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 in the latter part of December, 1945, stated that he was desirous of getting out of the Army and indicated that he would probably return to General William J. Donovan's law firm in New York City.

Present available information indicates that Lee is still residing in Washington, D. C., and is employed as attorney for the Chinese Defense League apparently as an associate of the law firm of Corcoran and Youngman. This employment began on January 28, 1946.
It is noted that Duncan Chaplin Lee has been in contact with Lieutenant Raymond W. Cobb in Fairfax, Virginia. Cobb is presently in the United States Navy and it is recalled that he accompanied Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace to China a year or two ago. It was further determined that on May 23, 1946, Robert T. Miller, III, another subject in this case, contacted Frank Jellinek, a mutual contact of the subjects in this case, concerning a journalistic venture in Mexico City. Miller appeared favorable, however, they indicated that Joseph Gregg, another subject in this investigation, was somewhat unfavorably disposed. Jellinek commented, "We'll go ahead with Duncan Lee," indicating that Lee would take it if Gregg and Miller did not.

Investigation has reflected considerable data concerning Reverend Edmund J. Lee, the father of Duncan Lee. Reverend Lee is presently rector of the Chatham Hall School for Girls located at Chatham, Virginia. This is a finishing school for girls whose families generally possess considerable wealth. Available information shows that Edmund J. Lee of Chatham, Virginia, appeared in a black notebook of Alice Burke, then Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, District No. 16. It was also noted that Reverend Lee is an advocate of racial equality, which stand has made him rather unpopular.

Duncan Lee has continued his association with the law firm of Corcoran and Youngman and is employed as attorney for the China Defense League.

On August 26, 1946, Mary Price, a prominent figure in this investigation whose activities are identified elsewhere in this memorandum, was in contact, according to a confidential source, with Isabel Lee, the wife of Duncan Lee. Mary Price advised that she was going to New York City and offered to leave her automobile with the Lees for their use while she was in New York stating that she preferred to go by train. (49 at SA Zander, 9-17-46, Wash DC, page 101)

Duncan Lee has continued his association with Donald Wheeler, a subject previously identified in this memorandum.
Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that in April or May, 1941, Golos, who was his Russian contact and a known Soviet espionage agent who died in November, 1943, 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 these occasions Miller furnished him with copies of "Hemisphere" which he gave to Golos. Gregory stated that Miller is 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 (Jennie) Levy who worked for the Moscow Daily News and married her. Gregory stated that while in Moscow, Miller apparently became indoctrinated with Communist philosophy. Gregory advised 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 with 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 allegedly informed Gregory that his files had contained materials supplied by Communists in South America but that he had destroyed all of this material in 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 ONI, G-2, and FBI 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 verbally inform Gregory of the material that he had observed in the above-mentioned Government reports.
Gregory stated that Miller'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 Miller in December, 1944, at which time he was employed in the State Department but advised that Miller never furnished him with any information from the files of the State Department.

Background

Robert Talbott Miller, III, was born April 5, 1910, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. On August 29, 1934, he left the United States allegedly for a visit to Moscow, Russia, 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 3, 1935, to Jenny (Jennie) Levy, an American born employee of the Academy of Sciences in Moscow.

From June, 1937 to August, 1938, Miller and his wife lived in Paris, France, and he apparently was employed there as a newspaperman. From October, 1939 to September, 1941, Miller 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, Miller 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 3223 Northampton Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

The Hemisphere News Service was incorporated under the laws of New York on September 25, 1939. Miller was listed as President, Jack Bradley Fay was listed as Vice President and Treasurer, and Jennie Miller 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, 1941, the Hemisphere News Service was moved to Washington, D. C., and became the Export Information Bureau, Incorporated. This concern was managed by Joseph B. 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 Golos, 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. Silversmaster, subjects of this case.

Results of Investigation

As a result of an investigation started in November, 1943, it was ascertained from a highly reliable and confidential source that Miller frequently contacts Joseph B. Gregg, who is also a subject in this case.

Through a physical surveillance it was ascertained on December 7, 1945, Miller and his wife visited the home of Maurice Halperin, who is also a subject in this case.

On January 17, 1946, Pelageya (Polya) Habicht gave a talk at the Friends Meeting House of Washington, 2111 Florida Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., which was sponsored by the East-West Society. This talk was actually a propaganda lecture on behalf of Russia. It was noted that both Mr. and Mrs. Miller attended the talk. Pelageya Habicht is 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 Gaik B. Ovakian, 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 Pelageya Habicht.

A highly confidential and reliable source has stated that on several occasions Robert Miller has visited with John Paul Milan Marsalka who lives at 3317 R Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. Marsalka 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 Administra-
tion in Washington, D. C. A very reliable source advised that in August, 1941, he was dismissed from the Office of Price Administration because of charges of being a Communist or having Communist tendencies. In 1943, he 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 the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. A highly reliable source has advised that

Through a highly reliable source it is known that on March 5, 1946, Miller was in contact with Dr. Charles P. Kindtberger requesting advice relative to Miller's being detailed by the State Department to a job at the German Embassy in Washington, D. C. Kindtberger told Miller that Miller should go into the job with his eyes open, that it was an administrative job and not a policy-formulating one and that the politicians were handling it.

Also on March 5, 1946, Miller is known through a highly confidential and reliable source to have contacted Dr. Robert T. Horse, 3106 F Street, N.W., who is Miller's personal physician but whom he has known through this source to have contacted under peculiar circumstances in the past. It is known that Miller's contacts with Dr. Horse relate to matters other than medical treatment for Miller.

Ann Feltus, wife of Randy Feltus, a former employee of the Treasury Department and a known contact of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Harry Dexter White, both prominent subjects in this investigation, contacted Jamie Miller, wife of Robert Talbott Miller, III, on March 11, 1946, and advised her that she and her husband had arrived by plane on the previous evening from California.

On March 12, 1946, through a physical surveillance, it was determined that Joseph B. Gregg and Robert Talbott Miller, III, were together and that Gregg had gone to Miller's office at 510 15th Street, N.W. On March 16, 1946, it was determined that Florence Levy, sister-in-law of Robert Miller, is employed at the State Department. It will be noted that investigation has determined that Florence Levy has affiliated with Communist front organizations and has indicated Communist sympathies.

Jamie Miller, the wife of Robert Miller, on March 22, 1946, was in contact with Maurice Halperin, a former employee of the Office of Strategic Services who is a prominent subject in this investigation. Also on that date Jamie Miller was in contact with Rose Gregg, wife of Joseph B. Gregg, mentioned hereinafore. According to a highly confidential source, during the contact with Rose Gregg, Rose advised Jamie Miller that Joseph Gregg had left Washington on the previous Wednesday and that he would let her know when he was going to return. She informed Jamie Miller that Gregg still had some more dental work to be finished. This was an apparent reference by Mrs. Gregg to her husband's visit to the office of Dr. Abraham A. Weinstein, a dentist in New York City who is
prominently mentioned in this investigation. Joseph B. Gregg as well as other individuals in this investigation have visited the office of Dr. Weinstein under peculiar and questionable circumstances. This point is being brought out in view of the fact that Mrs. Miller apparently had knowledge of the fact that Gregg had visited this dentist in New York City. (U)

On March 26, 1946, Mrs. Maurice Halperin was in contact with Jennie Miller, and at that time the Halperins agreed to meet for dinner at the Miller residence on Friday, a week. (U)

Through a highly confidential source it is known that on April 2, 1946, Helen Silvermaster, wife of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, attempted to contact Mrs. Robert Miller.

Through a physical surveillance maintained at the residence of Robert Talbott Miller, III, at 3223 Northampton Street, N.W., on the night of April 5, 1946, the following people were observed to enter the Miller residence between 7:30 P.M., and 8:30 P.M.; Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and a man believed to be William Ludwig Ullmann, who, it is noted, resides with the Silvermasters and is a subject of this investigation; Maurice Halperin and his wife, Edith; Mr. and Mrs. John Dierkes, and Charles Flato, all of whom are highly suspected Communist functionaries. Also, an unknown man and woman arrived in a Buick sedan and entered the Miller residence. It was subsequently determined that the license plate on this car was assigned to Bernard Levy of 6142 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. An unknown man and woman also arrived in a District of Columbia car which was identified as being registered to Myra C. Callis, 3206 N Street, N.E., who is the wife of a colored doctor. It was further observed that Mrs. Polya J. Habicht, a suspected Soviet agent, was also in attendance as was Florence Levy, Miller's sister-in-law, who has been mentioned previously.

On April 10, 1946, Joseph B. Gregg and Robert Miller are known, through a highly confidential source, to have met, at which time they discussed Miller's work for the State Department at the German Embassy.

Victor Perlo, a prominent subject in this investigation, was in contact with the Miller residence, according to a highly confidential source, on April 13, 1946. At that time Perlo stated that he would like Mrs. Brinkerhoff to have her husband contact him concerning a tennis engagement. (U)

On April 17, 1946, Robert Miller was in contact with Mrs. Kathleen Faby, an employee of the American Red Cross and wife of John Faby, an employee of the Interior Department. Both Mr. and Mrs. Faby are suspected to be Communist Party members. During the conversation Miller inquired concerning the health of John Faby who at that time was confined to a hospital with pneumonia. (U)

William Ludwig Ullmann on April 20, 1946, who has been mentioned herein-before as a subject in this case, attempted to contact Robert Miller at his residence.
On April 21, 1946, Joseph B. Gregg and his wife were supposed to be at the Miller residence at 8:00 on that evening.

Mrs. Robert Talbott Miller, III, was in contact on April 28, 1946, according to a highly confidential source, with Alexandra Pavlovna Lewis, also known as Shara Lewis, wife of James W. Lewis who was an employee of the State Department and was formerly employed in Moscow, Russia, as a code clerk in the United States Embassy. Mrs. Lewis was a Russian National at the time of her marriage to James Lewis in Russia and she is a highly suspected NKVD agent. Mrs. Miller invited Mrs. Lewis to a gathering which was to be held on the evening of April 28, but Mrs. Lewis declined the invitation inasmuch as she had guests for the evening.

Through a physical surveillance on April 29, 1946, it was determined that Robert Talbott Miller, III, and his wife visited the residence of John P. Marsalka, a suspected Communist. It was observed at that time that an automobile bearing license plates registered to James W. Lewis of the State Department was parked nearby.

On May 19, 1946, according to a highly confidential source, Mrs. Polya Habicht, mentioned hereinafter, was in contact with Miller, at which time she invited him to a discussion which was to take place at her home. She asked Miller to take part of the American view in the discussion and added that she would take the Russian view. She informed Miller that she had received up-to-date literature and newspapers direct from Pravda and Izvestia from Moscow. Mention was made of S. Wilder Spaulding for whom Miller is working at the State Department and Mrs. Habicht stated that in her opinion Spaulding was not up to date and, therefore, did not think that Miller had much room for progress or advancement under him.

On June 19, 1946, Robert Miller contacted Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silvers,-

On June 19, 1946, Jennie Miller was in contact, according to a highly confidential source, with Ruth Seagar, who inquired as to the individual in charge of the Friends School. It appeared that Ruth Seagar was interested in placing her son, Michael, in the school. Jennie Miller advised that Dr. Sevits was in charge and that if she talked to Dr. Sevits to use the Millers as a referent. Ruth Seagar further advised Jennie Miller that her husband, Charlie Seagar, had been working behind closed doors on a very important letter. Jennie Miller told Ruth Seagar that she knew three adults who had formerly gone to Friends School (and all had turned out very well. One later fought in Spain. Jennie Miller.
mentioned that at the progressive schools the children get more democratic ideas nowadays and she said that the progressive intellectuals in New York all send their children to "the little red schoolhouse and the town and country schools."

Through a highly confidential source it is known that during the month of June, Jennie Miller was in close contact with Rose Gregg, Helen Silvermaster, and Edith Halperin.

On June 27, 1946, Olya Margolin contacted Jennie Miller at which time Jennie Miller informed Margolin that the only person she knew who was working for the National Committee for Atomic Information was Cynthia Berkes. (C1-U)

Through a physical surveillance it was ascertained that on June 24, Robert Miller was in the company of John K. Tibby, who was a former Lieutenant in the United States Navy, during which time he served as Senior Intelligence Officer and Principal Intelligence Officer with the Board of Economic Warfare and with the Joint Intelligence Committee as an Assistant Secretary. Subsequent to his contact with Miller he was observed to enter the War Department Building, Room 21C, which is the office of the Central Intelligence Group.

Through a highly confidential source it is known that in June, 1946, Jennie Miller was contacted by a person who identified himself as Ed and who stated that he could be contacted at the Roosevelt Hotel, Room 311.

On July 2, 1945, according to a highly confidential source, Jennie Miller was contacted by a woman believed to be Margaret Greenfield. At that time she told Jennie Miller that the Callises were in town and she would contact them. The Callises referred to are probably Dr. Henry Arthur Callis and his wife, Kyra, who reside at 2306 P Street, N.W., and are colored. (C1-U)

Robert Miller and his wife were invited by Olya Margolin to a reception to be held for Abel Plamm at the home of Henry Villard, 1520 33rd Street, N.W. It is noted that Mrs. Henry Villard has been listed as a member of the American Peace Mobilization, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, Women's Peace Party, and the favoring recognition of the Soviet Government of Russia. Henry Villard's father is Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of "The Nation," who is a member of the American League to Limit Armaments, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, Civil Liberties Bureau, League of Independent Political Action, and other similar organizations. (C1-U)
According to a highly confidential source, on July 22, 1946, a woman identified as Ella contacted Florence Levy, who was at that time residing at the Miller residence. Florence Levy advised Ella that the State Department had begun an investigation of her and that a friend of hers had been contacted by investigators who inquired as to where her parents were born and concerning her integrity. Florence Levy stated that this was probably a security investigation. During the conversation Ella informed Florence Levy that the investigators probably had not found out that they bought the "Fur", which she added, is supposed to be the uptown edition of the Daily Worker. (U)

Robert Miller is also known through a physical surveillance to be in contact with Inez Ramos, who is known to be a close contact of Joseph B. Gregg and Helen Tenney, both of whom are prominent subjects in this investigation.

A highly reliable and confidential source advised that on August 9, 1946, Alice Raine was in contact with Jennie Miller, the wife of Robert Miller, and Alice advised that she and her husband, Philip, had returned to Washington on August 5, 1946. She said that they just got back from Florida and the situation there is terrible — just like going to Germany in 1934 and 1935. The people in Florida, she stated, are very reactionary and, in fact, it is more or less that way all over the south. Alice stated that Philip Raine is going back to work at the State Department the following week. (Report of SA Lambe G. Zander, WFO, 9/17/46, page 150)

This same source advised that Alice Raine and her husband have contacted the Millers on numerous occasions subsequent to this time socially.

On August 19, 1946, a source regarded as completely reliable advised that Jack Marsalka contacted Jennie Miller and was desirous of knowing when she would be free for a shopping tour. When questioned as to what he intended to buy, Marsalka said, "Nothing," but that the remark that had been made by Jennie Miller about Mrs. Condon gave him an idea that they "might do Mrs. Condon some good." Jack stated that Mrs. Condon is rather touchy on several subjects and he thought that one of these days he might accidentally be downtown with Mrs. Condon and they might accidentally run into Mrs. Miller in Garfinkel's and Jennie could give him some idea as to how to get Mrs. Condon "fixed up." Marsalka remarked that Mrs. Condon must think that she is in Pittsburgh somewhere where she has to economize. Jennie remarked that she thought that Mrs. Condon is a born economizer. Mrs. Miller and Marsalka made arrangements to meet that afternoon and Marsalka remarked "We will give her the works. $200 and she'll think I cleaned the town." This reference is regarding Mrs. Edward Uhler Condon, wife of the Director of the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 9/17/46, page 151)
A highly confidential and reliable source advised that on August 30, 1946, Randy Feltsus, formerly employed by the Treasury Department and now residing in New York City, contacted Mr. Miller and invited the Millers to New York for the weekend, furnishing his address as 30 West 70th Street. This invitation was tentatively accepted.

Subsequent information through this same source has reflected that when Randy Feltsus comes to Washington on business, he contacts the Millers and visits at their home. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 9/17/46, page 163)

According to a highly confidential source, on September 12, 1946, Alix Reuther of the State Department was in contact with Jennie Miller and advised her that a friend of hers, Inez Munos, was leaving on the 22nd of September and that she, Alix, was giving a farewell party for her on the 21st and would like the Millers to attend. This invitation was accepted and it was indicated that the party would be held at 2241 California Street, E., Apartment 107. Alix Reuther is a known contact of Mary Jane Keeney, who is mentioned elsewhere in this memorandum. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 10/1/46, page 140 and 141)

This same highly confidential source advised that on October 29, 1946, Jennie Miller was in contact with Peggy Greenfield, previously mentioned, and Mrs. Miller advised that they are going to picket the Lasser Theater. Mrs. Miller suggested that she and Peggy could take some colored guests with them; however, Peggy was not in agreement with this. Peggy stated that she would tear the tickets up in their face. The picketing of the Lasser Theater was due to the racial discrimination; inasmuch as this theater does not permit negroes to attend its plays. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 12/6/46, page 73)

A reliable source advised that on November 19, 1946, Robert Miller invited David and Edith Wahl to their home for dinner on Friday night, November 22, 1946. David Wahl has been mentioned previously in this memorandum as a contact of numerous individuals connected with this case. A physical surveillance at the Miller residence on the night of November 22, 1946, reflected that the following individuals were present: Dr. Henry Arthur Callie and his wife, Myra, (negroes); Nathan Gregory Silverman; and his wife; Helen Ludwig Ulmann; Jack Marsalka; and Mr. and Mrs. Wahl. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 12/23/46, pages 92 and 93)

Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Miller have continued their contacts with Jack Marsalka and wife; Mrs. Polya Habicht; Florence Levy, sister-in-law of Robert Miller; Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silverman; William Ludwig Ulmann; and Hiner Wood.

Robert T. Miller, III, resigned his position from the State Department in December, 1946, and he is presently unemployed.
WILLARD KENBE PARK

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that Maurice Halperin, an individual who has figured prominently in this investigation and who was a former professor at Oklahoma University, and Willard Z. 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 Brennan, alias Bruce Stinson, a prominent Communist Party member, that they desired to be placed in contact with some Communist in the East. This information was transmitted by Brennan to Jacob N. Golos, a former Soviet agent who died on November 27, 1943. Gregory, on the instructions of Golos, contacted Halperin and Park and collected Communist Party dues from Halperin. Gregory stated that Golos 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, Golos 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 duties.

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 N. Golos. 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 Golos. 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 Golos 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

Willard Z. Park was born October 11, 1906, at Gilroy, Colorado and received his formal college education in the United States and Germany. Park was employed from 1935 to 1936 as a professor at Northwestern University and from 1938 to 1942 at Oklahoma University as a professor of sociology and anthropology. From February, 1942, through July, 1944, Park was employed by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs as Assistant Chief of the Economic Section and later as Head of the Social and Geographical Unit. From July, 1944, to September, 1945, he was employed by the Foreign Economic Administration as Chief, UNRRA Liaison and Coordination Staff. On September 21, 1945, he was appointed as Chief of the Ethiopian Mission in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration which position he presently holds. He has been in Ethiopia since September, 1945, with the exception of one month, July 23 to August 13, 1946.

Park is married to Suzanne Brandenstein who is a cousin of Louise Brena, the former wife of Richard Brena, alias Bruce Minton, a well-known Communist. Louise Brena is also a well-known Communist Party member who has had close association with USSR officials. Park also is a known associate of Winter Wood and Julia Darn Wood. Beatrice Heiman, sister of Julia Darn Wood, was formerly Secretary to Constantine Cramsky, at the time he was Russian Ambassador to the United States. Winter Wood is known to have many Communist contacts and is an employee of the United States State Department. Wood is a known contact of Robert T. Miller III and Joseph B. Gregg, both subjects in this case.

Results of Investigation

A confidential source that is considered reliable advised...
MARY WOLFE PRICE, with alias
Mary Watkins Price

Allegations of Gregory

Jacob M. Golos, a known Soviet espionage agent, informed Gregory that he was interested in the articles of Walter Lippman, as well as the friends he had and any information which Lippman might have in his possession. Golos 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 Golos 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 5th Avenue Schrafft's Store, New York City. At the time Gregory was introduced to Mary Price, Gregory was introduced under a cover name and arrangements were made for Price to forward mail to Gregory through an intermediary. Arrangements were also made between Gregory and Mary Price for future meetings every two weeks, alternating between Washington and 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 the correspondence of Walter Lippman. This envelope was given by Gregory to Jacob Golos. 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 Golos. On the subsequent visits of Mary Price to New York, Gregory accompanied Golos, and the material in Mary Price's possession was turned directly over to Golos. This arrangement, according to Gregory, continued with little interruption until December, 1942, at which time Mary Price became ill and went to New York City. In April, 1943, Mary Price returned to Walter Lippman's employment and the passing of information continued as previously until June of 1943, at which time Mary Price resigned her position with Walter Lippman.

It will be recalled that Gregory had established contact with Maurice Halperin and Willard Park in Washington, D. C. During one of Jacob Golos' infrequent 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 Willard Park began to supply Jacob Golos with 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 Golos. 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 Golos that Major Duncan Lee was going to Washington, D. C., with General Donovan of the Office of Strategic Services, and she inquired whether Golos would be interested in Lee. Golos 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 Golos 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 at that time 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 Tenney, who was also an employee of OSS, and who supplied Golos with intelligence information, took over Mary Price's apartment located at 2038 1/2 Street, N. E., Washington, D. C.

Mary Price also had another contact who supplied her with information which she in turn passed on to Jacob K. Golos. In this connection, according to Gregory, Michael Greenberg, who was associated in some capacity with Lachlin Currie, was invited to give information when Mildred Price, the sister of Mary Price, suggested to Jacob Golos 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 Golos. Gregory recalled that Greenberg's activities continued until approximately September, 1944, 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 collect 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 1944 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 Perlo 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 307 West 11th Street, New York City. It was arranged that when a member of this group desired to meet Gregory, Mary Price would arrange the 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 apprised 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, between the spring of 1944 and December, 1944, Gregory met a member or members of the Perlo group in Mary Price’s apartment once every two or three weeks. Victor Perlo represented the group in the meetings more often than anyone else. However, Edward Fitzgerald, Charles Kramer, Allan Rosenberg, and Donald Wheeler each represented the group in Mary Price’s apartment on at least one occasion.

In November, 1943, “Catherine”, one of Gregory’s Russian contacts, and a Soviet agent who has not as yet been identified, introduced Gregory to the person who was to replace Golos as Gregory’s principal. This individual who was identified as “Bill” and who has not been further identified, instructed Gregory that all of the material collected from Mary Price should be turned over to him. Also, the individual who succeeded “Bill” as Gregory’s Russian contact and who has not 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, Earl Browder informed Gregory that he desired to meet some of the people whom Gregory had been contacting, and shortly thereafter Earl Browder was introduced to Mary Price and Joseph Gregg, at Mary Price’s apartment in New York City. This was, to Gregory’s knowledge, the first meeting between Mary Price and Earl Browder, and after they had conferred for a considerable time, Mary Price informed Gregory that she had indicated to Browder that she desired to get out of the whole business and that he had stated he would let her know. A few days later Earl Browder informed Gregory that he had decided to let Mary Price get out of the business and that Gregory was to inform her accordingly.

Background

Mary Wolfe Price was born March 3, 1909 at Madison, North Carolina. She received her university education from 1926 to 1930 at the University of North Carolina. Mary Price’s employment includes numerous private enterprises and it is noted that she was employed from June 1938 to June 1943 by 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, 1945, was appointed director of the Legislative and Educational Department of the United Office and Professional Workers of America.

Mary Price's sister, Mildred Price, is now Mrs. Harold Cox. Mildred Price is a known member 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 Branson who reportedly was the mistress of Gregori Kheifets, prominent MKVD agent on the West Coast at one time.

Through a confidential source it was determined that in 1940 the names 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 Tenney, an individual who has been identified with this investigation and also with Donald Henderson of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who is National President of the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union of America, CIO, and who is reported to be closely associated with important Communists in the United States. It has also been ascertained that Branson Price is the brother of Mary Price and it is noted that Branson Price, during 1942, was the subject of a Hatch Act 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 Wolfe Price is presently residing at 903 Courtland Drive, Greensboro, North Carolina, and is serving as Secretary-Treasurer of the North Carolina Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

According to a confidential source it is known that on December 10, 1945, James Hibben endeavored to contact Mary Price. This individual is believed identical with James Herbert Hibben who was associated as Chief of the Chemical Division, United States Tariff Commission and who... According to confidential sources was reported to have performed services for the Anto...
Trading Corporation to influence the securing of men to fill technical positions in the USSR. This individual has also been reported to have attempted to procure files and reports from the Army-Navy Munitions Board and to have attempted to obtain other confidential information on explosives, all of which was outside of the scope of his jurisdiction. A confidential source advised that Hibben was acquainted with Russian Ambassador Constantin Osmanoky and expressed the opinion that Hibben would aid Russia even though it is to the extent of harming the United States. This source stated that Hibben had, on several occasions, taken confidential files of the Chemical Division, United States Tariff Commission, to his home in violation of the Commission rules.

During the December holidays in 1945 Mary Price visited her sister and other individuals in New York City, and on approximately January 1, 1946, returned to Greensboro, North Carolina, where she resides at the present time. Recently she has been in contact with Jocelyne E. Lee, who is considered in greater detail elsewhere in this memorandum, and his wife Isabelle.
Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that Bernard Sidney Redmont was recruited by William Walter Remington, who is also a subject in this case, sometime in 1943. Gregory stated that Redmont had attended the Columbia University School of Journalism and had won a Pulitzer Prize and had travelled through Russia and Mexico in the course of his studies. Gregory stated Redmont 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 Press Division. (U)

Gregory advised that he told Coles of the possibilities of Redmont and Coles gave instructions that Gregory was to obtain Remington's assistance in getting the cooperation of Redmont. It is recalled that Coles is identical with Jacob Coles, a known Soviet espionage agent, who died in November, 1943.

Gregory stated that Redmont subsequently met Coles in New York City and at that time Coles told Redmont 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. Thereafter Gregory met Redmont in Washington, D.C. from sometime in the spring of 1943 until August, 1943, when he enlisted in the United States Marine Corps. (U)

Gregory stated that the information supplied by Redmont concerned principally information from cable intercepts and other such material concerning Latin America that would normally pass through the Press Division of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. (U)

Background

On May 2, 1942, Bernard Sidney Redmont 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 1938; an M.S. degree from the Graduate School of Journalism, Columbia University in 1939. While in college he was awarded the Pulitzer Travelling Scholarship.
treatment administered to Gregg on those dates. Also, it is noted that after
the treatment are the doctor's initials. In most cases, those initials are "R".
It is believed that these are the initials of an assistant to Dr. Weinstein.
Leon Gerber. Weinstein's initials appear only after the first treatment on
October 19, 1945. (2)

Various physical surveillances maintained on Gregg in the past reveal
that on all dates mentioned in the treatmant chart beginning with December
1945, and ending with March 25, 1946, Joseph Gregg was observed to go to the
office of Dr. Weinstein. (Report of SA John T. Hilsboe, MTC, 11/21/46, pages 81, 82)

With respect to the visit of Joseph Gregg and his wife to Washington,
D.C., during the Christmas holidays of 1945, information has been received from
a source regarded as completely reliable that on December 25, 1946, Gregg and
his wife arrived at the residence of Robert Talbott Miller, III, a subject in the
investigation, having arrived by automobile. This same source stated that Rose
Gregg advised that she and her husband had stopped in New York on route for a
few days. Mrs. Gregg stated that Joseph Gregg had been working in a paper packing
business in Canada which was not very thrilling but it offered a living. She
stated that he had received an offer from Puerto Rico in his field and a
decision would be made concerning this offer in the near future. (23)

(Teleype from MTO, 12-27-46)

On January 2, 1947, a reliable source stated that Joseph E. Gregg is
He is also connected with Hyman Laff, a son of William Laff, who deals in scrap
paper. Gregg recently purchased a paper shredding machine which he now operates
in conjunction with the latter business. (65-56402—Letter from Liaison Office Ottawa, Canada to 2-31-47)
Results of Investigation

An investigation of Redmont was started in November, 1945, 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 3015 Tenth Place, S.E., Washington, D. C.

On January 9, 1946, as a result of a physical surveillance, it was ascertained that Redmont 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 Redmont had attempted to have William Walter Hammer attend the meeting with him. It will be recalled that Hammer is also a subject in this case.

On January 10, 1946, a reliable source advised that Redmont had obtained a new position in Buenos Aires. Further information reflected that this new position was as a staff correspondent for "World Report," a weekly international news magazine owned by the United States News Association and headed by David Lawrence. Redmont left the United States April 5, 1946, and arrived in Buenos Aires, April 16, 1946, to assume his new position.

On February 12, 1946, Dwight Ballon invited Redmont to a cocktail party that he was giving for his brother Horace Taft, who was in radar in the Army and is now looking for a job. Dwight indicated that he is now in the War Manpower Building, but hopes something is going to come through on the ID section of the State Department. Dwight indicated that a man in the State Department, whose identity he did not reveal, talked to Alger Hiss in London on that date and received a limited okay on him.
Results of Investigation

A confidential source, deemed reliable, has revealed that on January 9, 1946, Sumner 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 anybody to Japan in civilian clothes. It was indicated at this time that Sumner Marcus was very desirous of getting out of the United States Army and into Japan in a civilian capacity.

A confidential source has also revealed that on February 3, 1946, Bowen Smith also held a small party at his home and that Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife, Helen Silvermaster, principal subjects in this investigation, were invited to attend and indicated that they would be there at approximately 8:30 on that evening.

Through a confidential source it was determined that several of the principal subjects in this investigation, including Allan Rosenberg and Harold Glasser, made mention of the fact that Bowen Smith had been transferred from the Foreign Economic Administration to become head of the State Department's Research and Planning Division on Economic and Security Policy, which position he held prior to his resignation from the State Department.
In April, 1946, shortly after Bernard Redmont's arrival in Argentina, his wife was asked if Bernard had met any of "the gang" and Joan stated he had met Nowbray, Connie, Al Fisher, and another friend of Nowbray. Nowbray, mentioned above, is possibly identical with Henry S. Nowbray, graphic press designer, Grade SP-8, $1,800 per year, who was on military leave from the Guidance and Reference Division of the State Department. The Al Fisher mentioned above is probably identical with Allen Fisher, writer-photographer, CAP-12, $5,150 per year, Press and Publications Division, State Department. It is further noted that Joan stated that Bernard met a friend of Boris Krylov on the plane from Rio to Montevideo. She stated that Krylov had given Redmont a letter of introduction to this person who is described by Bernard as "the top man down there." It is also stated that this individual is the Tass News Agency correspondent in Buenos Aires who had just come from Mexico. It might further be pointed out that Helen Scott is apparently in love with Boris Krylov, although the latter is married. (1106(4))

On numerous occasions Helen Scott and Mr. and Mrs. Redmont have been in contact with Eleanor Dryden. This individual is reported to be active in the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., is presently a member of the City Executive Committee, and is paid secretary for the American Committee for Spanish Freedom. She attends Communist Party meetings regularly and is believed to possibly be the liaison agent between the Communist Party and the Communist
Considerable information is available concerning Malcolm R. and Peggy Hobbs, with whom the Rodmuntts have been in contact. Hobbs has been employed by the McGraw Hill Publication Company as a reporter, both in Mexico City and in Springfield, Massachusetts. His wife has been employed by the Office for Emergency Management, Division of Inter-American Affairs, as a radio script writer. In 1934 Peggy Hobbs of the Commerce Department was reported to be a delegate to the Maryland - D.C. CIO Council Convention at Cumberland, Maryland. In 1944 also Peggy Hobbs of the War Department was reported to be Secretary of Local No. 1, United Federal Workers of America.

The Hobbs family has also been reported on previous occasions to have been in contact with William Remington, another subject in this case. Peggy Hobbs has also been in contact with Sylvia Skoloff, a registered member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia in 1946. She has also been in contact with Al Bloomberg, Legislative Director of the Communist Party of the United States, and also with Dorothy Penn of the National Negro Congress.

Investigation has also reflected that Joan Rodmont and her children departed for Buenos Aires, May 20, 1946.
William Walter Remington

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that he became acquainted with William Walter Remington and his wife, whom he referred to as "Ring" sometime in 1942. At this time, Gregory had dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Remington and Jacob Coles in New York City. Jacob Coles is a known Soviet espionage agent, who died in November, 1943. (u)

Gregory stated that shortly thereafter he contacted Remington who was employed with the War Production Board in Washington, D. C. Gregory stated that all contacts were made in Washington, D. C., from 1942 until the early part of 1944, when Remington was drafted into the United States Navy. During this time, Remington furnished Gregory with 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. Gregory stated that Remington copied this material from reports and other information that came into his hands through official channels. Remington 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, Remington told Gregory about a new process that had been developed for the manufacture of synthetic rubber. (u)

Gregory stated that Remington was a dues-paying Communist member and that on his visits to Washington, Gregory would attempt to obtain from Remington his regular dues. (u)

Gregory stated that in 1943, Remington introduced him to Bernard Redmont, who is also a subject in this case and who also later furnished Gregory with confidential information. (u)

Background

William Walter Remington was born in New York City on October 25, 1917. He received an A.B. degree in June, 1939, from Dartmouth 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. (u)

The records of Local Draft Board No. 8, Washington, D. C., reflect the following employment for Remington: November, 1940 to December, 1941, Taumatum Houses, Inc. as a director on a commission basis; May, 1940 to June, 1943, National Resources Planning Board as assistant to the Assistant Director. (u)
July, 1942 to February, 1943, Office of Price Administration as Assistant to
the Director; February, 1943 to October, 1943, War Production Board as Assistant
the Director; October, 1943 to April, 1944, War Production Board as Assistant
to the Director of Orders and Regulations Bureau. Remington was married on
June 30, 1939, to Anna Moos. They now have two children.

Prior to the time Remington entered the United States Navy, a Hatch
Act 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, 1941. Both he and his wife were also reported to have been
members of the Cooperative League and Rochdale 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 Taurmount Road, R.F.D. 1,
Alexandria, Virginia. At the time he was also an ensign in the United States
Navy.

A highly reliable and confidential source advised that on December 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 stabilising 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, 1946, Remington was offered a teaching position at Williams College starting on June 24, 1946. (X)(u)

On January 9, 1946, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that Remington was invited by Bernard Sidney Redmon to attend a meeting of the American Veterans Committee. It will be noted that Gregory informed that he was introduced to Redmon by Remington and that Redmon also furnished confidential information to him. (X) (u)

On January 11, 1946, 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.

On January 25, 1946, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that Remington and his wife are studying Russian with Ward Allen. Allen was reported employed as a Special Attorney with the Department of Justice. His name has been on the mailing list of the Washington Bookshop and he was a reported member of the American Peace Mobilisation.

The same source has advised that Remington accepted a position with Williams College to teach for two semesters beginning in September, 1946, as a visiting lecturer. At the same time it was indicated he would try to write a thesis on Russian economics. However, on July 27, 1946, he communicated with President Baxter of Williams College indicating that John R. Steelman, present Director of the Office of War Mobilisation and Reconversion and an Administrative Assistant to President Truman, had written to Baxter requesting that Remington be released from his promise to report to Williams College as a visiting lecturer in September. Remington advised Baxter that this request was made because of his present position with the Office of War Mobilisation and Reconversion and the important duties which he had assumed in connection with this position. A reply was received from Williams College on July 31, 1946, advising him that he would not be held to his commitment. (X)(u)

A highly confidential and reliable source advised on December 5, 1946, that Remington stated that he, Remington, would be looking for another job in the next couple of weeks, but that he does not expect to try another government agency. (Report of Special Agent Lambert G. Zander, Wash. Field, dated 1-14-47, p. 81)
A source reported as completely reliable advised on January 24, 1947, that Remington had been discharged from his position with the Office of War Mobilization and Reconstruction, later known as the Office of Temporary Controls. The exact date of his discharge was not given, however, it is known that it was some time in January, 1947. (Memo from Mr. Fitch to Mr. Ladd, Jan. 24-1947 65-561.02)
Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that in the latter part of 1942 Golos, who is identical with Jacob Golos, a known Soviet espionage agent who died in 1945, mentioned that he was acquainted with Peter Christopher Rhodes. Golos told Gregory that Rhodes had been born in the Philippine Islands and there seemed to be some question about his nationality inasmuch as his father was reputedly a German citizen. Golos also mentioned that Rhodes' mother was a British intelligence agent and had killed his father during World War I. Gregory further advised that Golos had received information from Rhodes and was definitely interested in it, but Gregory was not able to inform what types of information Rhodes had given to Golos.

In the early part of 1945 Gregory ascertained through conversation had with Mrs. Peter Rhodes, that she, Mrs. Rhodes, was aware of the true identity of Golos.

Also in 1945 Gregory advised that "Jack," a Soviet espionage agent whose true identity has not yet been determined, and Anatole E. Gromov, the former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, were attempting to find out where Rhodes was at that time. Gregory stated that Gromov attached some importance to Rhodes, but Gregory was never able to determine why Rhodes was regarded as valuable to the Soviets.

Background

Peter Christopher Rhodes was born on either December 30, 1911, or December 3, 1912, in Manila, Philippine Islands, the son of Christof Buttinger and Margery C. Claire. He received an A.B. degree from Columbia University in 1935, and an M.A. degree in 1936. From 1934 to 1936 he attended Oxford University, England on a graduate fellowship.

Rhodes entered on duty with the Federal Communications Commission on October 16, 1941, 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, 1941. On March 15, 1944, Rhodes was separated from the service of the Federal Communications Commission and was employed by the Office of War Information in London, England.
During 1942, 1943 and 1944, Rhodes traveled through Europe and North Africa. On November 17, 1944, he arrived at LaGuardia Field, New York City. The files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at New York City reflect that on November 29, 1920, Margery Clare Beutinger 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. This file also reflected that Peter Christopher Rhodes was born December 30, 1911 and arrived in the United States with his father and mother on August 14, 1914, at New York.

Rhodes' parents were married in 1906, divorced in 1914, and remarried in 1918. Christof Beutinger 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 sentenced 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 Marjory Rhodes, it being said that was her maiden name. The informant, believed reliable, has advised that Mrs. Beutinger's father's name was Abraham and not Rhodes and that he was Jewish.

In February, 1941, as a result of a physical surveillance it was ascertained that Golos, previously mentioned, met a young couple in New York City. Thereafter this young couple was observed entering Apartment CC-10, Knickerbocker Village, 40 Monroe Street, Manhattan. This apartment was found
to be occupied by Peter Rhodes and it is believed that Coles was in contact with him and his wife at this time.

Results of Investigation

As a result of a physical surveillance it was ascertained that on December 3, 4, and 5, 1945, Rhodes was in the company of Joseph B. Gregg, who is also a subject in this case. On December 6, 1945, Rhodes had lunch with Claymer Schutler, an employee of the Office of Strategic Services. On the following day, December 7, 1945, Gregg was observed entering the office of Dr. A. B. Weinstein, 20 East 53rd Street, New York City, at about 10:00 a.m. At noon on the same day Rhodes was observed entering the same office. It will be recalled that Dr. A. B. Weinstein is identical with Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, who is a prominent subject in this case. Both Gregg and Rhodes left 20 East 53rd Street together for lunch at about 2:00 p.m. Approximately one hour later Gregg re-entered Dr. Weinstein's office alone.

Peter Rhodes returned to Washington, D. C., on December 10, 1945.

On December 21, 1945, 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 26, 1946, information was received that Rhodes was again in contact with Claymer Schutler, mentioned above, and on January 31, 1946, it was learned that Rhodes was moving to his new address, NFD, Amenia, New York.

In December, 1945, through a reliable source it was ascertained that Peter Rhodes was in contact with George Adam, Editor of a weekly French newspaper entitled, "Lettres Françaises," which is reputed to be a left-wing newspaper published in France and which is also reputed to be Communist dominated.

On January 22, 1946, it was ascertained through a physical surveillance that Peter Rhodes was again in contact with Dr. Abraham B. Weinstein.

At the present time Peter Rhodes and his family are residing at NFD 1, Amenia, New York, where he is engaged in free-lance writing. It has been ascertained through a reliable confidential source that during February, 1946, Peter Rhodes addressed a letter to Mr. and Mrs. Granich, 339 East 16th Street, New York City. It is noted that this is the address of Max and Grace Granich who are known to be closely associated with Communist Party functionaries and suspected NKVD agents. These individuals are believed to be closely associated with Soviet espionage activities in the United States.
Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that in 1945, Ruth Rivkin furnished information to Helen Remsey, who is a subject in this case, which Remsey turned over to Gregory. At this time, in 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 information was probably not very important but helped to indicate what the policy of UNRRA was at various times.

Background

Ruth Rivkin, who is identical with Ruth Rivkin, was born at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, on February 1, 1912. Her father was born in Moscow, Russia, and is alleged to be a naturalized citizen at this time.

Rivkin entered on duty May 8, 1945, 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. She resides at Hancock Hall, 2465 36th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

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 32, 1464 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. On August 19, 1946, Rivkin's personnel file at UNRRA reflects that she had received a promotion dated August 19, 1946, effective September 12, 1946, with a salary increase from $5,500 per annum to $6,800 per annum. This promotion is from Administrative Assistant in the Office of the Director of the Bureau or Office of Accounts and Finance to Administrative Assistant in the Office of the Chief in the Bureau or Office of Accounts and Finance.

No information has been developed to the effect that Rivkin is in contact with any of the subjects of this memorandum. (Report of EA Lambert G. Landauer, NFO, 8/29/46, page 89)
HENRY EDWARD SISE,
Alias, Mason Sise

**Allegations of Gregory**

Gregory advised that from the late spring of 1943, until about the spring of 1944, Mason Sise 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 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 similar matters were concerned.

Gregory also informed that he and Golos first met Sise in New York City. It will be recalled that Golos is identical with Jacob Golos, a known Soviet espionage agent who died in November, 1943. Gregory explained that at this time Sise 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 Sise. However, in the fall of 1944, Anatoli E. Chomov, former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy who was also a Russian contact of Gregory, inquired as to the whereabouts of Sise and indicated that he should not be dropped. Gregory also stated that just prior to dropping Sise as an informant, he observed that Sise was suffering from nervous indigestion and was consulting a psychiatrist. Gregory stated that at the present time, as far as he knows, Sise is in Canada.

**Background**
Results of Investigation

Moses Edward Sims is presently residing in Ottawa, Canada, and to date no information has been received regarding his activities which is considered pertinent to this investigation.
HENRY BOWEN SMITH

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 Sumner Marcus was referred to Bowen Smith by both Allan Rosenberg and Robert Miller.

Background

Henry Bowen Smith was born on June 17, 1905, at New London, Connecticut. His mother, Anna Estelle Askew Smith, is deceased. He has two members of his family who have had the following government service: Captain Edward C. Smith, Army Air Corps, Washington, D. C., and Captain John P. Crampwell, United States Army Military Intelligence.

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 Lessing Rosenwald. Smith also served as Associate Chief of the Liberated Area Branch, Foreign Economic Administration, and was until recently 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 2616 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that some time in 1942, Golos stated that he had been supplied with certain material to which Tenney had access in the course of her duties with a short-wave unit in New York City. It will be recalled that Golos is identical with Jacob Golos, a known Soviet espionage agent who died in November, 1943. Golos also told Gregory that the short-wave unit, mentioned above, was disbanded later in 1942, and thereafter Tenney was employed by "Cue Magazine" in New York. Gregory stated that in the late summer of 1943, Tenney went to Washington, D. C., at the suggestion of Golos for the purpose of obtaining employment with the Office of Strategic Services. Gregory stated that in Washington Tenney took over the apartment formerly rented by Mary Price at 2038 I Street, N.W. It will be recalled that Mary Price is also a subject in this case.

Gregory contacted Tenney in Washington, D. C. and received from her information she had been able to memorize or make notations from during the course of her employment with the Office of Strategic Services. Later on, Tenney 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 Golos' death in November, 1943, Tenney had given him information directly, and it was not until after his death that Tenney supplied the information to Gregory.

Gregory stated that early in 1944, Tenney's duties began to include some work in connection with a monitoring station on Long Island, and Tenney had access to digests prepared in connection with the monitoring activities 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 his opinion that Tenney did not know the true identity of Golos; however, Tenney must have at least strongly suspected that the data being supplied by her eventually went to the Russians. Gregory explained this by stating that Tenney had had considerable experience in the 1930s working with the Spanish Communists and at that time Tenney had mailed various material to Russia at the request of these Communists. Gregory also stated that in December, 1944, Tenney mentioned that she was financially embarrassed and thereafter arrangements were made to pay her $50.00 a month. Gregory advised that these arrangements were made through his Russian contact "Jack" whose true identity has not yet been determined.

After Gregory ceased contacting Tenney in December, 1944, Tenney met a man whose description tallies very closely with the unknown Russian contact of Gregory's known to Gregory only as "Jack." Shortly after meeting
this unknown man he turned Tenney over to Joseph B. Gregg, another principal subject in this investigation, whom Tenney had previously known.

Tenney was in frequent contact with Gregg, meeting him in various places in Washington and turning over to him material in the same manner she had formerly turned it over to Gregory.

However, Tenney became dissatisfied with Gregg's technique and complained about it to the unknown man who told her that Gregg was merely a messenger and that she should not confide in him.

In about the middle of 1945 the unknown man introduced Tenney to a new woman contact whose identity is unknown. Tenney continued to see this woman at approximately two-week intervals in Washington and turned over material to her in the manner she formerly had turned it over to Gregory. Tenney last saw this woman on the evening of Thanksgiving Day, 1945.

Gregory has continued to be in contact with Tenney and reported that on March 9, 1945, Tenney expressed considerable concern because she had had no contact with any Russian agent since about two weeks prior to Christmas, 1944. At that time a woman had telephoned her concerning a contact and thereafter failed to meet her as agreed. Tenney told Gregory that she had had several contacts since Gregory discontinued contacting her. The names of these contacts were not available, however. Tenney indicated that she suspected that she was under surveillance and felt the need for reestablishing contact with the Russians. She asked Gregory to assist her in this regard.

Results of Investigation

Belen Tenney went to New York City on December 22, 1945, for a visit over the holidays and returned to Washington, D.C., on December 26, 1945. She stayed at 150 East 52nd Street, New York City.
Helen Tenney has had frequent contact with Ines Munoz in Washington, D.C. It is believed that Munoz is a significant contact in view of the fact that she is known to be closely associated with Joseph B. Gregg and Robert T. Miller, III, both subjects in this investigation. It might be noted that when Gregg left Washington recently he arranged to receive his mail at the address of Ines Munoz. Tenney's relationship with Munoz is apparently of fairly long standing in view of the fact that she gave Munoz' name as a reference at the time of her application for government employment.

Helen Tenney resigned from the Strategic Services Unit, formerly the Office of Strategic Services, on June 26, 1946, and on July 22, 1946, she left Washington to return to New York City. It has been ascertained that she was planning to travel to Italy and France as a free-lance reporter for "One" magazine.

On January 15, 1947, Informant Gregory advised that Helen Tenney is confined at the Payne Whitney Clinic for mental patients at 525 East 68th Street, New York City; that she has been in poor physical condition for some time as a result of a shock she received when her passport was suddenly revoked in the summer of 1946; that Tenney is suffering from a severe psychosis; and that Tenney appears to be recovering from her nervous collapse. Gregory subsequently advised that when Tenney was visited in Washington during the summer of 1946 by Irma Nelson, a mutual friend of Gregory and Tenney, that Tenney was greatly disturbed because she said that people had been following her; that her telephone was tapped and her friends were under surveillance and that Tenney was muttering about being a Russian spy. Gregory advised that when Nelson met Tenney in September, 1946, after her passport was refused that Tenney became hysterical and said that she was a spy and shortly thereafter took an overdose of phenobarbital, which was regarded as an attempt at suicide. She was removed to a hospital and remained unconscious for about five days and upon regaining consciousness was delirious. She now appears to have a violent phobia against everything Russian, even the mention of the word "Russian," and she is being watched carefully in order to prevent suicide. It is believed that Tenney is suffering from hallucinations concerning her being a spy. (Teletypes from New York to the Bureau dated January 15 and 14, 1947)
MISCELLANEOUS INDIVIDUALS
IN NEW YORK CITY
AND VICINITY
Approximately two months prior to his death on November 27, 1943, Jacob M. Golos, the important Soviet espionage agent who was Gregory's superior for many years prior to that time, advised Gregory that he had very recently made contact with another group of individuals engaged in furnishing espionage information to Soviet intelligence in Washington, D.C. According to Gregory, Golos indicated that he regarded the acquisition of and the contact with this new parallel as very valuable. However, he did not at that time identify the members of this newly acquired parallel to Gregory, nor did he advise Gregory the type of information to be expected from the agents making up this group. According to Gregory, Golos did indicate, however, that he had been placed in contact with this parallel by Earl Browder, then head of the Communist Party, USA, and had made the initial contact with the group in an apartment in Greenwich Village, New York City, arranged for by Browder.

Early in 1944, Earl Browder advised Gregory that Golos had been contacting this group and that he was anxious for Gregory to meet the group and take over the operation thereof. Browder told Gregory he would arrange for her to meet this group, and approximately two months later he informed Gregory that such arrangements had been made. Pursuant to Browder's instructions, Gregory proceeded to the apartment of John J. Abt, identified by her as Counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, on Central Park, West near 90th Street, New York City. Gregory was admitted by Abt to his apartment and Abt introduced Gregory to four of the subjects in this case, who are considered in greater detail in other sections of this memorandum, namely, Victor Perlo, Charles Kaspar, Henry Magidoff and Edward Fitzgerald. The espionage parallel to which these agents belonged, as set out previously in this memorandum, is generally referred to as the Perlo Group.

At this meeting a general discussion was held concerning the information the above-listed agents would be able to furnish Gregory for transmittal to Soviet intelligence. It was obvious to Gregory that these agents, including John Abt, had been associated together for some time and had been engaged in some sort of espionage for Earl Browder. The full ramifications of the Perlo Group are discussed in greater detail elsewhere in this memorandum.

Gregory had never met John Abt prior to the above-described meeting in his apartment, but upon one occasion Nathan Gregory Silvermaster had mentioned to Gregory that a person named Abt was active in Washington securing information. Gregory recalls that a second meeting and possibly a third were
held in the apartment of John Abt between Gregory and various members of the Perlo Group. At the second meeting in Abt's apartment, Perlo and Fitzgerald were present, according to Gregory, and discussed the payment of their Communist Party dues. Subsequent to the meetings at the apartment of John Abt, Gregory met various representatives of the Perlo Group at the apartment of the subject Mary Price in New York City. (65-56402-220)

As reflected elsewhere in this memorandum, the espionage agents comprising the Perlo Group were contacted by Gregory upon many subsequent occasions and furnished Gregory with valuable, highly confidential information for transmittal to the Soviet Union. It is interesting to note with regard to Abt that at the first meeting described above in Abt's apartment Victor Perlo asked Gregory if the information his group was furnishing was going to "Uncle Joe," at which juncture Abt appeared extremely amused. According to Gregory, on the basis of this conversation it was obvious that these individuals, including Abt, were aware of the ultimate destination of the espionage information furnished to Browder, Golos and Gregory, namely, the Soviet Union.

The only other information Gregory has been able to furnish regarding Abt is that in the Spring of 1945 "Jack," the Soviet agent who was then Gregory's contact, told her that "they" were having trouble with John Abt, who was attempting to "move in" on Gregory's former contacts on behalf of Earl Browder. "Jack," who has not been identified, requested Gregory to contact Earl Browder and persuade him to instruct John Abt to cease this activity. Subsequently, Gregory did discuss this matter with Browder, at which time it appeared that Browder was well aware of Abt's activities in this regard.

Background

John J. Abt was born in Chicago, Illinois on May 1, 1904, attended Elementary School and High School in Chicago and graduated from the University of Chicago with an LL.B. Degree. At the present time Abt is General Counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in New York City. On March 14, 1937 John Abt married Jessica Smith, the widow of Harold Ware, the son of the aged prominent Communist, Mother Elia Reeve Mloor. Harold Ware, prior to his death, was the head of the Communist underground in the United States Government in Washington, D. C. (100-236194-6)

With regard to John Abt's employment prior to becoming a Counsel for the CGT, it is noted that he was employed in the Department of Agriculture from 1933 to 1935 in the Federal Emergency Relief Administration during 1935, with the WPA from 1935 to 1937 and as a Special Assistant to the Attorney General from 1937 to 1938. (100-236194-6)
Results of Investigation

An important former Communist who was active in Communist affairs and Soviet intelligence operations from 1924 until 1937, and who from 1933 until 1937 acted as liaison and courier between the known Soviet espionage agent Alexander Stevens (who was then known as J. Peters) in New York City, and the Communist Party underground in the U.S. Government in Washington, D.C., has furnished considerable information concerning the implication of John J. Abt in the Communist Government underground during the 1930's.

Peters is an Hungarian whose true name is Coldberger, and his brother Ferenc Coldberger, is presently employed as a chauffeur for the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission and the Amtorg Trading Corporation. According to this informant, this underground group was headed first by Harold Ware, referred to above, and later by John Abt, formerly with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and later with the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice and the La Follette Senate Civil Liberties Committee.

This informant stated that at the time Abt married Jessica Smith, Harold Ware's widow, she was employed as a Secretary in the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C. Among the individuals associated in this underground group in the Government in the 1930's with John Abt were Lee Pressman, Henry Collins, Nathan Perlman (possibly identical with the subject Victor Perlis), Charles Kramer and Alger Riss, all of whom are discussed in greater detail elsewhere in this memorandum. This informant indicated that Schlemmer (Sol) Adler, who is discussed in detail elsewhere in this memorandum, was also connected with this underground Communist group. It should be noted that Abt, Pressman, Kramer, Riss and Schlemmer (Sol) Adler are all subjects of this investigation.

After the death of Harold Ware in an automobile accident about 1935, according to this former courier, a meeting was held attended by, among others, Charles Kramer, Lee Pressman, Henry Collins, Nathan Perlman and J. Peters, at which time John Abt was elected leader of the group to succeed Ware. The informant who furnished this information in connection with his services as courier between this underground group and J. Peters in New York, was securing information from the leaders of the group and delivering this information to Peters.

It is interesting to note in this connection that through investigation it has been ascertained that since 1942 at least John J. Abt in New York City has been in frequent contact with J. Peters (Alexander Stevens), who in recent years has been active in New York State Communist Leadership.
For the past several years Abt has been in contact frequently with a large number of important Communist functionaries, as well as with official Soviet representatives in the United States and known or strongly suspected Soviet espionage agents. His wife, Jessica Smith Abt, is presently the editor of "Soviet Russia Today," a pro-Communist, pro-Soviet propaganda publication in New York City. In addition, she has been in frequent contact with numerous Communist functionaries and known or suspected Soviet espionage agents.

It should also be noted that John Abt's sister has been determined to be Marian Bachrach, employed by the Council for Pan-American Democracy, a Communist front organization. Bachrach has been identified as an important and active New York Communist.

Upon several occasions in June and July, 1942, Abt was in contact with Alexander Stevens (J. Peters). Early in 1944, Abt was in contact with Roy Hudson, long-time Communist functionary, who has been extremely active in the leadership of the Communist Party, USA.
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) ___________ b1 ___________ with no segregable material available for release to you.

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65-5402-1862, pp. 204-206
On August 29, 1945 John Abt made arrangements whereby Andrew Voynow, an assistant of Jessica Smith at the offices of "Soviet Russia Today" could live in Abt's apartment for a period of two months while Abt attended the World Trade Union Federation Conference in Paris, France. Voynow is known to have been in contact with a number of identified or suspected Soviet agents, including Vladimir Sergeiich Pravdin and his wife, Olga Borisovna Pravdina, former employee of the Antorg Trading Corporation, who has been identified as the Soviet agent "Margarita" who for a period was Gregory's superior.
On July 9, 1946, it was reported that Abt was the guiding force behind the World Federation of Trade Unions and handles that matter for Sidney Hillman.

Charles Kramer, another subject in this case, made out a check dated July 28, 1946, for $60 to Abt.

From August 13 to August 15, 1946, John J. Abt was in Washington, D. C. During this period upon two occasions he was in contact with Victor Perlo, the important subject in this case who is discussed in detail elsewhere in this memorandum.

Abt and Perlo had lunch together on August 15, 1946. In this regard it will be recalled, of course, that it was John Abt who first introduced Gregory to the espionage group headed by Victor Perlo, from the members of which Gregory subsequently secured voluminous, highly confidential and important espionage information obtained from the files of the United States Government for transmittal to Soviet Intelligence.

The Daily Worker for September 4, 1946, carried an article which indicated that Abt was nominated by the American Labor Party State Convention for the position of Associate Justice for the Court of Appeals. On September 6, 1946, the Daily Worker carried a story stating that on September 5, 1946, the day after he was nominated Abt withdrew from the campaign in favor of Herman Epstein, the Democratic candidate.

On September 28, 1946, Abt was host to a group of six or eight delegates from the Soviet Union to the World Federation of Trade Unions. This delegation also attended a convention of Mike Quill's Transport Workers Union in New York City on September 28, 1946.

The October, 1946, issue of the magazine "Plain Talk" carried an article in which it is stated that Congressman Dondero charged Abt with having acted as an intermediary for the proposed conference between Sidney Hillman and Ernest Thornton, the leader of the Australian Communist Party, during the latter's visit to the United States.
Allegations of Gregory

Some time during the latter part of 1942 or early 1943, Gregory learned that Cedric Belfrage was contacting Geiis and supplying to him certain information. Geiis 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 Geiis by either Earl Browder or V. J. Jerome.

Belfrage is known to have supplied Geiis on one occasion with a report apparently emanating from Scotland Yard which was 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 elude or determine whether or not a person was being surveilled. Also contained in this article was a contribution by some prominent burglars in England who apparently had submitted certain techniques of surreptitiously opening safes, doors, locks, and other protective devices. Belfrage apparently had extracted this report from some British file 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 Geiis.

At no time did Gregory meet Belfrage up to and including when Geiis died. However, when Gregory was in contact with "Bill," one of the successors of Geiis, he requested Gregory to contact Belfrage and secure from him information which he had previously been supplying to Geiis. When "Bill" was advised there had been no previous introduction to Belfrage, he suggested that Gregory contact Earl Browder and through him locate Belfrage for contact. Gregory, in fact, had a conference with Browder and the latter indicated "He is out of the racket now; let him stay out." Gregory then told "Bill" that Belfrage could not be located.

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

After Gregory's activities had ceased, a casual contact occurred with V. J. Jerome, an individual prominent in the national organization of the Communist Party, in the spring of 1945. 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 Browder but Jerome had actual knowledge of the activities carried on for the Soviets by Belfrage. Belfrage was known to the Russians as "Benjamin" and from all circumstances, it is Gregory's belief that he was not a member of the Communist Party.

Gregory recalls that considerable trouble ensued from an article published in "The Protestant" some time in the fall of 1943. The subject matter of this article originated with Cedric Belfrage, who had furnished Golos with some confidential information, the exact nature of which is not known to Gregory. Belfrage, who at that time was associated with British Intelligence in New York, happened to read the article and reprimanded Golos severely. After its appearance, Golos realized the leak was through Browder but felt that he could not for strategic reasons condemn Browder too strenuously.

When Gregory came in contact with "Jack" in October, 1944, he posed the question why Browder had not permitted the American contacts to be turned over to the Russians more speedily and demanded specifically that Mary Price and Belfrage be immediately made available. Gregory reported this demand to Browder and the latter refused to cooperate at that time. It is believed that Browder was reluctant to release Belfrage directly to the Russians because of his connections with British Intelligence. Whether this was based on fear of a plant or because Browder was desirous of keeping the contact himself is not known.

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect that Belfrage was born on November 8, 1904, in London, England, where he resided until 1926. From the latter date until 1937 he resided in New York City, London, England, and Los Angeles, California. On July 6, 1937, he filed an application for a nonquota immigration visa at the American Consulate at Ensenada, Mexico, stating that his final destination would be Hollywood, California. He listed as his wife Mary Beatrice Pigott Belfrage, then residing in Hollywood. It was his desire to remain in the United States permanently. On November 13, 1937, Belfrage filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States at Los Angeles, California, along with his wife, also a British subject.

In 1939 Belfrage made a trip to England, the ostensible purpose of which was business. However, he continued to reside in Los Angeles, California, and vicinity until some time in late 1941. On December 9, 1941, a Foreign Official Status Notification in the name of Belfrage was forwarded to the Department of State indicating that he was employed with British Security Coordination in New York City (British Intelligence). There is no indication that Belfrage, prior to this time, was in any way associated with British Intelligence, as his ostensible occupation was that of an author and journalist in Los Angeles, California.
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 as a quota immigrant visas on October 22, 1945, and since that date he has been residing with his wife at Croton-on-Hudson, New York.

Information available prior to the charges made by Gregory indicate that 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 Seek President 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 an article in the "People's World," a West Coast Communist newspaper dated December 23, 1938, a meeting was mentioned sponsored for the defense of democracy by the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League. The articles 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 lost away their freedom of speech, press, and radio. He warned "Democracy died before our eyes in England without our knowing it 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; Mexican 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 Claude Williams of the Peoples Institute of Applied Religion, contacted Belfrage at his residence, stating that he had received a telegram from "Tom" advising that the meeting with their mutual friend had been arranged for 2:00 p.m. the following day at 55 West 11th 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 702 at 55 West 11th Street, where he has buried himself with a new publication entitled "Distribute Guide."
A physical surveillance reflected that at 2:10 p.m. on January 4, 1945, Belfrage entered the building at 55 West 116th Street and proceeded directly to Room 703. It had previously been determined that there were several people in this room, the exact identities of whom could not be ascertained. Belfrage remained at this appointment for about one hour and a quarter and then left the building accompanied by Earl Browder and an unknown man and woman. The woman may have been Browder's wife. The unknown man accompanying Browder was determined to have proceeded to Furnald Hall on the Columbia University Campus.

With reference to "Don," referred to above, a highly confidential source advised on January 9, 1945, that Nelly Belfrage, wife of Cedric Belfrage, was in contact with an unknown man. During this conference, reference was made to the impending appearance of Don West before a group for which the unidentified woman appeared to be arranging a program. Nelly Belfrage stated that West is on sabbatical leave from a school in Georgia. He was described as having a Georgia background and presently attending Teachers College at Columbia University preliminary to his return to Georgia to run for Congress against the present incumbent, Congressman Woods of the reorganized Dixie Committee.

Nelly Belfrage on another occasion is known to have discussed what appears to be the meeting between Belfrage and Browder with an unknown man. She indicated this meeting concerned the establishment of a news service, the purpose of which was the analysis of the international business situation. Nelly indicated that she was aware of the identity of the man holding the meeting and added he was going into the business with a brother. This obviously refers to Earl Browder and his enterprise in publishing "Distributor's Guide" with which he is assisted by his brother, William Browder.

Don West referred to hereinafore was subsequently identified as Donald Lee West, who is presently registered as a student at Teachers College, Columbia University, where he has been since September, 1945. West has been known as a Communist sympathizer and actively engaged in Communist activities in Georgia and other Southern states for a considerable period. West is known also to have been in contact on January 21, 1946, with Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, who has tentatively been identified as "Charlie" to whom Colas delivered the information collected by Gregory from the various persons serving in a parallel of Soviet espionage. Dr. Weinstein is dealt with in detail under another subtitle in this memorandum.

Nelly Belfrage is known to have been in frequent contact with Louis Fischer, whom she kept advised as to the activities of her husband. It is known 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 who is 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 "Why Recognize Russia." He resided abroad from 1928 to 1939, the major portion of which time was spent in Russia. Although probably closely associated with the Communists, he made an ideological break with them following the Moscow Purg trials in 1937 and 1938. Although Fischer can be considered a left wing Socialist, he is ideologically anti-Stalin and anti present Soviet policy.

Through a highly confidential source, it was determined on January 14, 1946, that Belfrage was in contact with an individual named Viertel and arrangements were made to meet the following evening for dinner at 7:00 p.m. at Tony's Restaurant in New York City. A physical surveillance determined that Belfrage kept this appointment, arriving at 7:10 p.m. and having dinner and drinking and talking until 11:15 p.m. The individual referred to only as Viertel left the restaurant alone under circumstances which appeared to be an attempt to avoid surveillance. He proceeded to 346 West 54th Street, New York City, where it was determined that his full name is Berthold Viertel.

Viertel was born June 25, 1885, in Vienna, Austria, and, according to the records of the Immigration and Naturalisation Service, became a naturalised American citizen in 1942. He is known as previously having been a notorious active German Communist. With his wife Sally Viertel, who resides in Santa Monica, California, he has associated with numerous Communists in the United States. During the war, he was employed for a short time by the Office of the Coordinator of Information in New York City. Viertel has been living in New York City separate from his wife, presently in California, since the summer of 1944 and has participated in forums on "Postwar Germany," which are held under the auspices of the "German-American." He is known in the summer of 1943 to have been one of the individuals signing a petition supporting the Free German Committee in Moscow. Viertel home in California is reported to be a gathering place of German refugees and known Communists.

Through a highly confidential source, it was determined on January 17, 1946, that Molly Belfrage, when in contact with Louis Fischer, had advised him that her husband had lunch the previous day with V. J. Jerome, during which time they discussed a controversy concerning Earl Browder. It will be recalled that Gregory mentions V. J. Jerome as an individual who was aware of the activities of Belfrage for the Soviets during the time he was serving Colos. Molly indicated that her husband had told Jerome that he had two Communists, a Leftist and a Rightist, in his outfit in Germany who were always complaining about each other. Belfrage was attempting to impress them of the necessity of working together. Jerome seemed interested with this view and decided to have a conference between Joe North, editor of "New Masses," Mr. and Mrs. Belfrage, and several other individuals.
On January 23, 1946, Belfrage was contacted by Leo Huberman, at which time a meeting was arranged on January 25, 1946, at 8 West 40th Street, 5th Floor, New York City, which is the firm of Raynal and Hitchcock, Inc., publishers. Huberman is currently the Director of the "Pamphlet Press," located at 8 West 40th Street, New York City, and maintains the same telephone listing as Raynal and Hitchcock, Inc.

Huberman was formerly employed by the U. S. International Book Association, New York City, and has associated with leading figures of the National Maritime Union as well as with prominent leaders of the Communist Party in the New York area.

On January 25, 1946, it was determined that Belfrage contacted Mrs. Truda Rejent, at which time he indicated he would meet her on the following Tuesday at Grand Central Station. Mrs. Truda Rejent in reality is Mrs. Bertruda Rejent Gansardren, who previously was employed as a translator in the office of British Security Coordination, the same place where Belfrage worked, during the war. Truda Rejent was born in Czecho-Slovakia. While living in Moscow, Russia, she married an Indian of British nationality, and it is reported that they both became Soviet citizens. While attending medical school in Moscow, her husband was placed in a Soviet prison camp or otherwise disappeared and has not been heard from since. Apparently, the fact that she had become a naturalized Soviet citizen was not known to the British authorities and she obtained a British passport in the summer of 1941 which she used to travel to this country. While in Moscow, Rejent was employed by the office of the United States Military Attaché. She was finally discharged from this position, the exact background of which is not known. Her employment extended over the period from October 15, 1940, to August 12, 1941. From individuals who knew her while in Moscow, it has been learned there is strong suspicion that she was then working with the NKVD. She apparently acted as an agent provocateur by entering into conversations in an attempt to secure sympathy because of the disappearance of her husband. By criticizing the Soviet Regime, she attempted to have other individuals join her in this criticism, the details of which are reported to the NKVD. She always seemed to have sufficient funds without working and on one occasion was permitted by the Russians to take over an apartment previously occupied by an NKVD agent. Physical surveillance determined that Belfrage spent the evening of January 29, 1946, in the company of Mrs. Truda Rejent. (\footnote{44})

During May, 1946, it was ascertained that Belfrage was greatly enamored with Mrs. Truda Rejent and had asked her to marry him. This offer of marriage was declined.
A highly confidential source advised that Belfrage was in contact with Claude Williams, a director of the People's Institute of Applied Religion, on February 2, 1946. At this time it was learned that Belfrage had collaborated with Williams in writing the book "South of God." On May 9, 1946, it was ascertained that Belfrage, Claude Williams, Lind Ward, and Garlitz-Koss were involved in a plan to write the script for animated cartoons on Bible subjects. This latter project was possibly in connection with the activities of the People's Institute of Applied Religion which allegedly is a Communist front organization and has for one of its purposes the control of the Negro and poor white classes of the south through religion. It has also been indicated that the People's Institute of Applied Religion might possibly be used to advise the American people that religion actually exists in Soviet Russia, and if this manner be used to mobilize the world against Russia, allegedly fostered by the Vatican and other reactionary church people. (20)

On March 27, 1946, it was ascertained from a highly confidential source that Belfrage had indicated the above belief to Zelma C. Brandt. At the same time Belfrage reportedly stated that the Vatican and reactionary church people were attempting to make their stand against Russia into a crusade against atheism. On April 1, 1946, Belfrage left New York City for Detroit to visit Claude Williams. (20)

On February 11, 1946, Belfrage met for luncheon with two individuals who were believed to be Joseph North, also known as Jacob Soifer, and Victor Jerome Jerome in New York City. Joseph North resides at St. Airy Road, Croton-on-Hudson, New York, and is an editor of the publication "New Masses." North has long been reported to be active in Communist Party circles. With reference to Jerome, information has been received that he is a managing editor of "Political Affairs" and resides at 320 Second Avenue, New York City. Jerome was formerly the managing editor of "The Communist" during July, 1944, at which period Earl Browder held the title of editor. Allegations have further been made that at one time Jerome was a New York Communist Party delegate to the national convention of that Party held in New York City. Jerome has the reputation of being most active in Communist Party circles.

During the early part of February, 1946, information was received from a highly confidential source of information that Belfrage was in contact with Isadore Schneider of the publication "New Masses." At this time it was ascertained that Belfrage had collaborated with Michael Sayers and Albert E. Kahn in compiling material for their book "The Great Conspiracy: The Secret War Against Soviet Russia." With reference to Isadore Schneider, it is known that he was employed as a literary editor of the "New Masses" magazine and that his wife, Helen Berlin Schneider, was formerly employed by the publication "Amerasia." It will be recalled that the personnel of the publication "Amerasia" were involved in an investigation concerning the unauthorized disclosure of confidential governmental documents. (20)
On March 4, 1946, Belfrage was observed to meet Luther Conant in New York City. It has been reliably reported that Luther Conant resides at 204 North Broadway, Nyack, New York, is an employee of the Office of War Information, and had been in Germany in charge of the administration of German newspapers. Conant has also been reported to be a member of the American Newspaper Guild and was at one time associated with the newspaper "PM." At one time Conant was employed by the monthly newspaper "Counter Current," which had for its slogan "Against All Fascism Everywhere."

It was reported on March 6, 1946, that Belfrage had indicated to Mrs. Zelma C. Brandt that if he did not obtain a position in Germany he would probably go to Alabama to work on another book with Claude Williams. By way of background Zelma C. Brandt resides at 405 Park Avenue, New York City, and in 1941 reportedly had several contacts with the League of American Writers. It has been stated that the League of American Writers originated at Kharkov, Russia, in 1930 and that a similar organization was formed in the United States in 1933. It has been alleged that this organization is a Communist front group. Mrs. Brandt resides at the above address in New York City and also at Barshire Road, Stamford, Connecticut. She is reported to receive an income from securities and is not in any business or profession. Mrs. Brandt is divorced from her former husband, who is a member of the firm of Brandt and Brandt, literary agents in New York City.

During March, 1946, Belfrage maintained contact with Shelba Trotsky of the International Relief and Rescue Committee Incorporated. Shelba Trotsky has been alleged to be a Trotskyite. Belfrage was also in contact with Henrietta Stackmaster, the author of "Deep River," who reportedly is affiliated with the League of American Writers, the Jefferson School of Social Science, the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugees Committee, and the American Youth for Democracy.

On April 1, 1946, Belfrange reportedly was in contact with Joseph Gaar, Solicitor director for the CIO Political Action Committee. Gaar has previous
been employed by the Office of Emergency Management, the Farm Security Administration, Department of Agriculture, and the Treasury Department. He is known to have been closely associated with Louise Brandeis, Leo Huberman, and Jacob Aronoff, all alleged Communists.

During April, 1946, both Mr. and Mrs. Cedric Belfrage were reported as planning to spend an evening with Dr. Harry Fromm, author of the book "Escape From Freedom."

On April 15, 1946, it was reliably reported that Belfrage indicated to Gregory Bateson that he had received a Guggenheim fellowship to write a book on Germany. This book was to be a narrative of German press history. Bateson also was the recipient of a Guggenheim fellowship and indicated he was interested in German propaganda files.

During April and May, 1946, Belfrage was in contact with Allen J. Aronson. Belfrage reportedly had been invited by Ehrenberg to contact Ehrenberg at his hotel. It will be recalled that Ilya Ehrenberg is a correspondent for the Russian newspaper "Pravda," who recently toured the United States. A highly confidential source of information reported on May 18, 1946, that Belfrage and Aronson were interested in material described as the Fulda (phonetic) paper. This paper allegedly revealed that the Catholics in Germany had really been during the Nazi era. It was indicated that Aronson believed this material was probably in the Benalot (phonetic) file and Belfrage was reported as stating "we can easily steal them from the files." Aronson reportedly had a contact at Benalot who might be able to obtain for him any kind of information. Aronson indicated it was his intention to approach this individual.

Further contacts made by Belfrage during the month of May, 1946, were Mark Herzog, Jacob Turner, and one Leon Adie (phonetic). With reference to Turner, it is believed he frequently uses the name Jack Turner, was educated at the University of Cincinnati, receiving his A.B. degree from that university in 1917, and in 1918 was ordained as a Rabbi at the Hebrew Union College. Turner is presently the President of the Turner Manufacturing Company of New York City.

It was ascertained in the latter part of May, 1946, that Belfrage had sold his rights to the book "The Great Conspiracy" and contemplated doing a pamphlet for Claude Williams entitled "The Chamber of Horrors." This pamphlet was to include the names of all persons in America who were using religion for Fascist purposes.
On July 15, 1946, Belfrage contacted John Rosan whose office is located in the Newspaper Guild of New York, East Fourteenth Street, New York City. Rosan is the subject of separate security investigation being conducted by this Bureau. It is known that he has lectured at the Thomas Jefferson School of Social Science and at the Bronx Council of Soviet-American Friendship. In 1944, Rosan was listed as a member of the Board of Directors (Russian Section) of the American-Soviet Congress. It is also noted that Rosan was formerly the editor of the Hungarian newspaper Nagyhar Jovo.

On September 8, 1946, Belfrage was advised by Vera and Sam Rubin that he had probably been nominated to the Publicity Committee on the United Nations Welcoming Committee.

In connection with the Dr. Elaser with whom Belfrage and his wife had been in contact to obtain general medical information, it is pointed out that this Dr. Elaser may be identical with one Dr. Alfred Elaser who is the subject of a separate security investigation being conducted by this Bureau.

Dr. Alfred Elaser is a member of the Communist Party, was active in Russian War Relief and is friendly with Anna Collins, the subject of a separate security investigation being conducted by this Bureau.
ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, with alias
A. Brothman; Abe Brothman

Allegations of Gregory

In approximately May of 1940, Golos introduced Gregory to Abe Brothman, who at that time resided in Nassau County, New York, and was employed in the Republic Steel Company, New York City, as an engineer. After Gregory met Brothman, he indicated that he had some blue prints to be copied and the copies delivered to Golos. All in all, Gregory met Brothman approximately ten times until some time in the fall of 1940. Sometimes Golos would meet Brothman to obtain these blue prints direct, but whenever these appointments could not be handled personally, Gregory would execute them. Gregory is unable to state how many separate blue prints were actually delivered since they were supplied in an envelope. On some occasions copies of the blue prints were delivered to Gregory by Abe; however, on other occasions, it was necessary for Gregory to take the originals and have copies made which were delivered to Golos. The originals would be returned to Brothman at a later time. Brothman impressed upon Gregory that all originals had to be returned to him immediately.

Some time during these happenings, Gregory learned that these blue prints were of commercial bottles which were understood to be some type of commercial vat. In the fall of 1940, Golos indicated to Gregory that he was somewhat discouraged with his dealings with Brothman and indicated that he was going to turn his over for handling to someone else. Gregory did not learn from Golos or anyone else to whom Brothman was then directed.

Background

Abraham Brothman was born August 15, 1913, in New York City. He is married and has one child. He was educated at John Winthrop Elementary School, DeWitt Clinton High School, and Columbia University, specializing in accounting and chemical engineering. He is presently actively engaged in the consulting engineering firm of A. Brothman and Associates with offices in Room 1606, Ill., East 32nd Street, New York City. He is Chief Engineer of this firm, which during the war were consulting engineers for several industrial concerns engaged in war work, one of which was the Commission of Aeronautical Affairs of the Republic of China.

Jules Korchman, one of the partners of the firm of A. Brothman and Associates, is the International Vice President of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, and Technicians, an alleged Communist dominated union. In 1945 he was delegate to the Greater New York CIO Industrial Union Council and a member of the Architect Committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

Jules Korchman is a known Communist Party member and is the paramour of Ursula Wasserman and a known contact of Mary Jane Kenoey, both subjects in this investigation. He has also contacted numerous Communists and suspected Communists in New York City who have not as yet been identified with this investigation.
Oscar J. Vago is known to be a member of the Communist Party in Queens, New York City, and Gerhart Wollan is a member of the Communist Party in Brooklyn, New York. Both Vago and Wollan are also partners in the firm of A. Brothman and Associates. Brothman himself is known to have been a signer of the Communist Party Nominating Petition in New York City in 1943.

Results of Investigation

Gregory has definitely identified Abraham Brothman from a photograph exhibited to him as the individual from whom blue prints were received and delivered to Golos and thence to the Soviet Government.

Investigation has determined that Brothman has continued at his place of employment with the exception of one week in January when he was a guest at the home of Fred Briel, Kingston, New York. Briel is a well known Communist in the New York area. He is known to have indicated to an official associated with the Bowen Engineering Company, Garwood, New Jersey, that he was developing resins in connection with his business for the Chinese Government.

On January 16, 1946, it was determined from a highly confidential source that William Browder, brother of Earl Browder, former National Chairman of the Communist Party - USA, had been in contact with Brothman's office in an attempt to interest them in his new pamphlet "Distributor's Guide." (2)

On January 22, 1946, this same source advised that Milly, not otherwise identified, conferred with Miriam Markowitz, Secretary to A. Brothman, and asked her if she were doing anything to better herself as a Communist Party member, stating that she had removed herself from the struggle. Continuing, Milly indicated that Miriam had no excuse now inasmuch as she did not have to worry about her boss, apparently referring to Brothman. Milly also indicated to Miriam that she should arrange her work so that she could go to the group and help out on the picket lines and also to do something in her community to let people know what is going on and combat the Christian Frontists. Miriam agreed with Milly, and she promised that she would shortly be back in the field. (2)

On March 29, 1946, a highly confidential source advised that Brothman was considering an offer given to him by the Kaiser Corporation, which consisted of three means by which he might accept association or employment with the corporation. First, he was offered to accept employment with the corporation on a straight salary basis; secondly, the Kaiser Corporation would take over the Brothman Associates in its entirety using the office and its staff; and finally, Brothman would go to work for the Kaiser Corporation as a consulting engineer but retain his own business and the consultation work would be done in conjunction with his present activities. (2)
Brothman pointed out that the Kaiser Corporation was very much interested in his services inasmuch as he developed along chemical lines the use of fiber glass. Brothman discussed the chemistry involved in this process and said that the corporation appeared to be very much interested in his scientific knowledge along chemical and engineering lines. There is no indication to date that Brothman has accepted any of the offers made to him by this corporation.

A highly confidential source deemed to be reliable stated that on May 15, 1946, Rose Reuben of the American-Russian Institute conferred with Brothman, at which time Reuben asked Brothman if he could suggest or recommend some person who knew technical Russian. Reuben stated that the American-Russian Institute issued a pamphlet describing the technical phases of Soviet industries and that they needed a person to translate from Russian into English. Brothman suggested one Bill Kobell who resides on Aqueduct Avenue, Bronx, New York, who had been used by his firm as a translator of Russian and thought he may be of some use to Rose Reuben.

On July 23, 1946, a highly, reliable source advised that Brothman was working on various plans dealing with the design of a plant for the manufacture of TNT, and that other plants were required to be operated jointly with it to act as plausible shields for the original plant, and it was also decided to add a DDT plant and alkyd resin plant. It was further noted among the available material that there was a letter directed to the Government Purchasing Commission of the Soviet Union in the United States indicating that the total engineering fee to be paid to Brothman would be approximately $500,000. It was further noted that Brothman received mail from the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and the Russian War Relief Society.

It was further noted that on September 13, 1946, Brothman was in contact with Mr. Kadionovich of Antorg who advised Brothman that he was going back to Moscow and his place would be taken by Mr. Malorcan. Kadionovich stated that when he went to Moscow he would take up the questions that Brothman requested and would send over the things that Brothman desired since he had not yet received any answer from Moscow.

In October, 1946, Brothman moved his offices to the Chatham-Phoenix Building, 2926 Forty-first Avenue, Long Island City. Korchien will continue to occupy the premises at 111 East Thirty-second Street and for the time being is to continue his relationship with Brothman who will retains a separate office at the original address of the firm.

In November, 1946, Miriam Moscovits advised that Brothman is presently working on plans for an engineering project for the Chinese Government that will involve the expenditure of $350,000.00.
On December 16, 1946, Moscovits advised a girl friend that
Brotman had talked with a group of Chinese who were members of the Chiang
Kai-shek Government but who, according to Moscow, are in sympathy with
the Soviet Republic inasmuch as Moscow stated they had a very fine attitude
towards the Soviet Republic. (U)

Moscovits also advised an unknown woman that she had lost her
wallet and stated that her Communist Party membership book was in the
wallet. It was later determined that the wallet was found. (U)

Investigation thus far has failed to disclose that Abe Brotman has
been directly in contact with any of the subjects in this investigation,
however, he is still closely associated with Jules Korchian in the partner-
ship of A. Brotman and Associates. Korchian on the other hand has been
in contact with subjects of this investigation and others who are known to
be Communists or suspected Soviet espionage agents.
RAY ELSON, with alias
Mrs. Joseph Eison

** Allegations of Gregory **

Another individual whom Gregory knew in connection with the activities of Soviet espionage was Ray Eison, who is married to Joseph Eison, who was recently released from the United States Army. Ray Eison was born in the United States of Polish-Jewish parentage and attended educational institutions somewhere 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 Eison 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 Eison 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 Eison 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 Eison by "Jack" when a discussion was had concerning the handling of the business of this corporation. Eison 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 Eison going with this corporation, the financial circumstances involved, and a plan to purchase stock certificates held in the corporation by Colonel John H. Reynolds and his wife with money supplied by "Jack". It was agreed that Gregory would remain with the corporation until Eison had sufficiently familiarized herself with the workings of the firm. Eison 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 Eison, however, was not so easily concluded. A conference was held in the home of Frederick V.
Fried, attended by Brodor, Colonel Reynolds, Ray Eison, and Gregory. On this
occasion, Browder had a conversation with Reynolds concerning the transfer of stock, and it was the latter's reaction that if Browder felt he should dispose of his interest to Ray Eison, that, of course, was acceptable to him. Conversations continued with a view to Ray Eison acquiring the Reynolds' interest in the firm; however, no conclusion was reached up to May 8, 1945, when Gregory more or less become disassociated from the corporation.

With respect to Russian contacts had by Ray Eison, Gregory knew of an introduction to her that she had been seeing “Jack” prior to that time, though not as often as Gregory. “Jack” also mentioned to Gregory that Eison 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 Eison had another Russian contact, presumably as a result of arrangements made by “Jack.” The identity of this individual is not known. It will be recalled that “Jack” reported directly to “Al,” who has been identified as Anatoli Borisovich Gromov, former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C.

Gregory left New York City on June 19, 1945, for a vacation, but was encouraged to return in approximately two weeks by Colonel Reynolds, who was desirous of a conference because “Al” (Gromov) had not been in touch with him. Reynolds felt that the business generally was not going well because Ray Eison’s financial participation had been stalemated, and he was not favorably inclined toward Eison. Gregory did return to New York City for a conference with Colonel Reynolds; but nothing of significance transpired.

Approximately two weeks later, when Gregory was in New York again, contact was made with Ray Eison at the office of the corporation. Eison requested that certain stocks held by Gregory in the corporation be transferred to her, which request could not be complied with since they had previously been transferred to Colonel Reynolds. This angered Eison considerably and she remarked that she had been given $500 by a Russian contact for the purpose of acquiring some of the stock of Colonel Reynolds and had been given to understand by this same contact that the stock held by Gregory was to be transferred to Eison gratis.

During August of 1945, Gregory was in New York on two or three occasions at which time contact was had with Colonel Reynolds, Ray Eison, and “Al” (Gromov), the latter only on one occasion. The corporation’s business seemed to be dragging and the prospective new arrangements not materializing. In September, 1945, Colonel Reynolds indicated to Gregory
that he was desirous of re-establishing Gregory on a full-time basis with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. This request was made since Bay Elson had not been able to acquire any stock in the firm and was disliked by Reynolds. Gregory did, in fact, return to the firm on a full-time basis and Bay Elson remained there until the first week of October, 1945, at which time she resigned, stating that her reasons were based on dissatisfaction with the type of work and the fact that her husband was being released from the United States Army in the immediate future. Elson indicated she had not told her Russian contact of her plans but was going to move on her own initiative. Gregory cautioned her that such a move might have serious repercussions but this did not alter her intention.

In May of 1945, when "Jack" was contemplating dropping out of the picture with Gregory, he indicated that further contacts would be had with "Al" in Washington. "Jack" then actually disappeared and these contacts did not develop. This fact was indicated to Elson by Gregory with the comment that meetings had not been effected for some time. A few days later, after Elson had passed this information on to her contact, Elson directed Gregory in the details as to how future meetings would be arranged. Elson had actually arranged through her contact a meeting with "Al" (Gromov) in a theater in 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 "Al." However, "Al" contacted Gregory telephonically at a later time and apologized for failing to appear and suggested that they meet in New York. Gregory did proceed to New York and was advised by Elson to go on to Washington for a contact, which Gregory refused to do. Elson later communicated with Gregory and advised a meeting had been arranged in New York City which actually transpired.

A subsequent meeting was set for November 4, 1945; however, prior to that date, Elson informed Gregory this appointment had been changed to October 17, 1945, at a restaurant in New York City. This meeting with "Al" was kept by Gregory as arranged by Elson. After this meeting, it was necessary for Gregory to see "Al" in connection with $15,000 which a representative of the Communist Party Headquarters in New York City was attempting to obtain. It was necessary that Gregory see "Al" 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 "Al" did not appear. The ultimate
scheduled meeting for November 21, 1945, however, was consummated, and it was apparent that "All" knew of the previous appointment requested by Gregory since he apologized profusely for his failure to appear, indicating that he was on the West Coast at that time.

Background

Ray Elson was born on May 6, 1910, in Chicago, Illinois. She received her elementary education there and attended DePaul University for a period. In Chicago, Illinois, Elson was employed from December, 1928, to December, 1930, as a legal stenographer by Holland and Smoother. On leaving this employment in Chicago, Illinois, Elson came to New York City and accepted employment with L. Stewart Calter as a stenographer. This employment was some time between 1930 and 1933. The exact dates are not available.

In 1936 Elson was first admitted to Hunter College, New York City. At irregular intervals thereafter, including continuous day sessions during 1940 to 1942, she attended this College, ultimately receiving her A.B. degree on September 1, 1942.

Her employment record in New York City during her years of residence there has not been developed in detail to date. With reference to information previously available concerning Elson prior to the charges by Gregory, it is noted that her name appears in the membership records of the Greenwich Village Club of the Communist Political Association as of June 15, 1946. At that time Elson was employed as a stenographer with the Constitutional Liberties Committee and was the editor of a Legislative Bulletin of the Greenwich Village Club of the Communist Party. She was also a delegate to a Conference of Interfaith and Interracial Councils called by the West Side Council of Religious and Civic Organizations in June, 1944, as a delegate from the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, New York City. The latter organization is well known as a Communist front group. The purpose of this conference was to encourage support for the National War Agency Appropriation Bill, HR-4879, which included appropriations for the "E.F.C.".

Joseph Elson, the husband of Ray Elson, was born on January 31, 1917, in Chicago, Illinois. He registered under the Selective Service Act in New York City indicating that he was married to Ray Elson in Chicago, Illinois, on September 21, 1930. In 1940 he enrolled at New York University and on January 1, 1943, he was inducted into the United States Army being finally
discharged on October 29, 1945. The Elsons presently reside at 161 West 16th Street, New York City.

Results of Investigation

On November 29, 1945, Elson had lunch with Gregory. During the conversation which ensued, Elson indicated she had not seen her Russian contact since some time before November 9, 1945, and had no plans to meet him. She also indicated to Gregory that she was considering securing employment of some kind which Gregory believed would be in order of her associates.

Also during the investigation, it was ascertained that Barney, Leon, and Lucy Josephson were residing at Apartment 9L in the same building occupied by the Elsons. Lucy Josephson is on the membership list of the Greenwich Village Club of the Communist Party. Leon Josephson, the brother of Barney, is an attorney who has been previously reported as an OGPU (now NKVD) agent. He was arrested with George Mink in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1935 and charged with espionage. Although released, Josephson has been described by liston as a magazine editor and former Communist official, as more important than George Mink. Barney Josephson has himself been implicated for many years in Communist affairs.

Rae Elson, while under physical surveillance on November 30, 1945, was determined to have been in company with individuals in the automobile of Colonel John B. Reynolds, President of the U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation. Gregory later advised that a dinner was given that evening with employees of this corporation.

During the week of December 2, 1945, Elson obtained employment with the Office of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, New York City.

Through a highly confidential source, on December 7, 1945, it was ascertained that Elson contacted Murray Kane and set a social engagement for that evening. After dinner, they agreed to proceed to the Jefferson School of Social Science, a Communist school, where there would be a lecture on Engels. Kane, with his wife, resides in the same apartment building with the Elsons. He is a member of the Greenwich Village Club of the Communist Party, carrying membership book number 5202. The Kanes are also associated with the Josephsons mentioned heretofore. On one occasion, Josephine Kane, the wife of Murray Kane, was detected by the apartment management distributing Communist Party literature to the other tenants in the building.
A physical surveillance determined that Ray Elson again visited the Jefferson School of Social Science on December 13, 1945.

Through December, 1945, Elson was in regular attendance at her place of employment at the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and had several social contacts with individuals reportedly closely associated with, if not actual members of, the Communist Party. These individuals included Berre Stavis, a reported member of the League of American Writers and a student at the Writers School in 1941. In the past she has been employed by the American Institute of Color Standards in personnel, administrative, and financial work.

Through highly confidential sources, between January 1 and January 7, 1946, it was learned that Elson while in contact with Ruth Lifton mentioned a mutual friend who was believed to be Mrs. Sarge Ettinger. Elson is known to have been in contact with Mrs. Sarge Ettinger on previous occasions. Mrs. Sarge Ettinger is the widow of Harold Ettinger, a former foreign correspondent of the United Press in Spain during the Spanish Revolution. Mrs. Ettinger has been in frequent contact with the Midwest Director of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and has written many articles publicizing this organization. She also served as chairman of the Women's Division of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee at a testimonial luncheon given on October 6, 1944, at the Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

On January 4, 1946, Elson was in contact with the office of Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, 20 East 53rd Street, New York City. Dr. Weinstein’s secretary handled this contact and inquired if the desired appointment was for a “checkup.” Elson replied that X-rays had been taken approximately two weeks previously. The secretary referred to Elson as an old patient and added that an appointment was desired for a “checkup, consultation, and to find out where to go.” The appointment was set for January 10, 1946. Dr. Weinstein is prominently mentioned elsewhere in this memorandum.

A physical surveillance on January 10, 1946, determined that Elson on that date entered the premises occupied by Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein mentioned hereinbefore 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 13, 1946, a highly confidential source advised of a conference between Milton Kemitz and Elson. Previous contacts had been noted.
between an individual identified only as "Hlt," who is probably identical with Kamita. After the usual social pleasantries, Kamita asked whether Elson was busy the following Saturday night and why Elson accepted the invitation to go to Kamita's home with her husband.

Although Elson has been employed presumably on a full-time basis with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, Kamita asked her whether she was making any immediate plans about taking a job. Elson answered in the negative. Kamita then indicated they would discuss it Saturday night but the general idea was that when Elson was ready to go to work, she was to go to Kamita first. Reference was made to the Soviet Consul and some other organizations in Washington, D.C., along with a full-page ad which he was attempting to insert into the New York Times and Washington Post on the question of the Rankin Committee on January 22. Kamita added that it would require a quick expenditure of $3,500, which at the moment he did not have. When it was indicated that funds were not available, Elson asked Kamita if he meant she should do something about getting money in her own circle. Kamita said that the money was needed and Elson should see what she could do in this regard. Whether it was Elson's intention to attempt to secure money from the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties or her Soviet contacts is not known. Further discussions were had concerning the receipt of contributions, and it was concluded that if the money collected was for the general campaign against the Rankin Committee, it could then go into the Federation's treasury and be used for pamphlets and other activities. However, if one organization made the money available for the advertisement, then the contributions would necessarily have to be returned to that organization. Kamita indicated that he had some correspondence which might be useful to Elson which he had received from the Rankin Committee which was "pretty hair raising" and also a copy of a communication to the National Committee to Combat Anti-Semitism. He indicated he would have mimeographed copies made and make them available.

Hilton Kamita was born on March 10, 1911, at Detroit, Michigan. He attended the University of Michigan and received an A.B. degree therefrom. He has been an outstanding figure in the Communist Party and in Communist front organizations for a considerable period and is associated with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. He was the Executive Secretary of this organization prior to going to sea in the Maritime Service.

On January 15, 1945, Elson was also in contact with Lena Tate at the Office of the International Workers Order which is dominated and controlled by the Communist Party, and is the primary party front in the foreign nationality group field. A social engagement was set.
On January 18, 1946, Gregory informed that Ray Elson had kept an appointment on that date for approximately one-half hour. Elson 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 Elson 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. Elson 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. Elson 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." Elson readily agreed that such a 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 Elson if she desired "to see anyone" to which Elson replied in the negative and to merely remark that she was "still alive."

Elson 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 this might have some significance inasmuch as during the few months of Elson's employment in the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation she was constantly drawing her salary checks several days in advance. Elson 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, however, was not consummated.

On January 19, 1946, an individual known only as Yanko or Janko was in contact with Joseph Elson. The latter inquired whether Yanko had been at the Lenin Memorial Meeting. They discussed the meeting and agreed that the speeches were dull. It was concluded that William Z. Foster had presented his speech effectively but that Gene Dennis' was ineffective. William Z. Foster is the present National Chairman of the Communist Party - USA and Dennis is one of the national officers.
Until May 17, 1946, Ray Elson had continued her employment with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and the major portion of her contacts have been in direct relationship to her employment. She continues social engagements with individuals mentioned hereinbefore and apparently travels in social circles where the individuals are identified as associated with the Communist Party or Communist front groups. Since July, 1946, she has been employed by the Caracul Fur Company, 247 West 49th Street, New York City.

Although Ray Elson has not been at any time associated with an agency of the United States Government or definitely established as having been in contact with individuals in this category, it was deemed worthwhile to include her in this memorandum since it is apparent that she is in contact with Soviet agents. Assuming that this is true, she may in some way at the present time be serving as an intermediary or rendering other services which actually are related to the present inquiry concerning underground Soviet espionage activities in the United States.

On January 31, 1946, Ray Elson received a communication from Orson Welles, the well known movie actor who has been reported to be active in affairs sponsored by Communist Party front groups.

On February 7, 1946, Ray Elson was observed to spend the evening at 30 Chariton Street, New York City. A highly confidential source previously reported that she was to attend a meeting at some undisclosed place. It was subsequently determined that this is the address of Louis and Hila C. Coleman. Hila Coleman is the divorced wife of Saul Ochs. Hila Coleman is presently employed by Reynal and Hitchcock, publishers, located at 8 West 40th Street, New York City, where she is in charge of their Labor Book Club. Louis Coleman is employed by the International Labor Defense, 112 East 19th Street, New York City, and has been connected with this organization for the past fifteen years.

On February 11, 1946, a highly confidential source advised that Frieda Bernstein was mentioned by Joseph Elson, husband of Ray Elson, during
a conversation with Frank Dutte. It was stated that Frieda Bernstein was to
celebrate her forty-fourth birthday on February 22nd and that the Elsons and
Dutte were invited to come to the Bernstein home for the celebration. It
was indicated that the Bernsteins resided at 808 East 171st Street, Bronx,
New York. The Bernsteins have been identified as Hyman and Frieda. According
to the "Daily Worker" dated July 2, 1943, an open letter was sent to Secretary
of State Cordell Hull which was signed by 180 outstanding CIO, A.F. of L., and
independent trade union leaders hailing the liberation of the Spanish
Republicans and other anti-Fascist prisoners and their families from North
Africa and from concentration camps. This letter was circulated by Dr.
Edward L. Bersky, Chairman of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee,
425 Fourth Avenue, New York City. One of the signers of this letter was
Hyman Bernstein, President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters,
Local 692, A.F. of L. The issue of the "Daily Worker" dated January 9,
1944, reflects the name of Frank Dutte as President of the Bakers and
Confectioners International Union, Local No. 1, and Hyman Bernstein,
President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stable-
men, and Helpers of America, Local 692, as those who joined with other labor
leaders in greeting the "Daily Worker" on the occasion of its 20th anniversary.
Bernstein has been reported to have attended various meetings in which the
Communist Party was interested.

On February 21, 1946, according to a physical surveillance, Ray
Elson was observed to enter the office building of Dr. A. B. Weinstein at
4:20 PM. She remained in this building until 6:05 PM.

On February 22, 1946, according to a reliable source of information,
Ray Elson was in contact with Billie Hardy, an employee of the National Council
for Cultural Liberties, New York City, and during this contact, it was determined
that Billie Hardy had an appointment to visit the offices of Dr. Weinstein at
4:30 PM on Monday, February 25, 1946.

On March 5, 1946, a reliable source of information reported that
Dorothy Golden contacted Ray Elson and informed her that she, Dorothy, would
like to see Ray concerning the registration of Ray Elson in the Village Group.
Ray Elson stated that she would visit Dorothy regarding this matter, and
Dorothy informed her that she resides in Apartment 45 at 107 University
Place. The Village Group referred to is the Village Club of the Communist
Party. Dorothy Golden is a registered member of the Communist Party and is
known to have been a Communist Party canvasser during a recent New York City
election.

On March 16, 1946, a physical surveillance reflected that Ray Elson
and her husband and Billie Hardy, mentioned above, spent the evening at the
residence of Milton Kemnitz, 7809 176th Street, Flushing, Long Island. Milton
Kemnitz is National Secretary of the National Federation for Constitutional
Liberties and is an outstanding figure in Communist front activities.
On March 16, 1946, Ray Elson received a communication from the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, Incorporated, Hotel Astor, New York City. A number of known sponsors of this organization and persons associated with it are recognized Communists, and it is connected with Communist front organizations. This organization is subject to a considerable amount of infiltration by the Communist Party. On March 18, 1946, a highly confidential source advised that an employee in the office of Dr. A. A. Weintraub contacted Joseph Elson, Ray Elson's husband, and stated that Joe's appointment for that day had been changed to March 25, 1946. This appointment was later changed to March 27th. On March 21, 1946, a highly reliable source advised that Miriam Behrstock contacted Ray Elson and advised that she desired to meet with Ray, stating that all she wanted to see her about was to "get that little card filled out." Miriam's husband was mentioned as Arthur Behrstock, who at that time was in the U.S. Army and would be discharged in approximately June of 1946. A physical surveillance on Ray Elson reflected that she did contact Miriam Behrstock at the latter's residence at 21 University Place, New York City, on March 26, 1946. Miriam Behrstock's apartment is reported to contain Communist literature. She is a known member of the Sacco-Vanzetti Club of the Communist Party, District No. 2, New York City. She is employed as a nurse for Dr. Moskowitz, 1111 Park Avenue, New York City.

On March 28, 1946, Ray Elson and her husband were visited by Daniel and Florence Koerner, who, it has been determined, reside at 408 East 10th Street, New York City.

Daniel Koerner is a known member of the Communist Party, Sixth Assembly District, New York City. The September 22, 1942, issue of the "Daily Worker" lists the name of Dan Koerner, Executive Secretary of the Artists League of America, as a guest at a dinner in honor of Mother Eila Reeve Moore on her completion of a 6,000 mile tour of the nation among the Americans to the need of a second front. Daniel and his wife, Florence, supported the American Labor Party ticket from 1940 to 1944. He was also a nominee for election as an Executive Committee member of the Tompkins, South Carolina, Club of the Communist Party.

Ray Elson received mail on April 6, 1946, from L. Bally, 266 East 306th Street, Bronx, New York. Ray Elson and her husband are known to have visited this address on April 20, 1946. Louis and Ethel Bally reside at Apartment 34 at this address.
On April 15, 1946, an individual known only as "Yank," according to a highly confidential source, contacted Ray Elson, and "Yank" suggested that he would like to see Ray for breakfast at some future date. Subsequently, on April 16th, Ray Elson contacted the Virginia Apartments at 226 East 12th Street, New York City, and contacted Jack Goldman, who resides in Apartment 10D. At this time, Goldman was identified as the individual previously known as "Yank." Jack Goldman was born on July 15, 1895, in Warsaw, Poland, and at the time he registered for Selective Service, he stated that Joe Elson, husband of Ray Elson, would be the individual who would always know his address. (4)

Jack Goldman was listed as a delegate to the International Workers Order Sixth National Convention held at New York City from July 2 to July 7, 1944. He is known to have been associated with the International Workers Order since 1930.

On July 1, 1946, Ray Elson obtained employment with the Carl Ax Fur Company, 247 West 29th Street, New York City, which position she received through answering an advertisement in a New York newspaper. In early September, 1946, she returned to her previous position with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties at 205 East 42nd Street, New York City. (Report of SA John T. Hilsbois, NYC, 10/17/46)

In November, 1946, Informant Gregory advised that in his opinion, Ray Elson does not have an unknown Russian contact available to her. Gregory feels that if at any time Elson should be contacted regarding her alleged espionage activities, Gregory would be one of the first persons whom Elson would contact. Gregory believes that Elson will have no further association with the alleged espionage setup primarily because of the return of her husband from service and in view of the lack of enthusiasm which she displayed when previously approached by the unknown subjects in this investigation. (Report of SA John T. Hilsbois, NYC, 11/21/46, page 20)

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that the offices of Dr. Abraham B. Weinstein, a dentist at 20 East 53rd Street, New York City, previously mentioned prominently herein, contain records which show that Ray Elson and her husband, Joseph, have been regular dental patients since 1934. Joe Elson's first visit to Weinstein was on April 7, 1934, but there is no indication as to Ray Elson's length of attendance, although there is a notation reflecting that Ray Elson's business telephone number is Murray Hill 4-6560. (Report of SA John T. Hilsbois, NYC, II/21/46)
Informant Gregory stated that Ray Elson advised that in September, 1946, she was reactivating herself in the Communist Party in New York City. Elson stated that she had contacted one of her old cell mates in the Party and expressed a desire to return. At this time, Gregory was of the opinion that Elson appeared to be greatly relieved, taking the initiative, and appeared to be unusually free. It will be recalled that at the time the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties was under investigation during the spring of 1945, Elson expressed fear of being investigated; however, Elson now feels that the "pressure is off" and that she no longer fears being questioned. Gregory is of the opinion that if Elson is contacted by any of her unknown Russian contacts, he doubts if Elson would do anything about it. Gregory does not believe that Ray Elson has ever told her husband about her alleged espionage activities and for that reason would not begin her activities again now that he is out of the service. (Report of SA John T. Hilsbess, NYC, 10/17/46, pages 11 and 12)

As late as December, 1946, it was learned through Gregory that Ray Elson's activities appeared to be entirely directed toward participation in the Greenwich Village Club of the Communist Party in New York City. (Report of SA John T. Hilsbess, NYC, 12/26/46, page 10)
MICHAEL ENDelman, with aliases
Michael Nicholas Pelsan and "Marcel"

Allegations of Gregory

During 1937 when Gregory was more or less an open member of the Communist Party and fairly active in its fringe groups, an introduction was made to one only known to him as "Marcel." Gregory later learned that this individual’s name was Michael Endelman. He was described as a Polish-Jew born in Germany and by his own statement had spent approximately ten years in Paris. He was fluent in the English, Russian, Polish, German, French, and Yiddish languages. During one of Gregory’s conversations with Endelman, he implied that he was a member of an organisation which Gregory now is certain had to do with Russian espionage activity.

In November of 1944, "Jack," then Gregory’s superior, requested that a biography of all the individuals with whom Gregory had come in contact be prepared. In preparing this biography, Gregory mentioned "Marcel," by his cover name rather than his true identity.

In December of the same year "Al" (Gromov) questioned Gregory concerning "Marcel" whereupon the true identity of "Marcel" as Michael Endelman was supplied. "Al" informed Gregory that he knew Endelman and indicated that he was presently in the United States. "Al" stated, "If you ever run into him, run like hell." He did not further clarify this statement. It is Gregory’s recollection that in about May, 1938, Endelman left the United States supplying Gregory with an address of a safe in Paris to which letters could be addressed. Later Gregory actually received correspondence from Endelman from Mersays, France, the border station to Iran, Spain.

In conversation with Colos on one occasion, Endelman’s name arose and Colos stated that he was a traitor to the Communist movement. All of Gregory’s contacts with Endelman were prior to the time of the initial contact with Colos.

Background

Michael Endelman was born on May 5, 1907, at Dresden, Germany. He arrived in New York from Havana, Cuba, on July 20, 1937, and departed on April 27, 1938. He returned again on May 1, 1939. He had previously filed a declaration of intention to become a United States citizen, indicating his former address as Paris, France.

Selective Service records reflect that Michael Endelman on June 23, 1944, was the subject of a letter from the Office of War Information indicating that he had entered on duty with the Outpost Service Bureau of the OWI on June 15, 1944, and was being considered for a confidential mission in a war
Area: He left the employ of the Office of War Information on December 15, 1944. Endelman in his personal history statement with his Selective Service Board indicated that he had resided in Warsaw, Poland; Paris, France; London, England; Prague, Czechoslovakia; Cuba, and Mexico. 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 Endelman's witnesses was Mark S. Lalin, Vice President and General Manager of Selkonkojan, Incorporated, exporters and importers, in New York City, reportedly closely affiliated with the Soviet Government. Lalin and in 1942 was in charge of the Financial Department of the Astorg Trading Corporation. Another of Endelman'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.

Reports have been received that Endelman, during the time when Germany was marching through various countries in Europe without any substantial opposition, made several contacts permitting the conclusion that he was pro-German.

**Results of Investigation**

A physical surveillance of Endelman determined that he was in contact with Adam Zydman at which time there was an interchange of papers on November 23, 1945. Zydman departed from New York City by air on November 24, 1945, en route to Mexico City. He is a Polish citizen born in Warsaw, Poland, on March 6, 1877, and is traveling on a Polish passport issued at Lisbon, Portugal, on July 22, 1941. He lists his occupation as that of a cosmetic manufacturer, Montevideo, Uruguay, and representative of perfumes in Monaco.

Endelman is presently residing at 49 West 63rd Street, New York City. He has made no contacts which are of significance in connection with this case, and so far as is known he has no permanent employment at present.
MILDRED PRICE
Also known as Mrs. Harold Coy

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory related that at the time Mary Price went to Mexico in the Summer of 1943, she introduced Gregory to her sister, Mildred Price, and subsequent to that time contacts were had between Mildred Price and Gregory to determine the whereabouts and other activities concerning Mary Price. At that time, Mildred Price was employed by the China Aid Council in New York City, and Jacob M. Golos, a Soviet agent, informed Gregory that Mildred Price was probably in a position to turn over information which might prove to be of some value. He requested Gregory to solicit Mildred Price's assistance in this matter. According to Gregory, Mildred Price was informed on Golos' instructions that Earl Browder was the person who desired the information which she could obtain. Gregory stated that as a matter of fact the information which Mildred Price furnished was given to Browder, but it eventually went to Jacob M. Golos. Gregory advised that the information Mildred Price obtained could be classed 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 persons such as Madame Sun Yat-sen and other individuals who were active in both China and the United States with the China Aid Council. The last information received from Mildred Price, according to Gregory, was in November, 1944.

Gregory advised that at the time the Soviet agent known only as "Jack" and who has not been further identified instructed Gregory to purchase Christmas presents, Mildred Price and her husband, Harold Coy, were among those whom Jack named to receive the presents. Also, according to Gregory, the first information relating to Major Duncan Lee, a prominent figure in this investigation, came from a remark made by Mary Price that she was attending a party in New York City given by Duncan Lee, a friend of her sister, Mildred. Gregory advised that Duncan Lee had been interested in various organizations pertaining to the Far East, such as the Institute of Pacific Relations, and indicated that probably through his activities in this regard, he became acquainted with Mildred Price. Gregory also advised that Michael Greenberg, who also furnished intelligence information and was a principal figure in this investigation, came to the attention of Jacob M. Golos through Mildred Price and at that time Mildred Price suggested that he might be of use and effected arrangements whereby Greenberg relayed information to Mary Price.
Background

Mildred Price was born October 10, 1899, in Rockingham County, North Carolina, and attended North Carolina College and the University of North Carolina. She received an M.A. Degree from the University of Chicago in 1930. At the present time, Mildred Price is Executive Secretary of the China Aid Council and resides at 420 West 118th Street, New York City, with her husband, Harry Russell Coy, a radio broadcast writer for the New York Daily News.

Mildred Price was formerly a member of the faculty of the Commonwealth College at Mena, Arkansas, which college has been reported by reliable and confidential sources to openly teach Communism. This college was closed by Arkansas authorities.

Confidential sources have indicated that Mildred Price has been listed as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, and the Political and Labor Bail Fund, which organizations have been reported by various sources to be controlled by Communists. It has further been reported that the China 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 Coy, resided at 3 West 15th Street, New York City, prior to moving to their present address and that during that time Mildred Price was reported to have been communist in her talk and to have had in her possession a number of books and Communist pamphlets.
A further reliable and confidential source has advised that Mildred Price was closely associated with Lawrence Todd, head of the Tezeh 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 had identified Edward Fialkowski, Hayes Jones and Walter Carmen as couriers for the Communist party between the United States and Russia. This source related that Walter Carmen associated himself in the United States with Mildred Price and two other individuals. It has further been indicated from this source that Captain Adrian V. Rosenberg, a known Soviet espionage agent and former captain in the United States Army, was a contact of Mildred Price. According to a highly confidential source, Charles Recht, legal counsel for the Soviet Consul in New York City, informed Grace Granich, an individual who has been reported to be a Soviet agent, that a friend of his, Fred Douglas, had letters for her from Madame Sun Yat-sen. Grace Granich was advised by Douglas that those letters had been mailed to Mildred Price and could be found at her residence. Frederick Douglas, a close acquaintance of Charles Recht, is a former correspondent for the Daily Worker. 

Through a confidential and reliable source, it has further been determined that Philip J. Jaffe, 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, 1945, it is known that Mildred Price was in contact with Philip Jaffe and in April, 1945, it has been ascertained that Yu Y. Hau of the Institute of Pacific Relations in a conversation with Philip Jaffe mentioned Mildred Price and indicated that a meeting between them would take place in the near future. On April 21, 1945, it was further ascertained through a confidential source that Philip Jaffe and his wife were having dinner on the following evening and planned to have Mildred Price and Ralph Suss join them.

On April 24, 1945, Mildred Price and Philip Jaffe had a conversation during which Price indicated that Madame Sun Yat-sen desired a medical kit and wanted to know how to arrange for it. She stated that Wilma Fairbank had suggested that she, Price, try Jack Service and ask him if General Stilwell would give her any advice. She indicated that she had written to Service but had not received an answer. It is noted that John Service of the State Department, also known as Jack Service, was also involved in the investigation relating to the unauthorized disclosure of government files. On June 4, 1945,
Confidential source indicated that Philip Jaffe informed Mildred Price that she should invite Mark Gryn 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 Gryn was also involved in the unauthorized disclosure of government files in which Philip Jaffe 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 Jaffe.

Mildred Price is the sister of Mary Wolfe 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

Throughout the course of this investigation, it has been noted that Mildred Price spent the majority of her time at her office as Executive Secretary of the China Aid Council or at her home at 420 West 118th Street, New York City. Physical surveillances of Mildred 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.
On November 25, 1946, Mildred Price returned from a six month visit in China where she had been engaged in the activities of the China Aid Council. Since her return she has continued her employment with the China Aid Council, room 713, 1790 Broadway, New York City, where she holds the title of Executive Director.
Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that Colonel John Hazard Reynolds had numerous conferences with the Soviet agent, Jacob M. Golos, and through a close association with 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 Fleischman Yeast Corporation. Reynolds became associated with the Chase National Bank and in 1934 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 was not employed 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 Bayer, prominent Communist and suspected Soviet agent, and had made numerous financial contributions to Theodore Bayer'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 Lemat U. Harris, a prominent Communist Party functionary who until recently was in charge of the secret fund of the Communist Party, 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 Bauer, Leo Harris, and Herbert Goldfrank, but indicated to Gregory that he was no longer contributing any large sum of money to the enterprises with which those individuals were concerned. He did state, however, that he gave small contributions and his purpose for so doing was to ingratiate himself with those 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 N. Golos, the Soviet agent who was Gregory's superior for many years, was desirous of forming the United States Service and Shipping Corporation as a cover firm for Soviet espionage, and Golos 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 nominated for this position. Gregory advised that in the latter part of 1940, at the time when 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 N. Golos. Subsequent to this meeting, Gregory was informed that Reynolds would be the President of this new corporation.

Acting on the instructions of Jacob N. Golos, Gregory in the early part of January, 1941, began to see Reynolds at his home on frequent occasions 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 corporate activities. This corporation actually started to do business at 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 in this corporation had been obtained from both Earl Browder and John Reynolds, Reynolds putting up $5,000 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 Leo 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, Earl Browder, or Soviet Intelligence.

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, 1943, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and on his return to New York City, became Executive Officer, Finance Office, United States Army.
A few months after the United States Service and Shipping Corporation commenced operation, it came to Gregory's attention that Colonel Reynolds was maintaining for Leman Harris various sums of money in a safety deposit box in the Chase National Bank. At the time Colonel Reynolds entered on active duty with the Army in 1942, he left instructions with Gregory that if in the future Leman Harris should request that any money be placed in the safety deposit box or should desire a portion of the money already there returned to him, Gregory should comply with these requests. From that time until approximately the spring of 1945, Leman Harris would occasionally come to Gregory and either give additional sums to be placed in the safety deposit box or would ask Gregory to withdraw a certain amount and give it to him. No independent record of the dates and amounts of these transactions was maintained by Gregory but Gregory recalls that Leman Harris had a small book in which he made entries, indicating the dates and the character of the transaction.

In the spring of 1945, Leman Harris withdrew all of his funds from the safety deposit box and, according to Gregory, Harris apparently believed that the Russians had made clear their intention of taking over the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and therefore felt that this repository would no longer be safe. The money which had been given by Harris to Gregory for safe-keeping was placed in envelopes bearing the printed name either of John E. Reynolds or the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. The deposits and withdrawals ran, so far as Gregory could recall, from approximately $2,000 to approximately $10,000. Occasionally, when Harris would give Gregory the money to be included in the safety deposit box, he would remark that he had just been making the rounds indicating that these were Party funds rather than the personal property of Harris. In view of the fact that Harris at that time was in charge of the secret funds of the Communist Party, it appears obvious that these transactions involved secret Party finances.

According to Gregory, "Al," a Soviet agent and Gregory's Russian contact who has been identified as Anatoli B. Gromov, former First Secretary, Russian Embassy, Washington, D. C., on the occasion of his initial meeting with Gregory inquired as to the advisability of his meeting with John Reynolds. At that time Gregory mentioned that it would be unwise because Reynolds was in uniform and inclined to be somewhat discreet, and mentioned to "Al" the difficulty of explaining to Reynolds the identity of "Al." At that time "Al" seemed satisfied that a meeting with Reynolds would not be wise. However, on the occasion of Gregory's meeting with "Al" in May or June, 1945, he again brought up the subject of his meeting Reynolds and stated that he definitely desired to see him. Gregory again registered an objection and stated that Kay Eison, a prominent figure in this investigation, likewise felt that "Al" should not meet John Reynolds. At the insistence of "Al," arrangements were made for such a meeting and accordingly, a few days later Gregory and "Al" went to the Vanderbilt Hotel on Park Avenue where "Al" was introduced to Colonel John Reynolds. Later Reynolds informed Gregory that "Al" had been extremely inquisitive concerning the personal finances of himself and his wife. On this occasion "Al" also informed Reynolds that the $15,000 original investment ostensibly made by Browder when the corporation was formed, actually represented Soviet funds.
According to Gregory, a misunderstanding arose between "Al" and Reynolds as to a subsequent meeting and at the request of Reynolds, Gregory made several attempts to arrange a meeting in October and November, 1945. However, "Al" indicated that he had no desire to see Reynolds. On the occasion of the first meeting between "Al" and Reynolds, "Al" was introduced by a fictitious name and Reynolds always referred to "Al" as "Paul." According to Gregory, it appeared that Reynolds did not know the identity of "Al" but during subsequent conversations, Reynolds indicated that he felt "Al" 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 informed Reynolds that Gregory had been mixed up with Goles in some undercover intelligence work. However, Gregory explained that subsequent to Goles' death in November, 1943, 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 "Al" was in fact a Soviet agent.

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

"Jack," 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 acquired and suggested that Gregory attempt to effect this through Earl Browder, 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 the firm having a good Russian contact, he was no longer of any value so far as securing business for the corporation was concerned. With respect to this instruction, Gregory made arrangements with Earl Browder to meet John Reynolds and Browder instructed that Gregory was to bring Reynolds and Ray Elson to 16 West 12th Street, New York City. At the time Gregory fulfilled that appointment, Gregory was informed that that was the home of Frederick W. Field, who was not present at the meeting. At this time Browder conveyed to Reynolds the information that he should release his stock and Reynolds stated that if Browder felt that he should dispose of his interest to Ray Elson, it would be acceptable to him. On May 8, 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 stock 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.
In August, 1944, Gregory and Colonel Reynolds went to Earl Browder's summer home and at that time Gregory carried to Earl Browder, William Browder, and Irene Browder gifts of liquor and brandy from Gregory's Russian contacts. Gregory also, on that occasion, carried material which had been collected and allowed Earl Browder to look it over. According to Gregory, John Reynolds was entirely ignorant of the fact that Gregory carried along any intelligence information.

**Background**

John Hazard 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 1906, and shortly thereafter became a member of a Wall Street brokerage firm. He subsequently held membership in the New York Stock Exchange. During World War I, he served in the United States Army and following his discharge was associated with the Helvill Shoe Company, Incorporated, New York City, later becoming associated with the Guaranty Company of New York. Following this, he was active in the firm of Gillman and Reynolds which managed the financial affairs of private families. In 1927, he retired from active business and remained so until approximately 1941 when the United States Service and Shipping Corporation was formed.

Reynolds is married to Grace Fleischman of the Fleischman Yeast family, and is independently wealthy, holding capital stock of the Chase National Bank as well as a large personal estate.

In connection with the present investigation, Colonel Reynolds has been interested in World Tourist, Incorporated, and in the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. The activities of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation have previously been discussed in this memorandum.

World Tourist, Incorporated, was chartered on June 10, 1927, in the State of New York with an authorized capital of $50,000. The officers as of October 10, 1940, were: President, Joseph R. Brodsky; Vice President, Robert W. Weimer (Helvill Showcutter); Treasurer, Alexander Trachtenberg; Secretary, Jacob M. Golos. All of these individuals have long been prominently active in Communist Party affairs and Jacob M. Golos is a known Soviet agent. This corporation was established to take charge of all steamship tours, hotel and railroad accommodations, etc., for passengers to the Soviet Union and elsewhere. In March, 1940, World Tourist, Incorporated, and Jacob M. Golos, whose real name is Jacob Haisin, pled guilty to an indictment charging failure to register as agents of the Soviet Government. The corporation was fined $500 and Golos received a penitentiary sentence. Following the death of Jacob Golos on November 27, 1943, John Hazard Reynolds became the Acting Vice President of World Tourist. As of June, 1945, this corporation was reported to be engaged in selling steamship tickets to South America and the Soviet Union and handling packages for the USSR.

**Results of Investigation**

On November 20, 1945, Mrs. Ray Elson, a subject in this case, was observed in an automobile belonging to Colonel Reynolds. At this time the automobile was in New York City, and several other individuals besides Mrs. Elson were also in it.
It was ascertained that the original contract entered into between the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and Intourist in March of 1941, was to extend for a period of two years. After that time it continued on the same terms until October 1945, when "Al" (Gromov) secured an extension of this contract until October 31, 1946.

A confidential and reliable informant advised that on February 18, 1946, Earl Browder and his wife were guests at the home of Colonel Reynolds where they discussed the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and Browder's proposed trip to Russia. At this time Browder indicated to Reynolds that if any further requests were received from Lem Harris or Ted Bayer for the return of the $15,000 which Earl Browder had originally invested in the United States Service and Shipping Corporation that he, Reynolds, should return the money.

During March 1946, the United States Service and Shipping Corporation received a cable from Intourist, Moscow, advising that the manner of handling shipments from this country to the USSR was being changed immediately; that in the future shipments would be handled as they were before the war by parcel post rather than by freight. Because of this change in policy the United States Service and Shipping Corporation designated several individuals in the United States and Canada to act as sub-agents.

A confidential and reliable source advised that on the weekend of March 29, 1946, Colonel Reynolds and an Army associate went to Washington, D. C. on Army business, and while there Colonel Reynolds had a conference with Henry A. Wallace, the Secretary of Commerce. At this conference, Wallace is alleged to have stated that he was interested in the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and that he felt there was a great deal to be done in order to establish better
relations between this country and the USSR. He further indicated that if he could assist in any way he would be only too glad to do so.

On June 10, 1946, while Earl Browder was still abroad, his brother, William Browder, requested that Colonel Reynolds pay him the sum of $200 for what he termed "interim expenses." This money was paid to him as requested and at that time he requested an additional $300 to be paid to him during the early part of July when Earl Browder would be in New York City. On June 23, 1946, Colonel Reynolds objected to paying William Browder $500 in one lump sum but was agreeable to make two payments, one of $300 and the other of $200. He felt that he could better show the withdrawal of the company's books as entertainment expense if these payments were carried on the books as two separate withdrawals.

The sum of $200 in cash was actually given to William Browder on June 21, 1946, and the sum of $300 was given to him on June 26, 1946.

On June 30, 1946, Colonel Reynolds had a meeting with Earl Browder and William Browder, and Earl Browder discussed the affairs of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation but did not indicate what he had specifically accomplished for the corporation while he was in Moscow. He did, however, suggest to Reynolds that he, Reynolds, should go to Moscow and hint that worthwhile financial and customs concessions would be made to him by the USSR.

On July 8, 1946, William Browder requested that Colonel Reynolds pay him for his brother, Earl, the sum of $250 a week, to which payments Reynolds agreed.

On July 24, 1946, Colonel Reynolds again met with Earl and William Browder and at this time Reynolds told Earl Browder that he had no desire to make a trip to Moscow because he did not believe that he should get involved in anything which would injure his reputation. The matter was discussed at some length and Earl Browder indicated that he saw no reason why Reynolds needed to go to Moscow in the immediate future, but indicated that in all probability that it would be advantageous to travel there probably in the early spring of next year. Some discussion was then had about the $15,000 which had been placed in the capital stock of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation at the time the firm was incorporated. Earl Browder inquired if the corporation was in a position to pay this money to him and was informed that it was and he could have the payment any time he desired. Arrangements were then made to repay this money in payments of $500 per month to William Browder and it was also agreed that the money previously advanced would be considered as payments made against the deposit of $15,000.

It has been reliably reported that Reynolds anticipated reducing the capital stock of the corporation from $40,000 to $5,000 and in that way to keep the books straight and this reduction of capital of $15,000 would be used to pay that amount of money to William Browder for Earl Browder. All payments previously made were paid in cash and it was agreed that all future payments would be paid in cash.
On September 1, 1946, Gregory advised that a meeting was arranged between him and Waldo Browder, brother of William and Earl Browder, for September 3, 1946, at which time he should pay him the sum of $500, this being the agreed amount to be remitted monthly by John Hazard Reynolds to Earl Browder. This appointment was kept by Gregory and the $500 was turned over to Waldo Browder. At this time Waldo Browder indicated that Earl Browder felt either Reynolds or Gregory should take a trip to Moscow.

On September 9, 1946, Gregory advised that on September 6 she had met Earl Browder and that Browder again attempted to impress upon him the necessity of either Reynolds or the informant making the trip to Moscow. Gregory claimed that despite her numerous attempts to ascertain specifically the reasons for Browder's continual attempts to send one or the other of them to Moscow, she was able to draw only from him that he felt very worthwhile trade concessions would be secured in so far as the securing of a new contract between Intourist and the United States Service and Shipping Corporation is concerned. Gregory is of the opinion that Browder was acting as a messenger boy in the whole proceeding. Gregory told him that Reynolds had almost definitely made up his mind not to go to Moscow and that he was disgusted with the whole proposition of trying to conduct a worthwhile profitable business with a branch of the Russian Government.

On September 11, Gregory advised that because Intourist had refused the proposed contract tendered by the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, Reynolds had definitely decided to discontinue business as of October 31, 1946, the expiration date for the contract under which his concern was then operating. According to Gregory, Reynolds has had a complete change of heart about the Russians, no longer desires to attempt to do business with them, and is following the advice of his attorney to close his business. He has decided not to have anything further to do with Earl Browder and will not even see him socially.

On October 2, 1946, Gregory advised that following conferences with the firm's lawyers, she drafted a radiogram to Intourist, Moscow, which was approved by Reynolds and dispatched on December 30, 1946. This message announced to Intourist the intentions of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation to discontinue business as of October 31, 1946, unless it received a new contract containing an exclusive concession in the United States.

It was also learned during this interview with Gregory on October 2, 1946, that she had seen William E. Browder the previous day, and told him of Reynolds' decision to discontinue business unless certain conditions were forthcoming from Intourist, and in response to Browder's inquiries, told him that the business grossed between $8,000 and $10,000 per month. According to the informant, when Browder learned of the financial potentiality of the company, the fact that Reynolds was drawing $2,000 per month salary and that the present liquidating net worth of the company would be slightly over $50,000, he became very excited and declared that the firm must not be allowed to go out of business. He told Gregory that he and Earl had in mind an individual to buy the business,
and when he learned that Reynolds had sent a rather strongly-worded radiogram to Intourist on September 30, 1946, he told Gregory that he should immediately attempt to get Reynolds to cable Intourist and countermand the cable. It was Browder's plan, as he explained it, that Reynolds should agree to the terms proposed in the Intourist draft of the contract, that Browder would arrange the sale of the company from Reynolds to this unknown individual for $5,000, and that the purchaser would succeed to the contractual rights held by Reynolds. Gregory was able to draw his own during this discussion and he is of the definite opinion that his extreme interest is due to the possibility of great financial return from company operations rather than to any possible use of the company for espionage work. On the occasion of this meeting with William Browder, Gregory advanced him the sum of $500, which brings the total amount repaid to Browder to $3,000, it being recalled that out of the original $20,000 invested in the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation at the time of its formation, $15,000 was made available by Browder, probably out of Communist Party funds rather than his own assets.

On October 3, 1946, Gregory advised that he had transmitted to Reynolds the proposition advanced by William Browder as to the business, but that Reynolds was steadfast in his determination not to have any further dealings with either William or Earl Browder, and declared that he did not intend to communicate with them nor to pay them any further money. He also appears to have no intention of sending a second cable to Intourist as requested by William Browder.

On October 10, 1946, Gregory advised that he had talked with Lam Harris on this date, at which time he requested that Gregory have Jack Reynolds, President of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, return the $15,000 to him which was originally set up as the working capital of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. Harris told Gregory that the $15,000 was put up by a personal friend of his who wanted to make an investment and that the money did not come from the Communist Party or Earl Browder. Gregory stated that he told Harris that Reynolds was not able to produce the $15,000 immediately; that they were not certain that their contract was going to be renewed, and also that they had not made any money until January of this year; therefore, that Reynolds was not in a position to return the $15,000. Gregory also told Harris that he was surprised to find that the $15,000 had come from another source than that which was originally stated, namely from Communist Party funds through Earl Browder. Gregory stated that Harris is presently actively engaged in organizing a farmers' group in Chicago, Illinois, and that he spends only two days out of every two weeks in New York City. Harris urged Gregory to get his $15,000 and have it returned to him as his personal friend desired the return of the money. Gregory stated that he made no commitments about the $15,000 to Harris and made no promises as to when it would be returned or to when it would be returned. It will be recalled that Gregory has paid out $3,000 to Earl Browder with Reynolds' knowledge during the past four months.
Just prior to Harris' departure he inferred to Gregory that possibly something could be done downtown to have the contract renewed. Gregory was under the impression that he meant the Communist Party, but did not question him further on this inasmuch as Gregory had previously stated to him that he was going to let the matter take its own course.

On October 11, 1946, Gregory advised that on this date John H. Reynolds, President of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, had sent a cablegram to Intourist, Moscow, Russia, advising Intourist that he no longer desired consideration of the contract which he had previously submitted to Intourist, and that he was suspending operations immediately, and that he desired Intourist to advise him of the company which would take over the business in the United States in order that he might settle his books and accounts with that company.

On November 1, 1946, Gregory advised that his firm had that day received a cable from Intourist, Moscow, Russia, which advised that the Amalgamated Bank of New York was to be the successor to the United States Service and Shipping Corporation for the purpose of receiving and forwarding parcels to Russia. This bank is well known to the Bureau inasmuch as it is the depository used by the New York Communist Party as well as for personal banking by many New York Party functionaries.

On December 3, 1946, Len Harris visited Gregory at the latter's office and renewed his demand for repayment of $15,000 originally made available by him in the spring of 1941, when the United States Service and Shipping Corporation was organized.

On the occasion of this conference, Gregory told Harris for the first time that Earl Browder was pushing his demand for this same sum of money, although Gregory did not tell him that $3,000 had already been paid to Browder on this account. According to Gregory, the news of Browder's position in this situation seemed very disturbing to Harris who reiterated his earlier statement that the money had in fact been advanced by an unnamed individual rather than coming from the funds of the Party. He indicated that it apparently would be necessary for him to have a business conference with Browder and straighten out once and for all the matter of who was entitled to this money. Gregory volunteered to sit in on such a conference, but was unable to prevail with such a suggestion. Harris mentioned that he probably would take William Welner, who is well known as a financial operator for the Party, with him when he sees Browder, which he indicated would be in the immediate future. With regard to his present activities, Harris mentioned only that he was still engaged in agricultural organization work in the Midwest, apparently operating out of the Chicago office.
With further respect to the business operations formerly carried on by the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, it has been learned from Gregory that the following firms have recently been awarded contracts with Intourist to receive parcels for shipment to the USSR: The Pennsylvania Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Sears' Department Store, New York City; Henry D. Mahler, Proprietor of the Mahler Exterminating Company, 500 East 16th Street, Brooklyn; The Amalgamated Bank of Chicago (believed connected with the Amalgamated Bank in New York City); and World Tourists, Incorporated, New York City.
Connection With Case

A highly confidential and reliable source advised on November 26, 1945, that Dr. Weinstein of New York City had contacted Mrs. Joseph B. Gregg and instructed her to have her husband, Joseph B. Gregg, a subject in this case come to New York on the following Tuesday. The same source advised that Mrs. Gregg later informed her husband as instructed and when she mentioned Dr. Weinstein, Mr. Gregg stated, "Oh, you mean the dentist." (20 (4)

A reliable source advised that a telegram was sent to Joseph Gregg, 6829 Piney Branch Road, Northwest, Washington, D. C., which read as follows: "9:30 Friday appointment okay." It was signed A. B. Weinstein.

On Thursday, December 6, 1945, a physical surveillance revealed that Joseph Gregg and Peter Rhodes, both subjects in this case, left Washington, D. C., at 6:00 P. M., via the Pennsylvania railroad. This train arrived at New York City at 11:05 P. M., and both Gregg and Rhodes went to 40 Monroe Street, New York City, the home of Peter Rhodes, where they spent the night.

On December 7, 1945, the physical surveillance revealed that about 10:00 A. M., Gregg entered the office of Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, 20 East 53rd Street, New York City. At noon on the same day, Rhodes entered the same office building. At 2:00 P. M., both Rhodes and Gregg left this building and had lunch. In approximately one hour Gregg returned to the building at 20 East 53rd Street and did not leave again until 7:35 P. M.

Background

Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein is a dental surgeon with offices at 20 East 53rd Street, New York, New York. He is associated there professionally with his brother, Morris Weinstein. However, it is understood at the present time Morris is not practicing dentistry. Dr. Abraham Weinstein is a native born United States citizen of Russian descent. He is about 45 years of age and was 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, 1940 at 130 West 47th Street. From that time to the present date, he has been located at 20 East 53rd Street, New York City. He has specialized in practicing dentistry for prominent stage and screen actors.
His type of dentistry consists in the rebuilding of the mouth to change the facial characteristics of the individual patient.

A reliable informant advised that the Weinsteins have their office space on the sixth floor of the building located at 20 East 33rd 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 Weinsteins maintain their own private telephone system.

Abraham Benedict Weinstein is registered for Selective Service at Local Board #28 in New York City. His Selective Service questionnaire dated July 11, 1942, discloses that he had chronic peptic ulcers. This questionnaire also states that he was married in Los Angeles, California, in October, 1939.

In the questionnaire he stated that he was earning $3863.00 per annum and that he had real property with a net value of $3800.00. A reliable confidential informant advised, however, that the Weinsteins have assets of over $22,000.00 listed with the Corn 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 $10,000.00 subject to a $1,400.00 mortgage.

Reliable informants have stated that in the past Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein has been acquainted with Carl Winter 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.

A reliable informant has also advised that during the latter part of 1934, Dr. Weinstein had been in contact with several individuals who have known Communist backgrounds, among these being Ted Allen Herman, a member of the Young Communist League in Canada and who at one time was an employee of the Office of War Information; Victoria Stone, who is an intimate associate of Arthur Adams, a known Soviet agent who until January 1946 was operating in the New York area; and Lucy Josephson, the wife of Leon Josephson. Leon Josephson was arrested by the Danish authorities in 1935 in connection with Soviet espionage.

Informant Gregory advised that Jacob M. Golos, a known Soviet espionage agent who died in November, 1945, stated to Gregory that he turned over certain materials to another Russian contact. Gregory stated that he believes this contact was Gaik Ovakimian. Gaik Ovakimian was an important 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 Golos 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 Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein may be identical with "Charlie" who was the Russian contact of Golos.

Results of Investigation

Joel Shulbin is the husband of Anna Louise Strong and it is believed that he was Deputy Commissar of Agriculture in the U.S.S.R. during 1943. Anna Louise Strong has resided in Russia for a period of fifteen years and at one time she edited the Moscow Daily News which was an English language publication printed in Moscow. She just recently returned to this country from Russia.

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that on January 4, 1946, Mrs. Peter Rhodes, the wife of Peter Rhodes who is a subject in this case, was in contact with Dr. Weinstein's secretary and suggested that if Dr. Weinstein wanted to get in touch with Joseph Gregg, he, Weinstein, should write to Gregg at his Washington address.

A reliable informant advised on January 9, 1946, that Dr. Weinstein informed a number of his friends that his brother Morris had not been engaged in the practice of dentistry for the past two years but has been engaged exclusively in writing a play.

On January 10, 1946, through a physical surveillance it was ascertained that Mrs. Ray Kison, who is a subject in this case, entered the building at 20 East 53rd Street, New York City, at 3:45 P.M. She was observed leaving this building at 5:45 P.M. with her husband, Joseph Kison. A highly confidential and reliable source previously advised that she had an appointment that day with Dr. Weinstein.

On January 11, 1946, a physical surveillance revealed that Joseph B. Gregg entered Dr. Weinstein's office at 10:00 A.M. He remained there the entire day and did not leave until 6:30 P.M. that evening.
On January 17, 1946, a physical surveillance revealed that Mrs. Ray Elson and her husband Joseph visited Dr. Weinstein's office at 4:10 PM and left at 5:25 PM.

On January 29, 1946, it was reliably reported that Mrs. Peter Rhodes visited Dr. Weinstein's office. It was also reliably reported on February 1, 1946, that Joseph B. Gregg was again at Dr. Weinstein's office.

With respect to Gregg's visit to Weinstein's office on this date, it is of interest to note that it was determined through a highly confidential source that after his departure, one of the employees in Weinstein's office attempted to locate Gregg, stating that he had left without signing some checks. The employee was advised that Gregg had returned to Washington and that he was expected to return to Weinstein's office within the next two weeks. Subsequently, it was determined through another highly confidential source that Gregg received a communication from Dr. Weinstein which mentioned that in his haste to leave Weinstein's office on February 1, 1946, he neglected to pick up an additional 12 checks of the thirty-two series.

On February 4, 1946, a physical surveillance revealed that Anna Louise Strong, who just recently returned from Russia, spent about one and one-half hours at Dr. Weinstein's offices. Anna Strong also spent most of the next morning at Dr. Weinstein's offices. While there on this morning, a confidential and reliable source advised that she contacted a Mr. Deaux who is connected with the CIA office in Washington, D.C., and arrangements were made for her to visit Deaux 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 B. Gregg.

On February 5, 1946, a confidential and reliable source advised that a secretary of Dr. Weinstein contacted Barney Josephson and made an appointment for him to come in to Weinstein's office for dental work on February 11, 1946. Barney Josephson is a suspected Soviet espionage agent.

A highly confidential source of information revealed that on February 7, 1946, Ralph Bowman, who has been identified as the one-time head of the Comintern apparatus in the United States, called the office of Dr. Abraham Weinstein and advised that he would be unable to make his dental appointment on that date, and it was suggested that he come in again to New York on February 15, 1946, at which time he would be afforded an appointment with Dr. Weinstein.
A physical surveillance on February 15, 1946, revealed that Bowman did, in fact, enter the building at 20 East 55th Street, New York City, wherein Dr. Weinstein's offices are located at 2:53 PM and proceeded to his home in Peekskill, New York. It is of interest to note that Joseph B. Gregg, mentioned hereinbefore, also visited the offices of Dr. Weinstein on this date and was observed to enter Weinstein's office building at approximately 10:00 AM and to leave at 1:10 PM.

Information has been received to the effect that on February 7, 1946, a letter was received by Dr. Weinstein from Peter and Jane Rhodes, EFZ, Amenia, New York. This individual is identical with Peter Christopher Rhodes, who is also a subject in this case and who is known to have visited Dr. Weinstein on several occasions.

A highly confidential and reliable source has reported that on February 11, 1946, Dr. Joseph Roberts, who is believed to be identical with Joseph Roberts, an official of the Communist Party in Kings County, New York, and later a Communist Party official in Hartford, Connecticut, contacted Dr. Weinstein and advised that he was leaving that day for Hartford, Connecticut, and stated that he had to be in Bridgeport for a secretariat meeting the following day and then had to return for a National Committee meeting of which Dr. Weinstein indicated he was aware.

On February 12, 1946, Dr. A. B. Weinstein received a letter from J. B. Gregg bearing the return address 6829 Piney Branch Road, N.W., Washington, D.C. This is the known residence of subject Joseph B. Gregg. Also on February 12, 1946, it was learned through a highly confidential and reliable source that Anna Louise Strong was again in the offices of Dr. Weinstein.

Through the same reliable informant, it was determined that on February 15, 1946, Carl Winter contacted Dr. Weinstein at his office and advised that he was leaving the following day and they arranged to meet when Winter was finished with the work that he was doing. This meeting was arranged for later that evening. Carl Winter is the Executive Secretary of the Communist Party in the State of Michigan.

A highly confidential source of information reported that on February 20, 1946, Dr. A. B. Weinstein was contacted by an individual who identified himself as Jack Perilla. This individual is probably identical with Jacob Leonard Perilla, who resides at 43-32 47th Street, Sunnyside, Long Island, and who is employed by the Prompt Press, 113-119 4th Avenue, New York City. He is also employed as a teacher for the New York County Communist Party and the New York State Communist Party and is the Educational Director of the Sunnyside-Weehawken Section of the Queens County Communist Party Club. He was formerly Circulation Manager for the "Daily Worker."
New York and from time to time was an instructor in the Communist Party schools. He was reported at one time to have worked for the Profintern in Moscow. He has been reported on various occasions to be one of the most dangerous Communists in the United States and to have acted as the Chief Lieutenant of the Central Commission of the Communist Party. He has been connected with the Party ever since William Z. Foster formed the Trade Union Unity League in Cleveland, Ohio.

As early as 1930, Perilla was Campaign Manager for the Communist Party in New York and wrote for a paper known as "The Party Organizer" in 1932. He is known to be an associate and contact of Steve Nelson, an official of the Communist Party and a known Soviet agent, and Andrew Rudolph Onda, who at one time was head of the Communist Party in the State of Connecticut.

In 1936, Jack Perilla was arrested in Birmingham, Alabama, for an unlawful assembly. He was arrested with an individual who furnished her name as Mrs. Belle Martin with whom he was living at that time and both of whom were engaged in Communist activities in Birmingham, Alabama. Mrs. Belle Martin has been determined to be identical with Belle West, also known as Belle Weaver. She is a sister of Donald West, who is a known contact of Dr. Weinstein and Cedric Henning Balfrage, both subjects in this investigation.

A highly reliable source of information reported that on March 1, 1946, a telegram was sent from the offices of Dr. Weinstein to Ted Baumgold, 90 Century Hotel, Antwerp, Belgium, which stated, "Have been ill hence delay. Write me immediately present situation. Signed Abe."

It is believed that this person is identical with Theodore Baumgold, who is a diamond cutter by profession and who traveled to the United Kingdom from New York City, arriving in England on December 17, 1945. He later proceeded to Belgium and returned to England on February 22, 1946. His address in New York City was 115 Central Park West. At the time he applied for his passport, Baumgold advised that he was engaged in buying diamonds for export to the United States.
A confidential source has advised that on March 11, 1946, Herbert Bay contacted Dr. A. B. Weinstein and advised him that he had just returned from the Dominican Republic. This individual is identical with Herbert A. Bay, who is an official of the Union Switch and Signal Company, 3605 Galf Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who is known to have contacted various officials of the Soviet Government in the past. (u) (u)

The same confidential source stated that on March 11, 1946, an individual identified as Mortman, was in the offices of Dr. A. B. Weinstein. Subsequently, on March 14, 1946, a letter was received by Dr. Weinstein from a party named Mortman bearing the return address Hill Brook Drive, Falls Church, Virginia. It is known that this is the address of P. Bernard Mortman, who is presently an employee of the U. S. State Department. Mortman will be dealt with more fully in a separate section of this memorandum.

Also on March 11, 1946, a confidential source reported that an employee of Dr. Weinstein contacted one Don Alper and advised him that his dental appointment would be for the following Thursday, March 13, 1946, at 3:30 PM. Don Alper is possibly identical with Donald Spencer Alper, the son of Israel Alper, New York State Chairman of the Communist Party. (u) (u)

The same source stated that on March 18, 1946, the appointment for Ray Elson for that day was cancelled because Dr. Gerber's wife was ill. Dr. Gerber is an associate of Dr. Weinstein and shares a part of the office space with him. (u) (u)

With further reference to Dr. Gerber, a confidential source stated that on March 20, 1946, Dr. Gerber contacted his wife, who is under the care of Dr. Harold Aaron, a known associate of Dr. A. B. Weinstein and who is a suspected Soviet espionage agent. Dr. Gerber on this occasion advised his wife that he attended a branch meeting the previous evening and that the policy appears to be to recruit new members immediately and to educate them later. He also advised that they were planning to establish a dental branch. (u)

On March 20, 1946, a confidential source advised that Dr. A. B. Weinstein sent a telegram to Joseph Gregg at 6327 Piney Branch Road, N.W., Washington, D.C., advising Gregg to come to Weinstein's office at 10:30 AM the following Thursday. Subsequently, on March 22, 1946, Joseph Gregg was observed leaving the office of Dr. Weinstein at 1:15 PM. He re-entered the building at 8:20 PM and remained therein until 5:55 PM. (u) (u)
A highly confidential and reliable source stated that on March 21, 1946, Stanley Fonfa, who described himself as being connected with the American Youth for Democracy, contacted the offices of Dr. Weinstein and stated that he was anxious to get in touch with the doctor personally. This individual is believed identical with Stanley Norman Fonfa, who was reliably considered to be a member of the Young Communist League and in 1943 was active in organizing for the Communist Party at the Pabst-Behringer Company, New Britain, Connecticut. During this contact, Fonfa advised an employee of Weinstein's that Dr. Weinstein had promised to contribute $100 per month to the American Youth for Democracy. The employee stated that this was believed to be a mistake and that most likely Dr. Weinstein meant that he would be willing to contribute a total of $100 to this organization.

A reliable source of information stated that on April 19, 1946, Edward Michaels, Chairman of the Stamford, Connecticut, Communist Party, contacted Lencore Weinstein, the wife of Dr. Weinstein, in an effort to converse with the doctor who was not available at that time. Mrs. Weinstein stated that she saw an ad about a meeting to be held at the high school and remarked that it looked interesting and inquired if Michaels was connected with it. He advised that "we have a part in it." 

On April 19, 1946, through a source deemed to be reliable, it was determined that Earl Wellman, the National Veterans Director of the Communist Party, contacted the office of Dr. Weinstein and made an appointment to be at his office at 10:30 AM on April 19, 1946.

Another highly reliable source of information reported that on April 26, 1946, Helen Winter, wife of Carl Winter, previously mentioned was not at the National Headquarters at that time but she was at the offices of Dr. Weinstein.

At 2:15 PM on April 26, 1946, Joseph B. Gregg contacted Dr. Weinstein's office and he was advised to report to the doctor's office at 4:15 PM on that date. Gregg was observed to leave the building at 20 East 53rd Street, New York City, which is the building wherein Dr. Weinstein has his offices, at 7:00 PM on this date.
On May 7, 1946, it was learned through a highly confidential source of information that a Mr. Julian, who stated that he was staying at the Albert Hotel in New York City, contacted Dr. Weinstein and desired to have lunch with him on that date. Julian stated that he was going to Washington on the following Thursday. Weinstein declined the invitation, stating that he was having lunch on that date with Albert Kahn. Kahn is possibly identical with 

Albert E. Kahn, who has been mentioned by Gregory as an individual who was known to Golos and Gregory. Kahn is the author of the current pro-Russian book entitled "The Great Conspiracy." (Q) (U)

On May 15, 1946, Joseph Klein, mentioned hereinbefore, again contacted the offices of Dr. Weinstein and advised that he would be in the office on the following Tuesday at 3:30 PM. On May 22, 1946, a highly confidential source of information advised that Edgar Snow, a well known writer and a known Communist sympathizer, was in the office of Dr. Weinstein. (Q) (U)

On July 1, 1946, a highly confidential source stated that Joseph S. Gregg mentioned hereinbefore contacted the offices of Dr. Weinstein at 12:07 PM and advised that he would be in the doctor's office in about twenty minutes. Through a physical surveillance, it was learned that Gregg did enter Dr. Weinstein's office building at 12:30 PM and remained therein for approximately one hour. (Q) (U)

On July 18, 1946, a highly confidential source reported that Carl Winter, mentioned hereinbefore, contacted the office of Dr. Weinstein and stated that he wanted to see Dr. Weinstein personally. Winter was informed that Dr. Weinstein was not available, and he arranged that he would visit the doctor at his home that night. (Q) (U)

On July 19, 1946, a reliable source of information advised that Helen Winter, wife of Carl Winter, was in contact with Lenore Weinstein. Again on July 21, 1946, the informant stated that Helen Winter was staying at the home of Dr. A. B. Weinstein and while there, she contacted a person believed to be Lena Horne, who is prominent in Communist Party activities in New York City. (Q) (U)

On July 19, 1946, information was received through a highly confidential source to the effect that Dr. Weinstein and his wife were anticipating leaving for Canada on the weekend of August 2, 1946, and arrangements were made for the doctor and his wife to stay at the Chateau Frontenac in Quebec, Canada. While there, they would be in contact with Ruth and Richard Conte, the latter being a movie actor, and James Cagney, also a well known movie actor, both of whom are engaged in making a picture at Quebec, Canada. (Q) (U)

A physical surveillance reflected that Dr. Weinstein and his wife departed from New York City on August 2, 1946, via Colonial Airlines for Montreal and Quebec, Canada. They planned to return to New York City on August 5, 1946.
On August 9, 1946, Moses Finkelstein, who is head of the Jewish Council of Russian Relief in New York City, contacted the office of Dr. Weinstein and made an appointment for V. A. Kasaniev, who was described by Finkelstein as the Acting Soviet Consul General in New York. In making this contact, Finkelstein stated that the appointment was for dental treatment. 

On August 20, 1946, Rose Rubin, who is the Executive Secretary to the American Russian Institute for New York City, was at the office of Dr. Weinstein.

On September 3, 1946, Charles Krumbein, who is the Treasurer of the National Communist Party, contacted the office of Dr. Weinstein and made an appointment for the following Monday. He also stated that he wanted Jim Ford, who is a known member of the Communist Party in New York City, to contact him when he came to Dr. Weinstein's office.

On September 17, 1946, Max Weiss, Secretary of the Education, Agitation and Publication Department of the National Communist Party, contacted the office of Dr. Weinstein and made an appointment for his wife for the following Thursday. At the same time, Betty Heart, Dr. Weinstein's secretary, asked Weiss if he had any literature and, when he replied what kind, Betty said she would speak to Dr. Weinstein and contact him later.

On September 24, 1946, Julius Litchenfeld asked Dr. Weinstein for a contribution to aid Edward B. Moran, who was running for Congress in the 25th Congressional District. Litchenfeld stated that Moran was endorsed by the A.L.P. and was "a dyed-in-the-wool Communist." Weinstein agreed to send a $10 contribution.
On October 2, and 6, 1946, Joseph Roberts, head of the Communist Party in the State of Connecticut, was in contact with Dr. Weinstein at his home. 

On October 21, 1946, Helen North, wife of Joseph North, a functionary of the Communist Party in the United States, contacted the Weinstein home. 

On October 27, 1946, an extremely reliable informant advised that within the office of Dr. Weinstein there is also a file on Joseph Gregg with the listed dates, the type of dental treatment given and the initials of individuals in Dr. Weinstein's office giving the treatment. It is noted that Dr. Weinstein's initials appeared only once after the initial treatment October 19, 1945, and that it is the apparent practice for Dr. Weinstein's patients to pay him with post-dated checks which might tend to explain post-dated checks given to Weinstein by Joseph Gregg. 

It is also noted that Dr. Weinstein had similar charts on Joseph Elson, Theodore Baumgold and Isabel Berney, wife of Eric Berney, subject of another espionage investigation being conducted by the Bureau. It was further noted that three address books were in the office of Dr. Weinstein and among the names appearing therein which seem to be of interest are the following: Marjorie Chodorov, a known Communist sympathizer who is a sister of Edward Chodorov, the Russian playwright; Dr. Leon Gerber, a known Communist sympathizer who is an associate dentist at Dr. Weinstein's office; 

Zoro Mostel, well-known comic of stage fame, who is the subject of another Internal Security investigation by this Bureau; Donald Aster, a known Communist sympathizer whose father is one of the functionaries in the Communist Party; Barney Conol, a known Communist sympathizer and a subject of a separate Internal Security investigation by this Bureau; Saul Wollman, a known Communist functionary in New York City and the subject of a separate Internal Security investigation by this Bureau.
On November 18, 1946, it was determined that Ted Allen, whose real name is Allen Herman, was staying at the home of Dr. Weinstein. He is a known Communist writer who recently returned from a tour of the European Continent and wrote a series of articles for "PM", referring to the current situation in Spain.

On December 10, 1946, it was determined that Ralph Bowman, who has previously been mentioned, had an appointment with Dr. Weinstein for December 16, 1946. (M [U])
MISCELLANEOUS INDIVIDUALS IN NEW YORK CITY AND WASHINGTON, D.C. DEVELOPED THROUGH INVESTIGATION
JOSEPH GAER, with aliases: Seth Gaer, Seff Gaer, Eli Yossif Fishmann

Connection with Case

Joseph Gaer is a known contact of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and several other prominent subjects in this case. He is also alleged to be a former member of the Communist Party in California and continues to keep in close touch with the Silvermasters and for these reasons he is being included in this memorandum. It should be noted, however, that no direct allegation regarding him was made by Gregory.

Background

Joseph Gaer at different times has stated his date of birth to be March 13 and March 16, 1897. His place of birth has been variously reported by him to be Yedintsi, Russia, and Bessarabia in Bessarabia, Russia. He has also stated that his birthplace was in Rumania. He emigrated to the United States from Winnipeg, Canada in 1917 and was naturalised in the Southern District of New York on September 2, 1936. At that time he changed his name from Eli Yossif Fishmann to Joseph Gaer. However, he is often referred to as Seth Gaer and Seff Gaer. He married Fay Ratner, who was born in London, England, and is a naturalised American citizen, at San Diego, California March 20, 1923. They have two children.

As recited in Government employment application forms, he attended St. John's University in Winnipeg, Canada, the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, and the University of Southern California at Los Angeles, California. He has listed his employments as follows:

University of California at Berkeley, California 1930 - 1935
Director of the San Francisco Forum during 1932 - 1935
Federal Writers Project 1935 - 1939
Harcourt Brace and Company, New York 1939 - 1940
Farm Security Administration 1940 - 1941
U.S. Treasury Department (Special Assignment) 1941 - 1942
U.S. Treasury Department, War Savings Staff 1942

He resigned from the Treasury Department on May 17, 1944.
On applying for a position with the Treasury Department, Gaer gave the name of C. B. Baldwin as a reference. He stated that Baldwin was his superior while he was employed in the Farm Security Administration. Baldwin was Administrative Secretary to Sidney Hillman in 1944 and at that time stated that Gaer had been referred to him by Lauchlin Currie, a subject of this investigation.

Gaer has been variously reported as a registered member of the Socialist Party in 1930 and 1932 in California, a member of the Hammer and Sickle Club, Chairman of the John Reed Club and allegedly a member of the Communist Party in the State of California. He was described by one individual as being adept in "covering up" his membership in the Communist Party. When making an application for employment in the Treasury Department prior to May, 1942, information was developed to the effect that Gaer was a Communist propaganda chief for the Communist Party while employed in the Federal Writers Project in New York City.

He was also identified as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, as was his wife, as well.

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that Gaer has been in contact with Jacob Aronoff in New York City. Aronoff is a close contact of Arthur Adams, who has been identified as a Russian agent and who until January, 1946, operated in New York City.

Results of Investigation
On January 15, 1945, it was determined that a communication was addressed to Dr. Gregory Silvermaster at his residence address in Washington, D. C., from Book and Gear, Inc., publishers, 15 East 40th Street, New York City.

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that on January 21, 1945, Joseph Geer contacted Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and informed him that he had just arrived in town and requested that the Silvermasters lodge him for the night. Silvermaster indicated that this would be satisfactory but that they, the Silvermasters, were going to the Lee Pressman's that evening and wanted to know if Geer could come with them. Geer indicated that if it would not inconvenience the Silvermasters, he would accept. Subsequently, Lee Pressman was contacted by Silvermaster and told that Geer was in town and wanted to know if it would be satisfactory for Geer to accompany them (the Silvermasters) to Pressman's home that evening. Pressman agreed to this suggestion.

It is noted that Lee Pressman is the General Counsel of the CIO, Washington, D. C., and Joseph Geer was at that time, and is at the present time employed with the CIO Political Action Committee.

On January 26, 1945, it was ascertained from a confidential and reliable source that Geer spent the evening at the Silvermasters' residence in the company of Elizabeth and Dick Basidy and Isador Salkind. Salkind is a very close friend of the Silvermasters and is also a very good friend of Elizabeth Basidy.

At the present time Geer is residing in New York City and is connected with the firm of Book and Gear, Inc., Publishers. He also continues to be employed by the CIO Political Action Committee and frequently contacts Nathan Gregory Silvermaster.

A highly confidential source advised that Geer contacted Helen Silvermaster in Washington, D. C., on October 10, 1945. It was indicated that his plane which was on route to New York was grounded and he was invited to spend the night at the Silvermaster home.

Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney was unknown to Gregory and her activities first came to light in this investigation on March 9, 1945, when she arrived in New York City from her assignment in Europe as a representative of the Allied Commission for Reparations. She was met at the pair in New York City by Jules Horshen, the paramour of Ursula Hasseran, a strongly suspected Soviet espionage agent who maintains residence at 110 Christopher Street, New York City. Thereafter a physical surveillance reflected that Mary Jane Keeney turned over a package to Joseph N. Bernstein, who in turn made this package available to Alexander Trachtenberg, Secretary-Treasurer of the International Publishers Incorporated, New York City.

A reliable source has reported that this package was believed to have contained the will of a French political deputy who had died and that this will was brought back from France by Mrs. Keeney. Ursula Hasseran is the subject of another portion of this memorandum and her activities will be more fully mentioned elsewhere here.

Background

Mary Jane Keeney was born on February 28, 1898, at Woodstock, Illinois. Her father, Frank A. Daniels, deceased, was born in Illinois, and her mother, Margaret Bailey, was born in England. The latter now resides in Woodstock, Illinois. Mary Jane Keeney's previous husband was Legare George, from whom she obtained a divorce in Los Angeles, California, on January 9, 1929. From April to July, 1929, she is known to have been employed as an Assistant Librarian at the University of Michigan. From 1940 to 1942 she is reported to have been an author. On October 11, 1942, she became employed at the Board of Economic Warfare, Office of War Analysis, Washington, D. C. This agency was later known as the Foreign Economic Administration. From May 22, to September 15, 1942, she was employed as a volunteer assistant to the Executive Secretary of Russian War Relief, Incorporated, Washington, D. C., where she handled the bookkeeping for the accounting of funds received as contributions by the Washington Chapter of that organization. She is reported to have received expense money to pay for domestic help in her home during the time she worked full time for this organization. She is presently married to Phillip Glin Keeney, who was born February 9, 1891, at Rockville, Connecticut. He attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1911 to 1913, and received a B.A. degree from the University of California in 1925 and an M.A. degree from the University of Michigan in 1930. He also received a Certificate of Librarianship from the University of California in 1927. The Keeney's reside at 215 E Street, N. Washington, D. C. Prior to entering Government service, Mr. Keeney was employed as a Librarian of the Montana State University at Missoula, Montana, from which university he was dismissed due to Communist activities.
Results of Investigation

On November 24, 1945, a physical surveillance reflected that Phillip Olin Keeney was present at the home of John Paul Milan Marsalka, mentioned hereinbefore, at 217 R Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Also in attendance on this occasion, among others, was Robert Talbott Miller, a subject of this investigation.

On December 6, 1945, a reliable source of information reported that at 9:45 p.m. on that date a man subsequently identified as Phillip Olin Keeney left the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and proceeded to 215 B Street, N.E., which is the apartment building where the Keeneys reside.

On December 28, 1945, through a highly reliable and confidential source it was learned that Phillip Olin Keeney, referred to as Angus, contacted Mrs. Helen Silvermaster in order to bid her good-bye, advising that he was leaving on the following day. Mr. Keeney furnished Mrs. Silvermaster the address of Mary Jane Keeney at Civilian, Angola, Michigan, Office of Political Affairs, Office of Military Government, United States, APO 742, A/P Postmaster, New York City. Mr. Keeney promised to write to the Silvermasters and expressed his appreciation for having had the Silvermaster home as a rendezvous.

On January 12, 1946, Mary Jane Keeney, Office of Political Affairs, CINCUS, APO 742, A/P Postmaster, New York, New York, addressed a communication to Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster.

Concerning Mary Jane Keeney's arrival in the United States from Europe on March 9, 1946, which has been mentioned previously hereinbefore, the following circumstances leading up to her arrival are believed to be of interest.
Digressing for a moment to the arrival of Mary Jane Keeney in New York City on March 9, 1946, a physical surveillance on the evening of that date reflected that immediately upon her arrival she was met by Jules Kerchien and thereafter proceeded to the Murray Hill Hotel which is located opposite the offices of the Ambian Committee where Bernstein is employed. At this hotel she had dinner with a man later identified as Joseph M. Bernstein and she was observed to hand him a manila envelope which she was carrying and shortly thereafter Bernstein left her carrying the manila envelope which appeared to contain written material.

A surveillance of Joseph Bernstein on March 19, 1946, reflected that he left home at 9:30 a.m. and proceeded to his office. Thereafter at 12:45 p.m. he left his office carrying a manila envelope which appeared to be identical with the envelope mentioned above given to him by Mrs. Keeney. He then proceeded to the office of Alexander Trachtenberg at 301 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

It would therefore appear that Mary Jane Keeney is the contact for Bernstein mentioned previously as being his contact in France, who was on a Government mission. 100-343244-11 pgs 2, 3, 4

A confidential source of information advised that shortly after Mary Jane Keeney's arrival in Washington, D. C., from New York City on March 11, 1946, she contacted Mrs. Helen Silversmaster and advised Mrs. Silversmaster that she had seen William Ludwig Ullian over there, undoubtedly referring to Germany, since it is known that Ullian was also in Germany at that time. Mrs. Silversmaster and Mrs. Keeney agreed to visit each other the following week. 65-56402-811, p. 124
On March 12, 1946, a reliable source of information advised that Mary Jane Keeney again contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and stated that she would like to visit the Silvermasters that evening, but Mrs. Silvermaster advised that it would be inconvenient since William Ludwig Ulman would not be at home and that she, Mrs. Silvermaster, was not feeling well. 65-56402-811, p. 125.

William Ludwig Ulman, mentioned above, is a subject of this investigation about whom complete information is not set out in another portion of this memorandum. It is noted that he advised Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster on January 26, 1946, that he had met Mary Jane Keeney while he, Ulman, was in Germany.

65-56402-811, p. 133

A reliable source of information advised that on March 15, 1946, Eleanor Wheeler, the sister-in-law of Donald Riven Wheeler, a subject of this investigation, was in contact with Mary Jane Keeney at which time Mrs. Wheeler invited Mrs. Keeney to her house the following evening. Mary Jane Keeney advised that she did not have any specific message for Mrs. Wheeler from her husband, George Wheeler, who, it is known, was in Germany at the same time as was Mrs. Keeney. 65-56402-811, p. 138

A physical surveillance on March 17, 1946, reflected that Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney visited at the residence of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster from 3:55 p.m. until 7:25 p.m. 65-56402-1019, p. 57

A source of information regarded as completely reliable informed that Mary Jane Keeney and Mrs. Helen Silvermaster were in social contact with one another on April 17, 23, 24, 27, and 28, 1946. 65-56402-1187, p. 45

Ursula Wasserman, mentioned hereinbefore, was known to contact Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney on April 23, 1946. At this time Ursula Wasserman was residing at Balacin 1906, Buenos Aires, Argentina. 65-56402-1187, p. 43

On April 30, 1946, a reliable source of information reported that Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney received a communication from Dr. I. Alphar, 900 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. This person is believed identical with Dr. Isadore Alpher, who is a known contact of Elizabeth Fesly, Maurice Malperin and David S. Wahl, all of whom have been mentioned prominently elsewhere in this memorandum. 65-56402-1187, p. 44

On June 27, 1946, according to a reliable and confidential source, Mary Jane Keeney was contacted by Ursula Wasserman, who was in New York City and Wasserman advised that she would be in Washington on the following Monday and that she would stay with Mrs. Keeney. She indicated that she had recently returned from Argentina. Ursula Wasserman mentioned that she desired to see Dan Malabir, believed to be identical with the Director of the National Committee for Atomic Information. 65-56402-1281

On June 28, 1946, a reliable and confidential source reported that Mary Jane Keeney made arrangements with Olive Chuba of RNS News Agency, Washington, D.C., for luncheon on the following day. In introducing herself to Chuba, Mary Jane Keeney advised that it was suggested she get in touch with Olive Chuba. 61-6837-49, p. 19
Phillip Olin Keeney is presently in Japan as a representative of the War Department as a Research Specialist. Prior to that time he was employed at the Library of Congress in Washington, D. C. Mary Jane Keeney, until July, 1943, continued her employment at the Foreign Economic Administration, when her resignation became effective. She is presently unemployed.

Activities

The name of Mary Jane Keeney appeared among the membership indices of the United American Spanish Relief Committee. She was also interested in obtaining financial support for the Abraham Lincoln School in Chicago, Illinois. Her name also appears in the active indices of the Washington Book Shop Association.

With further reference to Phillip Olin Keeney, husband of Mary Jane Keeney, it was reported that as early as November, 1944, he was suspected of Communist activities and possibly Soviet espionage activities. In this connection a reliable source of information advised that David Ralph Wahl, then an employee of the Office of Strategic Services, was sent to Washington during the time of the Russian-German Pact to furnish information to the Communist Party concerning troop movements, et cetera, and that this information was in turn made available by the Communist Party to the Soviet Government. This reliable source further advised that Phillip Keeney had been brought to Washington by David Wahl. David Wahl is a known close contact of Maurice Halperin, a subject of importance in this investigation. 65-56402-234 p. 63 263
Mary Jane Keeney, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, and William Ludwig Hillman are known to be stockholders in the Metropolitan Broadcasting Corporation, 1622 Jefferson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. This corporation has applied for a standard broadcasting station in Washington, D. C. (FM) to operate from sunrise to sunset. Allan A. Rosenberg is handling legal matters for this corporation. All of the above individuals are subjects in this investigation and are dealt with in separate portions of this memorandum. 100-345662-1

P. Bernard Hortman

Connection with Case

Hortman was first observed in connection with this case to have visited the residence of Victor Perlro on December 1, 1945. Subsequently it was ascertained that he visited the office of Dr. Abraham B. Weinstein on March 11, 1946. Both Perlro and Weinstein are subjects of this investigation and are treated in separate sections of this memorandum.

Background

P. Bernard Hortman was born October 8, 1912, in New York City. His father, Maurice W. Hortman, and his mother, Jennie Hest Hortman, were born in Poland and naturalized in the United States in 1911. Bernard Hortman attended the Morris High School in New York City from 1928 to 1930, and the College of the City of New York from 1930 to 1936, where he obtained a B.S. degree. He attended Columbia University from 1936 to 1937 and from 1937 to 1938. He has been employed by the Area Statistical Office, New York City, from January to September, 1936; by the National Bureau of Economic Research, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from September, 1936, to March, 1937; by the Anthracite Coal Industry Commission in Philadelphia from March to September, 1938. From 1938 to 1939, he was employed by Columbia University in New York; from September, 1939 to February, 1942 he was employed as a research assistant by the National Bureau of Economic Research and was during the same period an instructor at Columbia University and an Economic Adviser in the New York City Department of Investigation. He was employed by the Office of Price Administration in Washington, D.C., from February to December, 1942, and by the Army Service Forces, War Department, Washington, D.C., from December, 1942 to August, 1943. From August 1943 to 1945 he was employed as Assistant to the Director, Planning Division, War Production Board, Washington, D.C. He is presently employed by the State Department in the Enemy Branch, Industry Division, doing highly specialized and technical work as an expert of the Division on Problems of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction in the European Area.

A reliable, confidential informant has advised that
With respect to Mortman's suspected Communist activities, Gregory advised in January, 1947, that he first met Mortman while he, Gregory, was attending Columbia University in about 1936. Gregory stated that Mortman and he were both in Unit I of the Harlem Section of the Communist Party. At that time Gregory saw Mortman very frequently at Communist Party meetings. From his observations of Mortman's activities, Gregory believed that he was very active in this particular unit and could well have been a functionary.

Gregory stated that in about 1937 this unit was split and Mortman became associated with another unit but that he saw Mortman around Columbia University and knew that Mortman was still active in Communist Party activities. Although Gregory recalls positively that Mortman had a Party name, he is unable to recall it. Gregory stated that he saw Mortman at Columbia University in about 1938 and thereafter did not see him until the spring of 1944. On the occasion of this meeting Gregory was en route from Washington, D.C., to New York City on a train when he accidentally met Mortman. Gregory said that Mortman seemed surprised on seeing him and although there was considerable conversation between them until Mortman left the train at Philadelphia, Gregory declared that Mortman was very careful in his talk; that the conversation was innocuous and no reference was made to former Party activities on the part of either of them. At that time Gregory stated that Mortman was employed with the War Production Board.

Results of Investigation

Through a physical surveillance it was ascertained that on December 1, 1945, F. Bernard Mortman, his wife and a child visited the home of Victor Perlo. They arrived at the Perlo home at approximately 4:00 P.M. and departed at 6:10 P.M.

A highly confidential source has advised that on March 11, 1946, Mortman visited the office of Dr. Abraham S. Neustein, a dentist in New York City and an important subject of this investigation.

Mossmer was described as a German alien and thought to be disloyal in an anonymous letter directed to the Special Committee Investigating Un-American Activities, House of Representatives on January 29, 1946.

On August 19, 1946, Mortman was in contact with William Remington, another subject in this case. Mortman indicated to Remington that he was now employed in the Economic Security Policy Section, Financial Development Division of the State Department and his position entailed working on loans to foreign countries. According to Mortman, his boss at the present time is in London working with Lubin, who is attached to a subcommittee of the United Nations Conference. Mortman also mentioned that Tom Blaisdale had been appointed a Deputy Associate to this subcommittee of the United Nations Conference. Remington inquired whether Mortman would be interested in accepting a teaching job with a salary of $3500 for two terms. Mortman stated, however, that due to his financial status he would be unable to accept such an appointment.
It was also apparent that Nortman and Remington are friendly with Maynard Cestier, a contact of other subjects in this case, and in commenting on the fact that Cestier is unemployed at the present time, Nortman stated, "He is one of the few people who have not been placed."

On August 19, 1946, Mary Jane Keeny contacted Nortman and inquired as to the whereabouts of Bowen Smith, who has also been prominently mentioned elsewhere in this investigation. During this conversation Keeny mentioned Carl Green, Maynard Cestier, and one Martin Bennett. According to Keeny, Bennett was unable to get an appointment as delegate to the Reparations Council in Japan. In concluding the conversation, Keeny and Nortman agreed to meet at a later date.

Physical surveillance reflected that Mary Jane Keeny was observed having lunch with Nortman on August 22, 1946. On August 26, 1946, physical surveillance reflected that Nortman had lunch with one Alexander Gerschenkron. Gerschenkron is the subject of a separate security investigation being conducted by this Bureau and during this investigation information has been received that Gerschenkron is a member of the USSR Country Committee, Department of State, to which Committee all problems regarding the Soviet Union coming up within the State Department are referred. This Committee has allegedly soft-pedaled all problems in which the Soviet Union was involved on the grounds that any strong action would estrange the Soviet Union.

On September 3, 1946, physical surveillance reflected that Nortman left his office carrying a legal size folder and proceeded to the office of Victor Perle, another subject in this case. Nortman spent approximately one hour and a half with Perle and when he departed it was noted that he was not carrying the legal size folder. After his departure, Nortman returned to his office.
Leon Freeman, alias Lee Freeman

Connection with Case

Freeman, according to confidential sources, has been in contact with Harry Dexter White, Anastoli Breznev, and Feder Cernia, all subjects of this investigation.

Background

Leon Freeman was born July 1, 1906, in New York City. He received an A.B. degree from Cornell University in 1928 and an LL.B. degree from the Harvard University Law School in 1931. From 1929 to 1935 he was associated with the law firm of Chadbourne, Stamford and Levy. He served as General Counsel for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington, D. C., from 1935 to 1936; in 1936 he was appointed General Counsel for the Works Progress Administration and later in that year acted as General Counsel for the Resettlement Administration. In June of 1938 he was made General Counsel for the Steel Workers Organizing Committee and in March, 1937 was also made General Counsel for the Textile Workers Organizing Committee. Later in 1937 he was appointed as the General Counsel for the National Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) which position he presently holds.

Activity

Information has been received from confidential sources indicating that Freeman has been associated for a number of years with known and alleged Communist functionaries. According to the sources, among his associates have been Roy Runyan, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States; Louis Berlin Goldblatt, Secretary and Treasurer of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, CIO, and a member of the Special Branch of the Communist Party in San Francisco; Keanor Kin, Assistant Research Director of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, CIO, and also a member of the Special Branch of the Communist Party in San Francisco; Bjorn Halling, Regional Director of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, CIO, in Northern California; who is also a member of the Special Branch of the Communist Party in San Francisco and Frederick Balsen "Eladio" Beyra, a Vice President of the National Maritime Union, CIO, and a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party.

Freeman has also been reported by confidential sources as associated with various alleged Communist front organizations. He was reported as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and appeared as a speaker at the 20th Anniversary of this organization held in Washington, D. C. He was also reported as an active member of the Washington Book Shop, Washington, D. C., an alleged Communist dominated organization. He also is reported as
having been affiliated with the Lawyers Committee on American Relations with Spain which organization was allegedly set up by the Communist Party during the Spanish Civil War. One of the purposes of this organization was to secure the lifting of the embargo against Spain. He also was affiliated, according to confidential sources, with the International Juridical Association which was allegedly organized for the purpose of developing opposition to the growing wave of "reactionary" legislation and "persecution" of liberal elements in all countries. This association was formed in 1931 as the American section of the International Juridical Association.

Results of Investigation

A highly confidential source advised that on October 27, 1945, Freeman was in contact with Anatoli Grasnov who has been identified elsewhere in this memorandum as a Russian agent known to Gregory as "Al."
A highly confidential source has also advised that Pressman has been in frequent contact with Harry Dexter White, also a subject of this investigation. These contacts are reported more fully in the section of this memorandum pertaining to White.
ELIZABETH SASULY,
Miss Mrs. Richard Sasuly,
nee Elizabeth Selma Lazaroff

Connection with Case

Elizabeth Sasuly, according to highly confidential and reliable
sources and through physical surveillances, is known to be a contact of Nathan
Gregory Silvermaster and his wife, Helen, and several other individuals
mentioned prominently in this investigation.

Background

Elizabeth Sasuly was born in Chicago, Illinois, on December 9, 1911.
Her father, Benjamin George Lazaroff, was Russian born. Her mother's name
was Luba Hill (or Zvisialsky).

Prior to 1942, she was employed by the California Farm Research and
Legislative Committee, Santa Clara, California. She is presently the National
Legislative Director for the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers of
America, CIO. Her place of business is located at 1307 E Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C. She presently resides with her husband, Richard Sasuly, in
Apartment 436 at 3700 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Activities

Elizabeth Sasuly was a delegate to the First Convention of the
American Peace Mobilization held in December of 1940 in Los Angeles, California,
and she was elected as an executive board member of that organization in Los
Angeles.
According to a highly reliable and confidential source, Elizabeth Sasuly works in close and active collaboration with Hoyt Haddock, Arthur Phillips, Bjorne Holling and Beth Levine, all officials of the CIO National Maritime Committee who are strongly suspected Communist Party members in the District of Columbia, for the purpose of influencing various Congressmen in behalf of pending legislation. (65-56402-269, page 26 & 27)

Results of Investigation

Through a physical surveillance, it was learned that on November 26, 1945, Bela Gold, after leaving his place of employment, met Mrs. Elizabeth Sasuly and thereafter he drove her to his residence where she remained until 11:25 P.M. Thereafter, she proceeded alone to her apartment in the Alban Towers Apartments, 3700 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Bela Gold is a subject of importance in this investigation and more detailed information concerning him is set out in a separate portion of this memorandum. (65-56402-573, page 43)

On December 2, 1945, a physical surveillance reflected that at 10:40 P.M. William Ludwig Ullmann, Mrs. Helen Silvermaster, and Elizabeth Sasuly proceeded in Silvermaster's automobile to the Alban Towers Apartments where it is known that Mrs. Sasuly resides. Ullmann and Mrs. Silvermaster then returned to their residence. (65-56402-269, page 229)

On December 16, 1945, a highly reliable and confidential source advised that Elizabeth Sasuly contacted the residence of Bela Gold and advised that she would visit the Golds on the evening of that date and that she was bringing a friend of hers from California with her. (65-56402-464, page 11)

On December 28, 1945, a highly reliable source advised that Elizabeth Sasuly contacted Sonia Gold and advised that Mrs. Sasuly's husband, Richard, was returning soon from Europe. Mrs. Gold invited Elizabeth Sasuly to their residence on the following Sunday for dinner. (65-56402-466, page 33)

On December 29, 1945, a highly reliable source stated that Elizabeth Sasuly was in contact with Helen Silvermaster and stated that she was attempting to reach her husband, Dick Sasuly, in either Frankfurt or Berlin, Germany, and wanted to know if Ludwig Ullmann would know the address of I. G. Farben. (65-56402-466, page 34)
Silvermaster suggested that Mrs. Sasuly contact Irving Kaplan at the Treasury Department. Irving Kaplan is a subject in this investigation and will be dealt with more fully in another section of this memorandum. (65-56402-466, page 14)

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that on December 30, 1945, Elizabeth Sasuly was a visitor at the home of Sonia and Bots Gold. (65-56402-466, page 33)

A reliable source of information advised that on December 31, 1945, Mrs. Erna Rosenberg, wife of Allan B. Rosenberg, a subject in this investigation, was in contact with a Mrs. Emily Sherman, wife of a legal associate of Mr. Rosenberg, and mention was made of the Sasuly party which they had attended on an unspecified date. (65-56402-466-131)

On January 1, 1946, a highly reliable source advised that Elizabeth Sasuly contacted Irving Kaplan and stated that she had been in contact with Leonard Birenberg who advised that Kaplan might know if Richard Sasuly's transportation was being changed from a boat to a plane. Kaplan said that Richard had already left Germany but that Kaplan was attempting to expedite his arrival in this country in order to appear as a witness before the Kilgore Committee hearings. (65-56402-466, page 59)

On January 8, 1946, a reliable source stated that Richard Sasuly was in contact with Mrs. Helen Silvermaster and advised her that he was then out of the Army. Thereafter he was in contact with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and promised to contact Silvermaster the following day in the latter's office. Apparently Richard Sasuly had recently returned from Germany. (65-56402-466, page 1)

On January 9, 1946, Elizabeth Sasuly, according to a reliable source, contacted Mr. Silvermaster and mentioned that this was the first opportunity that she had to contact him since her husband had left. Mrs. Sasuly mentioned that they probably would not go to California because her husband, Richard, is busy at the Treasury Department working on some material. (65-56402-466, page 146)

On January 16, 1946, a highly confidential source of information informed that Elizabeth Sasuly was in contact with Sonia Gold. It was decided that due to Elizabeth's illness she would have to cancel the party to which the Golds were invited at Sasuly's the following Saturday night. (65-56402-673, page 272)

On January 26, 1946, a confidential and reliable source stated that Elizabeth Sasuly was in contact with Mrs. Helen Silvermaster and Mrs. Sasuly requested Mrs. Silvermaster to have lunch with her, which arrangements could
spot be made. Mrs. Sasuly stated that her husband, Richard, was working on that date helping Russell Nixon. She further advised that Richard Sasuly was to testify before the Kilgore Committee on January 30. Mrs. Sasuly also mentioned that she had a party on the previous night for some Congressmen, which party was strictly for business. She said that Congressman Coffee and Congressman Savage of Washington, Congressman Brown of Alabama, Congressman Gaylor of Connecticut, and Congressman Lax of Ohio, as well as Congressman Webb of Michigan, were all there. (65-56402-673, page 91 & 92)

On January 27, 1946, a reliable source of information stated that Bruce Waybur, Richard and Elizabeth Sasuly spent the night at the Silvermaster residence due to a heavy snow fall. Bruce Waybur is a former employee of the Treasury Department, now associated with the United Electrical Workers of America. (65-56402-673, page 92)

A physical surveillance reflected that on the night of January 30, 1946, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife were dinner guests at the apartment of Elizabeth Sasuly. It was also determined that Congressman Vito Marcantonio from New York was also a guest at this dinner. (65-56402-673, page 90)

On February 20, 1946, a highly reliable and confidential source advised that Sonie Gold was contacted by Elizabeth Sasuly and Elizabeth advised that she was having a party on the following Sunday for her husband, Richard Sasuly, to begin at about 5:30 P.M. Sonie indicated that she would be very glad to welcome Dick back. (65-56402-676, page 24)

The same highly reliable source advised that Elizabeth Sasuly invited Irving Kaplan and wife and Allan Rosenberg and wife to this party. (65-56402-676, page 24, 25)

With respect to Joan Hinton Greene, this individual was formerly President of the Industrial Union Council, 510, in Washington, and was at one time President of Local 51 of the United Public Workers of America. On February 1, 1945, she was listed as a member of the Washington Book Shop Association. In connection with a public mass meeting held at the Asbury Methodist Church on April 12, 1944, in Washington, protesting Senator Bilbo
of Mississippi, Jean Hinton Greene was known to be an endorser of this meeting. (65-56402-676, page 65)

Dr. Isadore Lattman in 1945 was listed on the indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, the American Peace Mobilization, and various other Communist front organizations. He was born in Odessa, Russia, and was married to the widow of one Max Casuly who is the deceased father of Richard Casuly. (65-56402-676, page 66 & 67)

A physical surveillance reflects that a party was held at the home of Elizabeth Casuly on February 24, 1946, and among those attending were Frank J. Donner and his wife Madeline, William L. Greene and his wife, Jean Hinton Greene of 1739 Harvard Street, N.W., and a man and woman identified as Allan Rosenberg and his wife Elena. Isadore Lattman of 2800 Woodley Road, N.W., was also observed departing from the Casuly apartment.

Frank J. Donner is believed identical with Frank Jarvis Donner who was formerly an assistant attorney in the Litigation Enforcement Section in the National Labor Relations Board and is presently associated as assistant counsel for the CIO. His wife, Madeline, has been active in Communist Party affairs in the District of Columbia and was formerly employed as an associate statistician with the Farm Security Administration, Department of Agriculture. She is reported to be a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, the Washington Book Shop, and the Washington Committee to Aid China.
Rose Alphor, mentioned above, is the wife of Dr. Isadore Alphor, who resides in the Allen Towers Apartments, which is the same building wherein the Sasulys reside. Dr. Alphor is the physician for Maurice Halperin, a subject in this investigation, and one of his close associates, David R. Wahl. Rose Alphor is reported to be a member of the American Peace Mobilization and the League of Women Voters. In August, 1941, she was employed as an assistant supervisor at the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Her maiden name was Rose Weintraub. Rose Alphor has recently been the assistant to Daniel Melcher, Director of the National Committee on Atomic Information.

On March 21, 1946, according to a reliable source of information, Elisabeth Sasuly contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and inquired for her husband, Richard, who Mrs. Silvermaster advised was developing pictures with William Ludwig Ullmann at the Silvermaster residence.

A highly reliable source of information reported that Elisabeth and Richard Sasuly were guests at the home of Emily Sharpman for cocktails on March 27, 1946.

On March 30, 1946, a source regarded as highly reliable reported that Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster were guests at Elisabeth Sasuly's apartment for dinner on that evening.
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65-52402-1862 pg 276
During the period from July, 1946, to the present date Elizabet
Sasuly has spent a considerable portion of her time away from Washington,
D. C. However, during the time spent in Washington, she has been in constant
and close association with prominent individuals mentioned in this investi-
gation including Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife, Helen Silvermaster,
Lee Pressman, William Ludwig Ullmann and others.

On July 30, 1946, Elizabet Sasuly went to San Francisco, California,
where she remained until approximately October 7, 1946. During that period
she was working on election matters in connection with the canning union.
Following her return in October, 1946, she has been again in close contact with
Helen and Nathan Gregory Silvermaster.

On November 18, 1946, Elizabeth Sasuly and her husband, Richard
Sasuly, left Washington, D. C., for an extended vacation in Mexico.
Allegations of Gregory

Ursula Irene Wasserman is not and has never been known to Gregory, and consequently Gregory can furnish no information concerning her. As set out in greater detail below, Ursula Wasserman came into this investigation as a result of her activities and her contacts with other individuals of importance. The significant activities of Ursula Irene Wasserman first came to light through her association with her paramour, Julius Kerchien, a known Communist and a partner of Abraham Brotman, an engineer who is discussed in greater detail elsewhere in this memorandum and who is known to have at one time been furnishing numerous industrial blue prints to Jacob M. Golos, the important Soviet agent who was Gregory's superior until his death. In March, 1946, when active investigation was instituted of Wasserman she was living with Kerchien at 110 Christopher St., N. Y. C. where she presently resides.

Background

Ursula Irene Wasserman was born in Hamburg, Germany, on March 10, 1918, and entered the United States on February 23, 1939, aboard the SS Queen Mary from Southampton, England, listing her last residence as London, England. She filed a Declaration of Intention to become a United States citizen on September 3, 1939, in the United States District Court at Trenton, New Jersey, and on August 1, 1944, she became a naturalized United States citizen in New York City. INS Records, 65-56402-810

During 1941 and 1942 Wasserman was employed by the Service Bureau for International Education in New York City. Subsequently she was employed by the British Information Service in New York; the International Labor Office, Montreal, Canada, and the Office of War Information. At the present time and for several months she has been doing free-lance writing. In connection with her employment by the International Labor Office in Montreal it is noted that at least two known Soviet espionage agents had been employed by that organization in Canada in recent years. 65-56402-810.
Results of Investigation

During the early months of 1946 it was ascertained that Jules Kerchman, a partner and close associate of the subject Abraham Brodhman, was the paramour of Ursula Irene Wasserman, who since her arrival in the United States in 1935 has been in contact with a number of prominent Communists as well as a number of Soviet espionage agents who are described in greater detail below.

On March 1, 1946, Wasserman did depart from New York City as scheduled. At the time of her departure, Wasserman was in possession of letters of introduction from Harry Freeman, an employee of TASS, the official Soviet news agency in the United States, in New York to Grigori Stepanian, TASS representative in Montevideo, Uruguay.

Harry Freeman has been in contact with a number of suspected Soviet agents, and of particular interest is the fact that he was in frequent contact with Vladimir Sergeevich Pravdin, the husband of Olga Borisovna Pravdina, who has been identified definitely as the Soviet espionage agent "Margaret," who is discussed in greater detail elsewhere in this memorandum and who was Gregory's superior for some time. Vladimir Sergeevich Pravdin and Olga Borisovna Pravdina departed from New York City for the Soviet Union on March 11, 1946.

At the time of her departure for Buenos Aires, Ursula Irene Wasserman had in her possession an address book containing the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of a large number of individuals, many of whom are known to be Soviet espionage agents, strongly suspected of implication in Soviet espionage or involved in Communist activity as such within the United States. In view of the large number of these contacts listed in Ursula Irene Wasserman's address book, they are not being set out in full herein. However, set out below are the names of several of the most important individuals contained in Wasserman's address book together with brief identifying data concerning them.
Arthur Alexandrovich Adams. Adams has positively been identified as a Soviet espionage agent whose primary mission was to secure information regarding atomic fission and the atomic bomb. Adams' efforts to secure such information are known to have met with at least some success. On January 25, 1946, Arthur Adams suddenly disappeared from New York City and his present whereabouts are unknown.

Jacob Bromberg Aretsoff. Aretsoff was a close associate of Arthur Adams and of various contacts of Adams. Investigation of Aretsoff has clearly indicated his past and probable present implication in Soviet espionage operations. It appears that one deals for the association between Aretsoff and Wasserman lay in the fact that they were both interested in the publication of a "black book" on alleged Nazi atrocities which was edited by Ursula Dress Wasserman and was published under the sponsorship of various Jewish Communist elements.

Marliss Bachrach. She is an official of the Council for Pan-American Democracy in New York City, a Communist front organization. Marliss Bachrach has been an important Communist for many years, and it is interesting to note that she is the sister of John J. Abt, Counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in New York City. Abt has been deeply involved in Soviet espionage operations and particularly in the operations of the Victor Perle group. Further details concerning Abt are set out in another section of this memorandum.

Bernard Bernstein. Bernstein, formerly of Washington, D. C., and presently practicing law in New York City, was formerly a Colonel in the Army of the United States and is a known close contact of the Soviet espionage agents, Harry Dexter White and Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, both discussed in greater detail elsewhere in this memorandum.

Joseph Milton Bernstein. Bernstein has been involved in a number of phases of Soviet Intelligence operations. He is a close contact of Gerhard Eisler, a known agent of importance for many years of the Comintern, and he has been closely associated with a number of other suspected Soviet agents and prominent Communists in New York City. Upon one occasion Philip Jacob Jaffe in discussing an individual believed to be identical with Joseph Milton Bernstein indicated that this individual was a Soviet agent and was attempting to take over Jaffe's contacts in the State Department. It will be recalled that Jaffe is the editor of Amunast and in 1946 entered a plea of guilty to charges of embezzling U.S. Government documents. Further information concerning Bernstein is set out immediately below in connection with the subject Mary Jane Keeney and Jules Kerchien.
John Dierkes and Mrs. Cynthia Dierkes of Washington, D. C. John and Cynthia Dierkes are mentioned elsewhere in this memorandum and are known to be close and frequent contacts of a number of subjects in this investigation who have been identified as Soviet espionage agents, principally Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Robert Falbott Miller, III.

Helen Duke, Secretary to Albert Einstein, Princeton, New Jersey. Duke is known to have been associated with a number of Commisists as well as with at least one individual active in the Free Germany Movement who has been identified as having occupied positions of importance in the apparatus of the Comintern.

Ben Zvi Goldberg of New York City. Goldberg is a contact of the known Soviet agent Arthur Adams and has been deeply involved in Jewish Communist activity in New York City. He has been active particularly in the affairs of the Ambican Committee which has been identified as a Communist and Soviet front. In addition, Goldberg has been in contact with a number of prominent Communists as well as a number of other strongly suspected Soviet agents.

Daniel Helcher. For a considerable period of time Helcher was Director of the National Committee for Atomic Information in Washington, D. C. Available information reflects that he has been implicated in Communist activities and he has been in contact with a number of persons who have figured in this investigation.

Rubin Saltman of New York City. Saltman has been an important Jewish Communist in New York for many years and presently directs the activities of the Jewish Section of the International Workers Order which is the largest of the nationality groups of the IWO, the primary Communist front in the foreign nationality field in the United States. Saltman has also been active in the affairs of the Morning Freiheit, Yiddish language Communist newspaper in New York City.

Agnes Sedlcy. Sedlcy for many years has been an important Soviet propagandist and has made frequent trips to the Soviet Union and contiguous territory.

Vilhelmm Steffansson. Steffansson has for a considerable period of time been deeply implicated in Communist front activity, particularly in the New York area. 65-56402-758

It has been ascertained that prior to her first appearance in this investigation Wasserman was upon several occasions in contact with Jacob Broches Aronoff, who is discussed above. 65-56402-810

After Wasserman's departure for Argentina her paramour Jules Korchian continued to reside at her apartment at 110 Christopher Street, New York City.
On March 7, 1946, it was ascertained that Kerchien had received and opened a letter addressed to Ipola Irene Wasseran by Mary Jane Keeney, who at that time was returning to the United States from her assignment in Europe with the Allied Commission of Reparations. Keeney apparently had written this letter to Wasseran concerning her expected arrival in New York City on March 8, 1946, without knowing that Wasseran had departed from New York for Argentina.

On March 9, 1946, Mary Jane Keeney arrived in New York City aboard the SS MISSOURI, traveling under an official United States passport. At the time of her arrival Keeney was met by Julius Kerchien who immediately conducted her to Wasseran's apartment where she stayed a few days. Mary Jane Keeney is the wife of Phillip D. Keeney.

Phillip D. and Mary Jane Keeney are discussed in greater detail in a separate section of this memorandum.

On March 9, 1946, the evening following her arrival in New York City, Mary Jane Keeney kept a dinner engagement with a then unidentified man to whom she passed a package, the contents of which could not be ascertained.

On March 23, 1946, Joseph Milton Bernstein and the unidentified man to whom Keeney delivered the package were identified without question as one and the same. It is obvious from this that Mary Jane Keeney delivered this political testament, which she procured apparently in France, to Bernstein, identified above as a Soviet agent, who in turn delivered it to Trachtenberg.
It will be recalled that John J. Abt has been deeply implicated in the espionage operations in this case and is discussed in greater detail elsewhere in this memorandum. Mrs. John J. Abt is the widow of Harold Ware, son of Mother Ella Reeve Eloor, aged and important Communist. Ware in the 1930's directed the Communist Party underground group in the United States Government in Washington, D. C. At the present time Mrs. John Abt is in contact with a number of important Communist functionaries as well as a number of strongly suspected Soviet agents.

On March 11, 1946, Mary Jane Keeney proceeded to Washington, D. C., where it is of interest to note one of her first contacts was with the subject Helen Silvermaster, the wife of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. During this contact Keeney is known to have indicated that she had been in contact with the subject William Ludwig Ullmann while in Europe.

Ursula Irene Wasserman remained in South America, principally in Argentina, until her departure for Miami, Florida, on June 10, 1946. She arrived in Miami on June 15, 1946, and returned to New York City on June 15, 1946, resuming residence at 110 Christopher Street, New York City.

Early in July, 1946, Ursula Wasserman proceeded to Washington, D. C., where she spent several days with subject Mary Jane Keeney. While at the residence of Keeney in Washington, D. C., during this period, Wasserman was in contact with a number of individuals who have been in close contact with several important subjects in this investigation.

On October 15, 1946, Wasserman again visited Mary Jane Keeney in Washington and made several contacts which appeared to be primarily concerned with Wasserman's obtaining employment. She returned to New York on October 16.

As of December, 1946, Wasserman was residing at 110 Christopher Street, New York City, and was employed in the Editorial Division of the United Nations at Lake Success, New York. It is also noted that at this time Mary Jane Keeney made a trip to New York City with her husband, Phillip, at which time Wasserman entertained them as her guests at the United Nations meeting at Lake Success, New York.
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15.56402-1862 p g 283-A
Fedor Alexeevich Garanin

Connection with the Case

During the course of this investigation it has been determined through confidential sources and physical surveillances that Fedor Alexeevich Garanin was very close to Anatoli B. Gromov prior to Gromov's departure from the United States. Gromov was First Secretary of the Russian Embassy in Washington, D.C., and has been identified by Gregory as "Al," the Russian agent with whom Gregory was in contact. Since Gromov's departure from the United States, Garanin appears to have assumed his duties at the Embassy.

Background

Garanin was formerly Second Secretary of the Soviet Legation in Havana, Cuba, and was transferred to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C. in 1945.

Results of Investigation
Phillip O. Keeney left the United States in December, 1945, for Japan, on a nine months' assignment as a Research Specialist under the auspices of the War Department. At that time his wife was reported to be in Europe on the Staff of the Allied Reparations Commission.
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Allegations of Gregory

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

Gregory had previously been informed that the 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 would 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 1943 he had become aware of the fact that Gregory was working with Jacob Coles 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 Neyler'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.

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as he stated that he was very well known in those circles 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 whereby Gregory's sake. Arrangements were also made during the conversation whereby 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 Czecho-Slovakian 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 an unrecognized.

Gregory advised that in the latter part of November, 1944, Al had 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 Jacob Golos 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 Golos 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 accorded 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 Browder.

Gregory further advised that about one week before Christmas in 1944, in accordance with instructions received from Al, Gregory met Al outside of the Best 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 prowling around, that Helen Teaney had shared a taxi cab 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 come 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
know 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.

So approximately June 6 or June 8, 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 Eison. 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 these 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 Eison, 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 Eison. 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 Keller and urged Gregory not to see Keller 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 would 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 the 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 contest 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 Rickford's Restaurant, 23rd Street and 8th Avenue, New York City. This meeting had been arranged by Gregory through Roy Elson. 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 acquiesced 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 commissions 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 4:00 P.M. on November 21, 1945, at Rickford's Restaurant, 23rd Street and 8th 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. Allentburg and that he desired to send a package to Sweden.
Gregory was to inform him that they did not send packages to Sweden which
would indicate to him that they were to meet at Rickford's, 23rd Street and
7th Avenue, two hours subsequent to the time he made the telephone call.

Approximately one week after the October 27 meeting with Al, Gregory
was visited by Len Harris, a prominent New York Communist Party functionary,
with reference to a financial matter and as a result of this visit, Gregory
informed Ray Kean that it was very important that Gregory and Al should meet
at the first opportunity. Accordingly, on November 5, 1945, Ray Kean in-
formed 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 Al at
7:00 P.M. at Guffanti's Restaurant, 26th Street and 7th Avenue, New York
City. This appointment was not kept by Al. However, as previously mentioned,
Gregory had an appointment to meet Al on November 21, 1945, at Rickford's
Restaurant and on that date, at 4:00 P.M., Al met Gregory and apologized for
having been unavoidably detained and unable to keep the Guffanti appointment.
Al stated that he had been on the West Coast, that it was impossible for any-
one to contact him, and 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 apparent-
ly 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 re-
called by Gregory that Al remarked that there might be a war. Upon being
asked with whom, Al replied, "the Japanese." 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. Arrange-
ments were made at that time for a subsequent meeting on January 21, 1946.
It was also determined by Gregory that any future contact with Al should be
arranged through Ray Kean.

Anatoli Borisovich Grossv was born on November 29, 1907, in Moscow,
Russia. He had previously been assigned by the Russian Government in London,
England, until January 29, 1944, at which time he departed indicating that he
was returning to Moscow on duty acting as a diplomatic courier. The records
of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect that Grossv and his wife
made one prior entry into the United States at San Francisco, California, on
November 13, 1940, 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 on his way 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 2310 Cordland 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 21, 1945, revealed that Gromov, alias Al, met Gregory on the southeast corner of 23rd Street and 9th Avenue, New York City, and that they remained together until 3:45 P. M. The discussion which took place during this meeting is set out under the allegations of Gregory above. On the occasion of this meeting, Gromov, alias Al, advised Gregory that he would not be able to see Gregory again until January 21, 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.
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FBI/DOJ
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 M. Golos, 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 Pradvina was born on October 5, 1916, at Tomsk, USSR, and arrived in the United States at Seattle, Washington, on October 19, 1941, with her husband, Vladimir Sergeевич Pradvin. They resided at 125 Riverside Drive, New York City, and Vladimir Pradvin was employed by Tass, the Soviet News Agency in New York City until March 11, 1946, at which time they departed for Russia.

Results of Investigation

Gregory has positively identified Olga Pradvina as the Soviet agent Margaret.
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SAC, New York

Director of Intelligence

December 11, 1946

GERMANY, USSR, etc., et al
INTELLIGENCE SECURITY - II
Reference 5-15

Reference is made to your letter to the Bureau captioned "Louis F. Budens" dated November 26, 1946, setting out the results of an interview conducted with Budens by your office on November 20, 1946. In this connection, your particular attention is directed to the fourth full paragraph on page three of this letter reflecting that with regard to the times Budens saw Berger (Kisler), he stated he saw him on one occasion, apparently either the first or second time he saw Berger, at the funeral of Jacob M. Colos on November 23, 1945. It is noted that Budens stated he went to this funeral with Jack Stachel who, it will be recalled, has also been reported by numerous sources to have served as a Comintern representative. In addition, Budens stated that Colos' funeral was attended by "many underground characters" whose identities he could not recall.

It is considered of particular interest that Berger, in view of his known underground propensities, would attend the funeral of Jacob M. Colos, and in this connection, it is desired that you interview the informant Gregory in the above-captioned Gregory case for the purpose of securing all details she may be able to recall concerning Colos' funeral and particularly the persons who attended the funeral. You should also ascertain from Gregory who conducted the Colos funeral and with whom the funeral arrangements were made.

In this connection, a photograph of Kisler (Berger) should be exhibited to Gregory for identification. If you consider it likely to be productive, you should attempt to refresh Budens' memory concerning this funeral the next time he is interviewed by your office.

A review of the referenced letter reflects further that it contains considerable information of great pertinence regarding a number of important Communist figures, including Julius Rasuk, Jack Stachel, James Allen, and Eugene Dennis. This information should, of course, also be appropriately reported by you in the cases involving these individuals.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DALLAS, TEXAS  12/23/46  12/10/11/46  KIMBER W. UNDERWOOD

TITLE  NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, W.G., ET AL

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

GEORGE WARREN HOLLY employed by Consolidated Vultee Air Craft Corporation, San Diego Plant July 18, 1941 to July 25, 1942. Employed Fort Worth Plant July 25, 1942, to November 5, 1945, as draftsman.

REFEREE:

Report of Special Agent M. DONALD ALDRICH dated September 30, 1946, at Los Angeles, California.

Report of Special Agent JAMES C. KENNEDY dated November 13, 1946, at San Antonio, Texas.

DETAILS:

Referenced report advised that GEORGE WARREN HOLLY was formerly employed by the Consolidated Vultee Air Craft Corporation of Fort Worth, Texas. This report requested this Office to obtain additional background information concerning HOLLY as requested in referenced report from Washington Field, a copy of which was furnished to the Dallas Office.

At Fort Worth, Texas:

E. E. BARR, Chief of Plant Protection, Consolidated Vultee Air Craft Corporation of Fort Worth, produced the subject's personnel file as sustained at his company which disclosed the following information: Consolidated Vultee File #474391. Subject entered on duty on July 18, 1941, as a beginner's draftsman at San Diego Plant of Consolidated Vultee Corporation at San Diego, California. He worked in this capacity in the San Diego Plant until July 22, 1942, at which time he was transferred to the Fort Worth Plant of Consolidated Vultee Corporation. He entered on duty at the Fort Worth Plant

APPROVED AND FORWARDED  SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE  DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPY OF THIS REPORT

1 - Bureau  2 - Washington Field  2 - Dallas

65-36402-1864  EX-35
The following is a description of subject as reflected in his personnel file:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>English</th>
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<tr>
<td>Born</td>
<td>November 4, 1919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>6'1&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes</td>
<td>Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair</td>
<td>Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build</td>
<td>Slender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>170 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Security</td>
<td>Registrant LB #26 located</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1405 Cadillac Square Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Detroit, Michigan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Order #5-2627; classification shown as deferred 2R in August 1941. He was deferred in 1942, 1943, 1944 and 1945.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former employment record</td>
<td>1936 to 1939 as a station attendant by D. H. KURZMAN, Detroit, Michigan. 1939 to 1941 employed Clerk Tea Shop as cook and sales work, Detroit, Michigan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Subject attended University of Michigan, date not shown. Wayne College, Michigan, date not shown. Majoring in Drawing, Chemistry and Physics.</td>
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<td>Relatives</td>
<td>Father - GEORGE M. HOLLY, Hornell, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mother - EDITH E. HOLLY, Oswego, New York</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wife - CATHERINE L. HOLLY</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Brother - NORMAN A. HOLLY, No address shown.</td>
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</table>

Subject listed as his former residence in Detroit, Michigan in 1941, 2940 West Grand Boulevard. This was shown as his permanent address.

Upon termination of his employment at the Consolidated Vultee Corporation on November 5, 1945, subject left his forwarding address as in care of E. W. FEDERSON, 955 North Torel, Chicago, Illinois. A notation was made in the subject's personnel file that he had an excellent work record.
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**FORM No. 1**

**THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT** WASHINGTON, D.C. **FILE NO.** 65-1451

**REPORT MADE AT**

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<td>11/26, 29; 12/10</td>
<td>46</td>
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**TITLE**

MATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, with aliases, et al.

**CHARACTER & CASE**

ESPIONAGE - B

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS**

Re: MAYNARD GERTLER

Ref:

**REFERENCE**

Bureau File 65-56402;
Letter from Washington Field to St. Louis dated 11-19-46;
Letter from Washington Field to St. Louis dated 12-25-46.

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

**DETAILS**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBY IS ASSIGNED DATE 5-15-49 BY SP 25-100%

**APPROVED AND FORWARD**

Special Agent

**DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES**

65-56402-1865

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Ex. 35
Re: Mrs. RAY ELISON

The following investigation was conducted by Special Employee ROBERT L. FOWLER of this office.
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) ____________________________ 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.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

__________________________________________________________________________________

☐ For your information: ________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________________

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

65-56402-1865 p. 3
Two copies of instant report are being furnished the New York Field Division in accordance with the request contained in referenced letter of November 25, 1946.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: The Director
FROM: D. M. Ladd
SUBJECT: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, et al.
        ESPIONAGE - R
        (THE GREGORY CASE)

DATE: August 24, 1948

Pursuant to your instructions there is attached hereto a summary brief in the above captioned case which is divided into the following six sections. The information contained in these sections is summarized as follows:

INTRODUCTION

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, vice president of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, New York City, first appeared at the New Haven Office of the FBI on August 23, 1945, when she reported her suspicions of a Lieutenant Peter Heller of the New York State National Guard with whom she had been associated. She suspected him of impersonating a Government officer and she was mystified by his actions. She said he had told her to remain with the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation so that she would be able to obtain information of value to the Government concerning Russian people who were transacting business with that company.

Her second visit to the FBI was on October 16, 1945, when she called at the New York Office and further reported her suspicions of Lieutenant Heller. Her third visit to the FBI was on November 7, 1945, when she told her story concerning her knowledge of Soviet espionage in the United States, extending into agencies of the U. S. Government. It is possible that this disclosure was a result of her suspicions of Lt. Heller as a Government agent. Investigation has disclosed that Heller was an individual of no political significance who had no connection with this case.

I. ALLEGATIONS OF ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY CONCERNING
SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN THE UNITED STATES EXTENDING INTO
AGENCIES OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT

On November 7, 1945, Miss Bentley appeared at the New York Office of the FBI and furnished information at length concerning her own activities, as well as the activities of others, in Soviet espionage which, she claimed, extended into agencies of the U. S. Government. She said that these espionage operations were in existence in this country at that time to the best of her knowledge. She was interrogated by Agents of the New York Office intermittently during the month of November, 1945, and finally, on November 30, 1945, she signed a statement which contained the following information:
Bentley described her affiliation with the Communist Party, beginning in 1934, and her subsequent activities in Communist front groups until 1939, when she was introduced to Jacob M. Golos of World Tourist, Inc., New York City. Thereafter, upon Golos' instructions, she began securing information for him which was believed to be of interest to the Communist Party. She stated that in April, 1941, the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation was organized and she became an official of that organization. She described this Corporation as being established with money belonging to the Communist Party - USA or funds of the Soviet Union made available by Earl Browder, then the National Chairman of the Communist Party. Browder made available $15,000 and John Hazard Reynolds, the president of the Corporation who was personally selected by Browder, added another $5,000 toward the capital. Bentley stated it had been claimed by Communist Party functionaries that the funds supplied by Browder were Communist Party funds but that Anatoli B. Gromov, former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., described these funds as "Russian funds." (u)

Bentley stated that the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation was a cover firm for Soviet espionage in the same category with World Tourist, Inc., with which Golos was associated up to the time of his death on November 25, 1943. Basically, the purpose of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation was to ship packages to Russia. As a matter of fact, she explained that World Tourist, Inc. acted as the receiving agent for this Corporation and the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation acted as the bookkeeping agent for all these transactions. (u)

Bentley thereafter described her courier activities in connection with Soviet espionage, working on behalf of several principals, the first being Jacob M. Golos. These activities began during the Summer of 1941, while she was vice president of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. She stated that through Golos she came in contact with a parallel of Soviet espionage in New York City and Washington, D. C. One of the groups in Washington, D. C. was described by her as the "Silvermaster Group" headed by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, and another was described by her as the "Perlo Group" headed by Victor Perlo. Besides these groups she met other individuals in Washington and New York City who were not connected with any particular group. She stated that these persons were either employed in agencies of the U. S. Government or had contacts therein from whom they secured material which was made avail-
able to her for transmittal to Golos and his successors. This material was made available to Bentley verbally, requiring its recording in shorthand which she later transcribed, and also in the form of written reports, actual documents and exposed but undeveloped film. The photographing of the material, according to Bentley, was done in the basement of Silvermaster's home in Washington, D. C., by William Ludwig Ullmann who was a Captain in the Army Air Forces. (u)

Bentley named other principals for whom she worked as a courier after Golos' death. These persons were known to her only by cover names such as "John," "Margaret," "Catherine," "Jack," "Bill," and "Al." Margaret has been identified as Olga Borisovna Pravdina, a former employee of Amtorg Trading Corporation, a Soviet purchasing agency in New York City. "Al" has been identified as Anatoli Borisovich Gromov, a former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. Bentley was unable to state specifically to whom "Margaret," "Catherine," "Jack," "Bill" or "Al" furnished the information that she turned over to them. However, she said that certain items were selected by Golos who made them available to Earl Browder. Browder, in most instances, kept this information for delivery to a third person, since he did not wish to become compromised in the collection of this material. According to Bentley, Browder was cognizant of the activities of Golos and his use of her as a courier. (u)

Bentley advised that through the groups previously mentioned in Washington and New York City, the Soviet Intelligence Service was successful in securing material from the Department of State, Office of Strategic Services, the Treasury Department, the War Department, the Department of Justice, the Foreign Economic Administration and numerous other agencies of the Federal Government. In many instances the documents themselves were made available from these agencies for copying verbatim or for photographing in the basement of the Silvermaster home where a photographic laboratory was located. In the course of her disclosure she mentioned the names of over 100 persons. However, as a result of her allegations 51 of these persons were deemed of sufficient importance to warrant investigative attention by the Bureau. Of these 51 individuals, 27 were employed in agencies of the U. S. Government on November 7, 1945, when Bentley made her allegations to the New York Office of the Bureau. The names of these 27 persons and the agency in which they were employed in November, 1945, are as follows: (u)
Solomon Adler
Norman Chandler Bursler
Virginius Frank Coe
Edward Joseph Fitzgerald
Harold Glasser
Bela Gold
Sonia Gold
Michael Greenberg
Joseph Gregg
Maurice Halperin
Alger Hiss
Irving Kaplan
Duncan Chaplin Lee
Harry Samuel Magoff
Robert T. Miller, III
Victor Perlo
Bernard Sidney Redmont
William Walter Remington
John Hazard Reynolds
Peter Christopher Rhodes
Allan R. Rosenberg
Nathan Gregory Silvermaster
William Henry Taylor
Helen B. Tenney
William Ludwig Ullmann
Donald Niven Wheeler
Harry Dexter White (now deceased)
Treasury Department
Anti-Trust Division, Department of Justice
Treasury Department
Department of Commerce
Treasury Department
Foreign Economic Administration
Treasury Department
State Department
State Department
State Department
State Department
Treasury Department
War Department (assigned to OSS)
Department of Commerce
State Department
Civilian Production Administration
Office of Inter-American Affairs
Navy Department
War Department
State Department
Foreign Economic Administration
Treasury Department
Treasury Department
Office of Strategic Services
Treasury Department
State Department
Treasury Department

All of the above have left the Government except Solomon Adler,
Treasury Department, and William Walter Remington of the Commerce Depart-
ment. They have both been investigated by the Bureau as part of the President’s
Loyalty Program under Executive Order 9835 and reports have been furnished
to the Civil Service Commission.

Original FBI Investigation and Distribution
of Information Furnished by Bentley

After Bentley’s allegations, the Bureau began an extensive investi-
gation in an effort to prove or disprove her story. “Al” was identified as
Anatoli Borisovich Gromov on November 21, 1945, through surveillance of a meeting between him and Bentley in New York City. Thereafter investigation was directed toward those individuals in Washington and New York named by Bentley who were regarded as the most important in the light of their Government positions and their comparative usefulness to the Russians as reflected in Bentley's statement. The activities of Gromov were closely covered until his departure for the Soviet Union on December 7, 1945. (u)

Bentley's allegations were made known to Brigadier General Harry Hawkins Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, by letter dated November 8, 1945. The names and positions of those employed in the Government, according to Bentley, were mentioned in this letter as well as the fact that the Bureau was vigorously pressing the investigation. (u)

On November 15, 1945, pursuant to instructions from President Truman, you met with Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, at which time you orally advised the Secretary of State of Bentley's allegations and the names of the most prominent individuals in the Government alleged by her to be engaged in Soviet espionage. (u)

Bentley's allegations were made known to the Attorney General in a summary entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States" dated November 27, 1945, furnished him on December 4, 1945. Bentley's allegations were set out in a section of this summary. (u)

II. SUMMARY OF FBI INVESTIGATION

This section reflects that prior to November 7, 1945, when Bentley made her allegations, the FBI had made investigations concerning many of the persons named by her. These include Hatch Act investigations, Applicant investigations for other Government agencies and Communist investigations. The results of these various investigations are contained in this section. (u)

This section of the brief also deals with the allegations of Bentley concerning each member of the Silvermaster and Perlo Groups and some of the more important individuals of the miscellaneous groups mentioned by her. It also reflects the results of the Bureau's investigation as to each person in an effort to substantiate her allegations. (u)
This section does not attempt to cover the entire investigative
results of the Bureau with respect to Bentley's allegations but includes only
the pertinent corroborative information developed during the investigation.
There is attached hereto a summary containing the full investigative efforts
of the Bureau on all of the 51 persons named by Bentley, including background
information and information contained in the Bureau files prior to November,
1945. This summary is for ready reference for information as to background,
etc. (u)

III. DISTRIBUTION OF MATERIAL CONCERNING THOSE EMPLOYED
IN AGENCIES OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT IN NOVEMBER, 1945 (u)

This section of the brief describes distribution of material on the
27 persons employed in the Government in November, 1945, who Bentley
alleged were engaged in Soviet espionage. This distribution included reports
and memoranda regarding these individuals before and after November 7, 1945.
It is noted that the Bureau made distribution to interested Government agencies
on 13 of these persons prior to November 7, 1945. (u)

There is attached hereto a chart showing the distribution of this
material graphically, which compares with the information set out in this
section. There are also attached hereto copies of the various summaries
distributed which are described in the chart and in this section of the brief. (u)

IV. SUMMARY OF PROSECUTIVE STEPS (u)

This section of the brief reflects that Bentley's allegations were
first called to the attention of the Attorney General on November 15, 1945. At
this time authority was requested of the Attorney General to install a technical
surveillance on the residence of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster in Washington,
D. C., who was described as the alleged head of an underground espionage group
operating in Washington, D. C. A similar request was made of the Attorney
General on November 28, 1945, for a technical surveillance on the residence of
Alger Hiss of the State Department. In this request it was stated that Bentley
had alleged that Hiss was engaged in Soviet espionage and that he was an em-
ployee of the State Department. Both of these surveillances were authorized
by the Attorney General and were subsequently installed. Other requests for
authorization of technical surveillances on subjects in this case were made of
the Attorney General during the month of November, 1945, which were authorized
and later installed. The Attorney General was advised of Bentley's
(u)
allegations on December 4, 1945, when he was furnished with a summary entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States" dated November 27, 1945.

Investigative summaries in this case were furnished to the Attorney General dated February 21, 1946 and October 21, 1946. On November 27, 1946, this case was presented to the Attorney General for his decision as to possible prosecution and for any further action he desired of the Bureau.

Investigative reports setting out in detail Bentley's signed statement and other reports reflecting the results of interviews with subjects in this case were made available to the Attorney General as set out in this section. Information is also contained herein that reports reflecting the results of the Bureau's investigation were not furnished to the Attorney General in view of publicity that had stemmed from a source in or near the Department accurately relating the background in this case and predicting the Department's contemplated course of action in connection with it. This decision was made by the Bureau on January 22, 1947, and was agreed upon by Assistant Attorney General Theron L. Caudle. Investigative reports, however, were made available for appropriate review by Departmental attorneys who handled this case before a Federal Grand Jury in New York City.

The identities of persons interviewed upon instructions of the Department are contained herein.

The facts in this case were presented to a Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York by T. Vincent Quinn, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division, and Thomas J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General on June 16, 1947. The names of the subjects and other persons who appeared before the Grand Jury and the statement reflecting the substance of their testimony is set out in this section.

No evidence in this case was presented to the Federal Grand Jury in New York City after April 7, 1948, and to date no indictments have been returned. This Grand Jury, however, on July 20, 1948, returned indictments against 12 members of the National Board of the Communist Party for violation of the Registration Act of 1940, commonly referred to as the Smith Act.
V. MISCELLANEOUS

This section contains information regarding the interest of the Treasury Department with respect to Treasury employees involved in this case. It also contains information about an incident where a summary in this case, which had been furnished to the White House, had been found in the possession of Lt. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory of the War Assets Administration and was subsequently recovered by Bureau representatives and returned to the White House. (U)

VI. TESTIMONY OF BENTLEY AND PERSONS NAMED BY HER BEFORE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES (U)

This section deals with various individuals named by Bentley in her statements before the investigating subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Executive Expenditures and the House Committee on Un-American Activities who have likewise testified before these Committees. It contains information concerning their testimony as it appeared in "The Washington Post" on the day following their appearance at the Committee hearings (U).

There is also attached hereto an appendix to the brief entitled "Information Supplied by Whittaker Chambers, also known as Vivian Chambers, with alias John Kelly." This appendix refers to the Government underground of the Communist Party in the early 1930's as related by Whittaker Chambers. (U)

Attachment

Approved by Mr. M. C. Antine

7: Hearing Sec. and Mr. Nichols (U)
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SILVERMASTER
(JULIUS ROSENBERG)
SUMMARY

PART 5 OF 7

BUFIL: 65-56402
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VIII. PROSECUTIVE ACTION

Presentation of facts to a Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of
   New York
The background of Gregory is an individual of American origin and descent, and he is a Princeton graduate. He is a prominent figure in both American and foreign educational institutions. Gregory is highly regarded by his colleagues as an expert in the field of educational policy and has played a significant role in the development of educational programs in the United States.

The issue at hand is the possible infiltration of Soviet espionage activities into American educational institutions, particularly at Princeton University. The reports suggest that Gregory may have been involved in activities that could compromise the national security of the United States.

The concern is that Gregory may have been compromised by the Soviet Union, and there is a need to investigate his activities thoroughly to ensure the safety of American universities and the nation as a whole.

The investigation will be conducted in a manner that protects the integrity of the American educational system while ensuring the safety of all involved.

The information contained in this document is classified and should not be shared with unauthorized persons.

Top Secret
League Against War and Fascism in late 1934 or early 1935. 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 to be 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 to and became a member of the Communist Party 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 extra-curricular manner participated in many of the activities of the party and its fringe groups. As an example, Gregory, during the summer of 1936, served as an assistant to the Anarch Camp in Sporton, New York, a summer camp for the Children of Soviet Nationals, attended by children ranging in age from 2 to 15. In June of 1938 through an employment bureau of the educational institution attended by Gregory, contact was made with the Italian Library of Information, an adjunct of the Italian Propaganda Ministry situated at 395 Madison Avenue, New York City. Gregory there came in contact with information which was thought of interest to the Communist Party. In a then secret effort to assist the Communist Party, Gregory approached Ferruccio Martin and offered to make available to him what information was learned as a result of employment with the Italian Library of Information. Martin, a former member of the Communist Party of Italy, a former student of the Lenin School, Moscow, 1935; and an individual who since his arrival in the United States in 1926 has been active in the National Administration of the Communist Party. Martin returned to Italy in April 1947. Gregory remained with the Italian Library of Information until March, 1939. In the meanwhile Martin had introduced Gregory to an individual originally known only as "Tim." "Tim" was later identified by Gregory as Jacob N. Golos of World Tourist, Inc. After the introduction to Golos, Gregory delivered all information which was gathered dealing with the Italian Library of Information to him rather than to Martin. The activities of Golos will be set forth in detail hereinafter.

In September, 1938, at the instigation of Golos, Gregory secured a position as secretary to Richard H. Waldo, the President and owner of McClure's Syndicate which published and distributed the "Whirligig." Golos explained to Gregory that Waldo was suspected of being affiliated in some way with the German and the Communist Party was seeking information concerning his activities. Gregory, in fact, was successful in securing considerable information regarding Waldo between September, 1939 and February, 1940, but no facts significant in proving what the Communist Party desired were forthcoming. In April, 1941, the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, 232 - 5th Avenue, New York City, was organized, and Gregory became an official of this organization, which was dissolved in October, 1943. This company was established with money belonging to the Communist Party - USA, or to the Soviet Union, made available by Earl Browder, then National Chairman of the Communist Party. According to Gregory, Browder made available $25,000 and John Hazard Reynolds, the original President of the corporation was personally selected by Browder for this position, submitted another $25,000 to augment the capital. While it has been claimed by Communist Party functionaries that the funds supplied by Browder in this connection were funds of the Party, Gregory's superiors in the Soviet Intelligence Service described the funds as "Russian Funds." The United States Service and Shipping Corporation, Gregory states, was a cover firm for Soviet espionage, in the same category with World Tourist, Incorporated, with which Golos was associated
up to the time of his death on November 27, 1943. The ostensible business purpose of United States Service and Shipping Corporation was to engage in the shipping of parcels and merchandise 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 "Tim," who, in view of definite identification at a later date will hereinafter be referred to as Jacob M. Coles, former Secretary of World Tourist, Inc. World Tourist, Inc., was a New York corporation chartered on June 10, 1927. It is interesting to note that Coles pleaded guilty to an indictment along with World Tourist, Inc., charging failure to register as agents of the Soviet Government in March, 1940. He received a fine of $500 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 Coles with material secured from the Italian library of information, Coles 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 or had sources therein. During early activities as a courier, Gregory became definitely aware of the connection of Coles with the Soviet Intelligence Service, namely the MVD, 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 held several positions in the United States Government until December, 1946. Silvermaster and his wife, Helen Witte Silvermaster, according to Gregory, were in turn in contact with many other individuals in the United States Government from whom they secured material and made it available to Gregory for transmission to Coles. 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 Perlo, who was formerly employed with the War Production Board and later by the Foreign Economic Administration. Gregory met Perlo with others at the apartment of John Abt in New York City who was formerly General Counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO, and presently connected with the Progressive Citizens of America and the Henry A. Wallace third party movement. Abt is married to Jessica Smith, the President of the A.R.T. Publications, Incorporated, and editor of its magazine "Soviet Russia Today," Communist and pro-Soviet propaganda organ. 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 Coles. Gregory's activities as a courier for both the Silvermaster and Perlo groups continued for Coles until his death. Collaterally, while serving Coles, Gregory also served others in a small way. Gregory mentioned specifically that while working with Coles, certain material was delivered to one "John" who has not been further identified to date. "John" was introduced to Gregory by Coles 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 1941 or the early part of 1942. 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 Colas and "Charlie" who Gregory never saw but is convinced was Colas' superior, to whom the material which Colas received was delivered. Just prior to the death of Colas 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 apparentlySetup by the death of Colas. 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 Pravdina, a former employee of Antorg Trading Corporation, a Soviet purchasing agency. Her husband, Vladimir Sergeyevich Pravdina, was the head of TASS News Agency, the official news organ of Russia, in New York City. They both returned to Russia in March, 1946.

Immediately following the death of Colas, "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 as a courier over to an individual known only as "Jack". Cooperation with Jack continued until December, 1944, when Gregory was removed from duties 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 investigative procedures it was learned that "Al" contacted Gregory in November, 1945. As a result of this contact he was identified as Anatoli Borisovich Grogov, then First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C. Grogov had been under suspicion for a considerable period as a successor to Vassili Zabludov, reported head of the NKVD in North America until the late summer of 1941 when he returned to Moscow, USSR, following the inspection of espionage facilities of the Soviet Government in North America by representatives of the NKVD and the Red Army Intelligence.

Grogov departed from the United States from Moscow, USSR, on December 7, 1945. It is suspected that his position was assumed by Fedor Alekseyevich Gerasim, an official of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C., until his departure for the Soviet Union in September, 1946.

Gregory is unable to state specifically in any instance to whom Colas, "Bill", "Catherine", "Jack", or "Al" (Grogov) delivered the material which was collected for them. However, Gregory does state that during the period of associations with Colas he 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 material of this type. It is significant to note, however, that Gregory is definite in stating that Browder was cognizant of the activities of Solos and his use of Gregory as a courier. It is Gregory's opinion that Solos violated his directives in making information available to Browder. This presumably was done on a personal friendship basis. From information submitted by Gregory, "Charlie" whom Gregory never personally observed has been tentatively identified as Mr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, a practicing dentist at 20 East 53rd Street, New York City. During the course of instant inquiries, Dr. Weinstein has been in contact with several of the individuals prominent in this case and dealt with in full detail hereinafter in addition to other individuals known to be Soviet agents.

It is significant to observe that while working with Solos and his successors, Gregory had specific instructions to have no associations whatsoever with the Communist Party or any of its fringe groups. Gregory's true name had 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 Solos that Gregory became associated with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, New York City, mentioned hereinafter, 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 Parlo, 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 Services, 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 the documents themselves were made available from these agencies for copying verbatim or for photographing in the basement of the Silvermaster home where investigation has determined a fully equipped photographic laboratory was located.

As pointed out hereinafter investigation in this case has only extended over the period November 8, 1945, to the present time. Consequently it has 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 truth or falsity of Gregory's information and certain observations are apropos in this connection. 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 only a first name was given and no identifying data was available has it been impossible to identify the person to whom Gregory was referring. In addition, the methods by which the passage of information was effected are those which by experience have been tried, tested and used by all effective intelligence services, including particularly the Russian. It is also significant that Gregory, by actual observation, has identified Olga Borisovna Pravdina of Amorg as "Margaret" and Anatoli Borisovich Gromov of the Soviet Embassy as "All". 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 Golos 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 home during the time Gregory was acting as a courier. This laboratory was used for the reproduction of documents brought to the Silvermaster home by various component elements of that particular espionage group. Investigation determined that such a photographic laboratory sufficiently well equipped for the copying of documents was located in the basement of the Silvermaster home. In few instances 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. In conclusion, it should be carefully borne in mind that in no instance has the information furnished by Gregory proved false, unfounded, or materially inaccurate despite intensive and searching investigation thereof.  

Set out hereinafter is a summary of the information submitted by Gregory, gathered from other sources and established by investigation concerning the Russians identified to date in this espionage group, the Soviet system of espionage, the espionage agents comprising the Silvermaster and Perlo groups and the miscellaneous personalities serving the Soviet espionage system independent of association with any organized group as far as is known.
METHOD OF OPERATION OF SOVIET ESPIONAGE SYSTEM

As a result of the revelations made by Gregory, considerable information concerning the modus operandi of the present Soviet underground espionage organisation was obtained. Although these methods are related as pertaining to espionage activities of the USSR, it should be noted they differ little from the methods used by any country engaged in effective secret intelligence. An example, their clandestine activities are cloaked with cover companies such as World Tourist, Inc., and the United States Service and Shipping Corporation in this instance. Pertinent material from numerous sources is collected by the use of couriers and cover addresses. Intermediaries of a primary, secondary and tertiary character are apparent. There is a certain but not necessarily significant absence of advanced technical methods, either in the transmission of communications or the gathering of information itself. The only technical device apparent in the operations of these espionage parallels 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 hereinafter, in almost every instance Soviet espionage agents, particularly sub-agents, are recruited from among individuals closely associated with the Communist Party, or at least strongly pro-Communist and pro-Soviet, who in the main are native born Americans or individuals not native born 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 fanaticism 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 Red Army Intelligence. The gathering of political and general information is left in the main to the MVD, now the MGB, or Ministry of State Security, 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” is reality is the designation of the individual at the apex of the organization which is a self-contained unit. For example, six individuals would be active 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 individuals in this self-contained unit would know the identity of each.
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 the 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 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 would eventually come in the possession of all the information obtained by the original six sources. This individual or "pole" at the apex of the triangle usually knows all the original sources of information, couriers, mail drops and editors in the unit.

According to Gregory, the individual designated the "pole" would normally be a Russian who in turn would pass the information on to the proper authorities for transmission to Moscow by diplomatic coded 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 "pole" who becomes compromised will be able to directly compromise the minimum of other individuals in the unit. This in intelligence parlance is generally known as the double cutout system. It is possible to vary it, however, by extensions to a triple or quadruple cutout system with little difficulty.

As will be seen hereinafter, the NKVD was interested in securing all types of information including economic, political, social, industrial, technical and military. Instructions were often given to the courier to relate to the Silvermaster or Perlo group directing them to attempt to secure 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 operation of a secret intelligence service. In this regard some of the cautions 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 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 eluding 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. When on foot, 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 appointments were the order of the day. For example a rendezvous would be set for 4:00, 6:00 and 8:00 o'clock on a certain date and the contact ultimately consummated at any one of these three times. 

Precautionary 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 entrance 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 Galos 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 Galos 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 never in larger amounts than $20 and Gregory's own expenses did not exceed $100 per month. After the death of Galos, 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 Galos' 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, costing approximately $100. With the exception of one instance, Gregory did not pay for any of the information gathered from Goles' contacts. In this instance payment was made on a regular basis to an individual temporarily in financial straits. While Gregory was dealing with others than Goles, 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 Goles.

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 modus operandi, 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 the above indicated methods of transmission. The present methods of filtering 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 organisation mentioned by Gregory based upon the "pole" principal was stated to have been the type of organisation being put into effect 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 personal of the Silvermaster group, the Parle group and the miscellaneous group in Washington, D.C., mentioned by Gregory and discussed hereinafter, 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

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, with aliases
K. Silvermaster, Nathan Gregory Masters,
Nathan Masters and Sergei Komov

HELEN WITTE SILVERMASTER, with aliases
Helen Petrovna Silvermaster, Mrs. Nathan
Gregory Silvermaster, Helen Witte, Helen
Volkoff and Helen Volkov

Allegations of Gregory

To insure clarity in dealing with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and
Helen Witte Silvermaster, his wife, they are both being included in the same
subsection of this memorandum.

Sometime in August, 1941, Jacob Golos, known Soviet agent, in-
formed Gregory that he had had several meetings with a representative of a
Russian group in Washington, D. C. Due to his health, he was desirous of
having Gregory proceed to Washington, D. C. and meet Mrs. Helen Witte Silver-
master of this group at her home. Gregory executed the desire of Golos after
arrangements for this meeting had been made by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster
and Golos, while the former was in New York conferring with Golos. Silver-
master subsequently told Gregory that upon Germany's invasion of Russia he
was desirous of lending active aid to 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 circumspect and exhibited what appeared to be a certain distrust of
her visitor. The conversation was almost wholly 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 subsequent
contacts were to be arranged between Silvermaster and Golos. After the con-
tact with Mrs. Silvermaster, Gregory returned to New York City and conferred
with Golos. After approximately two weeks Gregory made another trip to Wash-
ington for the purpose of visiting the Silvermasters. Golos indicated to
Gregory that certain material was to be received from the Silvermasters
and brought to Golos in New York. Gregory recollects that Silvermaster was
employed at that time in the Farm Security Administration, United States Department of Agriculture. His wife was unemployed and William Leslie Ullmann, another prominent subject in this investigation, was then employed in the United States Treasury Department. Ullmann was residing with the Silvermasters and it was through them that contact was had with him. Gregory did not know of 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 contact in the Silvermaster home, it was recalled that Ullmann 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.

Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, according to Gregory, is of Russian-Jewish extraction, born in the Ukraine. At an early age his family migrated to China where he remained until he was about twenty years of age. He then came to the United States and settled in California, attending one of the larger universities and receiving a Ph.B. degree. After graduation he taught for a period of about ten years for a 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's strike on the West Coast in 1934 when Earl Browder was being sought by the Vigilantes, he was given haven in the Silvermasters' home. Gregory states he denies whether the Silvermasters were previously acquainted with Browder but after this they became close friends.

In 1935 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 1944 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, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and a prominent subject of inquiry in this investigation. It is the impression of Gregory that Reinalda Currie, who also appears elsewhere in this memorandum, 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 Baron. Shortly after the Russian Revolution she went to China where she married a White Russian. Anastas Volkov, 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 separated from him. She then became acquainted with Silvermaster, with whom she subsequently lived as man and wife. He was desirous of marrying her, and after she secured a divorce, a matter of three or four years, they were formally married.

In connection with the disposition of material Gregory received from the Silvermasters and delivered to Golos, the latter indicated it was delivered to a Russian contact. Previous to Gregory's association with the Silvermaster group, Golos, according to his own statement, had been meeting a Russian. He informed Gregory that he had observed an individual's photograph in a newspaper, and Gregory recalled that the name ended 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 bribing a Standard Oil Company official. Golos 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 Golos as his former Russian contact is Galk Badalovich Ovakimian, an important NKVD agent, who was arrested on May 5, 1941, and charged with being an unregistered agent of the Soviet Government. Following the German invasion of Russia and by agreement of the Department of State, these charges were dismissed and Ovakimian was permitted to return to the USSR, on an exchange agreement for the United States, 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. However, Pelagya Habicht and Neonila Magidoff, both Soviet nationals, entered the United States pursuant to the exchange. Both of these women are strongly suspected of being Soviet agents, and have been in contact with numerous figures in this investigation. During the investigation of Ovakimian, later leading to his arrest, he was observed meeting Golos on numerous occasions in public places and exchanging correspondence with him in a furtive manner. Obviously the material collected by Gregory in Washington and delivered to Golos did not pass into the hands of Ovakimian since he had already departed from the United States prior to Gregory's first contact with the Silvermasters in August, 1941.

Gregory advised that Golos paid all traveling expenses necessary for the collection of the material from the Silvermasters in Washington, and its delivery to him in New York City merely by the execution of a simple receipt. Gregory also collected Communist Party dues from persons, both in the New York area and Washington, D. C., and remitted these collections to Golos, who indicated they were delivered to Communist Party headquarters where receipts were received. Gregory eventually received these receipts from Golos and delivered them to the interested parties. Gregory eventually received these receipts from Golos and delivered them to the interested parties. This procedure was in accordance with the current policy of the Communist Party - USA and the Soviet Union to have any Party members involved in the collection of information for the USSR cease active or apparent affiliations with the Party, with the exception of high Party functionaries.

Gregory stated that for a period of approximately six months subsequent to August, 1941, the only individuals known to have been actually engaged in securing data for Golos were the Silvermasters and Ullmann. Sometime in early 1942,
Gregory realized from remarks made by Silvermaster and Ullmann, 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 Golos 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 notations made by Ullmann and Helen 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, and direct from 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. Golos characterized this information to Gregory as "political," Gregory learned from Silvermaster that at the outset of his service for Golos he secured some information on his own initiative and Golos 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 Ullmann were receiving any compensation for their services.

Sometime in 1942 Golos 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 Golos delivered to Gregory typewritten instructions in Russian furnished him by "Charlie," Golos' superior, 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 Golos and Silvermaster spoke Russian fluently. In the fall of 1942 Silvermaster and Ullmann began to bring to the Silvermaster residence documents which they apparently had secured from Government files to which they had access. Gregory advised that Ullmann provided himself with a camera of the 35 mm. type and became proficient in document photography. Silvermaster, at this time, also began to dictate to Gregory various types of information. This dictation was made by Silvermaster after refreshing his recollection from small pieces of paper which he had on his person. Ullmann photographed the documents brought to the Silvermaster home and Gregory delivered the developed negatives to Golos. On one occasion only, sometime in 1944, 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.

After securing the developed negatives of Governmental documents from Silvermaster, they were taken to New York City in lots of two to three rolls and Golos would make an appointment to collect them from Gregory. The negative would be passed through a viewer at Gregory's residence before they were taken by Golos for delivery to his Russian contact. Golos 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 Goles 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 Ullmann and Silvermaster was subsequently transcribed in New York City and delivered to Goles.

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 Ullmann as to the exact correspondence to be photographed.

Sometime in the fall of 1942 Ullmann's induction to the United States Army seemed imminent. According to Gregory, a discussion was had between Silvermaster and Ullmann 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 Ullmann to wait for induction in the usual course and then attempt to be assigned to the Air Corps. Gregory recalled that Ullmann did enter the Army as a private, was subsequently promoted to a sergeant and then recommended for Officers 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 Ullmann'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 45 years of age, Jewish, a graduate of 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 was unable to state how he became acquainted with the Silvermasters and Ullmann except that they met later as the result of being members of the same Communist Party unit there. Gregory recalled 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 stated 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 Browder.

During the latter part of 1942 or early 1943, Gregory became aware of remarks made by Silvermaster, his wife and Ullmann, that Harry Dexter 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 Ullmann 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 stated it consisted 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 were made available through this same source. These documents were usually reduced to photographs by the time they were observed by Gregory. On occasions 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 mentioned specifically Ullmann, William Taylor and Sonja Gold. Gregory never actually observed White, but gained all of the above information from conversations with the Silvermasters and Ullmann. 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 Lauchlin 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 Colos on November 27, 1947, 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 Col. Adler (Schlemmer 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 interi
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, Silver-
master was receiving information from the War Production Board made available
by Irving Kaplan. Kaplan, according to Gregory, is a Huss playing member of
the Communist Party.

During the late summer of 1943 Gregory stated a steadily increasing
volume of material was obtained by the Silvermaster group which was subsequently
photographed for delivery to Goles 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 Goles. The apparent reason for this was
the increased volume of productiveness of this particular parallel of Soviet
espionage. In fact, the volume was so large that Ullmann did not have the
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-39, 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 production, allocation and development of tanks, guns and motorized
equipment. Gregory stated 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 prevailed 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.

Sometime 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. 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 thereof, 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 alleged 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 Ullmann, Gregory determined that he was supplying excellent material concerning the internal workings of the FEA. During one of the conversations overhead in the Silvermaster home, Silvermaster of Ullmann 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 Golos, many occasions arose when contacts were had with Berney 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 Golos. 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 Golos 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 had been made in this regard to make available Mary Price, the Silvermasters and Gregory. This Golos refused to do up to the time of his death. Gregory stated the only concession Golos 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 Golos. Gregory, however, surreptitiously allowed Golos to inspect this material before passing it to "Catherine."

In June, 1944, Gregory met Earl Brower who indicated that it would be agreeable if "Bill" Gregory's contact at that time, met Silvermaster not oftener than once a month with the condition that this meeting be held in New York City and not Washington, D.C. At a later meeting with Gregory in June, 1944, Brower 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 Golos 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 Gregory by Golos 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 Golos' 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 obeyed by and Gregory did not see "Bill" subsequent to that time. Gregory's only further knowledge of "Bill" came from questions asked by "Al" (Anatoli Borisovich Gromov, 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 1910. He attended various educational institutions in Seattle,
Washington, and Berkeley, California, receiving a Ph.D. degree in 1932. 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; and the Board of Economic Warfare. He was Director of the Economic and Market Analysis Division, War Assets Administration until his resignation on December 1, 1946.

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 14, 1943, the Director of Personnel of the Department of Agriculture suggested certain additional interviews, including Lennin 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 Perlin and one Caudle, 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 Anna Farkoff, 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, 2314 Dwight Way, Berkeley, California, was a reference of an individual then in Russia, desiring a visa to the United States. Inquiries determined that Silvermaster did not reside at the stated address.

The files of the Department of Agriculture contain the report which reflects that Silvermaster, in 1935, was in contact with Sam Perry, 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 proteges of Professor Robert A. Brady who was described by a confidential informant as a member of the Communist Party from 1930 to 1937. Silvermaster was further reported as an underground member of the Communist Party in Seattle, Washington in the early 1930'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 reentered the Communist Party, and another source had heard that Silvermaster was a representative of the GPU which has now been succeeded by the KGB in the United States. Although Silvermaster, when interviewed under the provisions of the Hatch Act, during the investigation in 1942, denied membership in the Communist Party, it was developed that while a student at the University of Washington, in Seattle, from 1916 to 1920 he was associated with Garrand Ethel who, from 1928 to 1932 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 Borek, whose home in Seattle, Washington in 1935 was a meeting place of the Young Communist League. In 1932 Garrand Ethel, mentioned above, in discussing the number 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 [redacted], 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 at least as early as 1936. Casaday was formerly an analyst in the Division of Monetary Research, United States Treasury Department, which Division was headed by Harry White. In 1942 he was assigned to the United States Embassy, London, England. Silvermaster has appeared as an acquaintance of several individuals investigated under the provisions of the Hatch Act. In each instance 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, the former Executive Director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, it was ascertained that Mary Van Kleck, 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, CIF, as a teacher in the Federal Workers School. In January, 1944, Louise Bransten of San Francisco, California, an FBI agent, formerly attached to the Soviet Consulate, San Francisco, while in Washington, contacted Silvermaster at his office in the Department of Agriculture Building. In connection with inquiries being made, concerning Dr. Louis Kleck, Silvermaster stated that during the Maritime difficulties in that port city, during 1934, he met Dr. Kleck at a meeting including other Communists, namely Sam Darcy, Silvermaster and Joseph Gaer. Darcy, at that time, was District Director of District 13, Communist Party - USA. During the investigation of Richard Bransten, estranged husband of Louise Bransten mentioned hereinbefore, 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 $5,000 per annum.

Background of Helen Witte Silvermaster

Helen Witte Silvermaster was born in White Russia, the daughter of Baron Peter Witte. She is approximately 45 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 Riga Institute in the Southern Ukraine. Following the Revolution, Helen Silvermaster traveled to China where she married a Russian named Volkov and in about 1923, emigrated with her husband to California. There are some allegations, rather nebulous, that Volkov eventually became an OSS 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 whom 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 from 1939 to May 29, 1947 resided at 5515 - 30th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Mrs. Silvermaster is known to be acquainted with Louise Bransten, and Dr. Robert A. Brady mentioned hereinbefore. David Saposs, 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 of these organizations have been reported from numerous sources to be Communist front organizations. The names of both Mrs. Silvermaster and her husband appeared in the indices of the United American Spanish Aid Committee, making a donation of $45 to this organisation 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 resided as a family unit at 5515 - 30th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., until May 29, 1947 when they moved to Harvey Cedars, New Jersey.

It has also been positively determined that a laundry room approximately 12 by 15 feet in the basement of the Silvermaster home was converted into a photographic dark room. This room contained all of the necessary equipment for document photography with the exception of the camera, which could be easily supplied. This included 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 there.

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 casual 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 on a public thoroughfare where he proceeded on his way by streetcar. This ride did not have any apparent purpose or destination. After this contact, Koral returned to New York City where he is employed with the Board of Education. Although inquiries have continued, no specific questionable activities of merit have been developed on Koral to the present time. Alexander Koral, when interviewed in June, 1947, admitted acting as a courier for an individual known to him only as "Frank," and that he had visited Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, known to him as "Grog," in November and December, 1945. He particularly remembered the contact with Silvermaster on December 1, 1945, mentioned above and stated that at the instructions of "Frank" he told Silvermaster that this would be the last contact with Silvermaster. Mrs. Silvermaster, when interviewed, denied knowing Alexander Koral and denied meeting anyone on December 1, 1945, as set out above.

According to a highly confidential source, Helen Silvermaster on December 1, 1945, attempted to contact Mrs. Elizabeth Basuly, an alleged member of the under cover white collar group of the Communist Party in Washington, D.C., who has also purportedly assisted in many of the alleged Communist front activities. The same day this source advised that Helen Silvermaster contacted Anne White, who indicated that her husband, Harry White, was working on that day on the British Loan matter. Anne White is the wife of Harry Dexter White, former Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Department, named by Gregory as one of the primary elements of this particular Soviet espionage parallel.

On December 4, 1945, a highly confidential source reported that Rose Gregg, wife of Joseph Gregg, who was also named by Gregory as being engaged in Russian espionage, was in contact with Helen Silvermaster, and made a luncheon engagement which was subsequently kept. Investigation determined on December 6, 1945, that Philip O. Keeley, then employed in the Library of Congress, was a visitor at the Silvermaster residence.

On December 10, 1945, a highly confidential source advised that Ruth Gruber contacted Helen Silvermaster and invited her and her husband and the "steward" (William Ludwig Vilsmeier) to her home for the evening. Gruber commented that a friend of hers then in Washington from Chicago was doing some interesting work on Democracy in Education.

On December 14, 1945, the Silvermasters were invited to the home of Harriet White for the evening. This and other contacts of similar nature showed a close personal relationship existed between the Silvermasters and the Whites.
On December 17, 1945, a highly confidential source reported that Helen Silvermaster was in contact with an individual known only as "Izzy." "Izzy" indicated that his father-in-law, identity unknown, was proceeding to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to attend a dinner given by American Soviet Friendship. Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that she was familiar with this organization and a good friend of hers runs the organization. She added that she receives communications from this group which has as its purpose "the fostering of cultural relations between these two great countries."

On December 30, 1945, it was also ascertained confidentially that Helen Silvermaster attempted to contact Sonia Gold with negative results. It will be recalled that Sonia Gold, according to Gregory, was placed in the office of Harry Dexter White during the time he was an Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, for the purpose of facilitating the perusal of documents from that source.

Silvermaster and his wife, according to a physical surveillance on December 25, 1945, drove to the home of Harry Dexter White where they spent the evening. Information was received that Joseph Gregg and his wife were invited to come to the Silvermaster home for Christmas dinner. However, for reasons unknown, they did not proceed thereto that day. Gregg was one of those prominently mentioned by Gregory as 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 Silvermaster. In discussing Anatole Volkov, Mrs. Silvermaster's son by a prior marriage, Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that he was in school in North Carolina, commenting that he was always in trouble about the race question, France and the atomic bomb. In a conversation with Barbara Liechtenstein, who is not otherwise identified, Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that her son, Anatole, was returning home for Christmas. Barbara Liechtenstein had invited Anatole to a party to raise money for the Veterans' Citizens Committee tooust the late Senator Nelbo.

On December 22, 1945, a highly confidential source reported that a Mrs. Fumero (chronicle) was in contact with Anatole Volkov, then residing at the Silvermasters' residence. She advised that her son, Allen, had over fifty points, and who had only recently had his furlough, which he intended to use to go to Switzerland, cancelled, would not get out of the Army. She requested Anatole to intercede with William Ludwig Hillman to determine if the latter could assist Allen in being demobilized. Anatole indicated he would do the best he could.

On December 30, 1945, this same source reported that an individual known only as "Angus," subsequently identified as Mr. Phillip C. Keeneey, contacted Helen Silvermaster to bid her goodbye, stating that he was leaving the following day by air. Angus gave her Mary Jane's address, which was given as Mary Jane Keeneey, civillia Angel, Michigan, Office of Political Affairs, Office of Military Government, United States APO 765, c/o Postmaster, New York City. Angus stated he would send appreciation for having had the Silvermaster home as 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.
On January 5, 1946, Richard Sasuly was reported by a highly confidential source as having contacted Helen Silvermaster and advised that he was then out of the army and free. Sasuly then contacted Gregory Silvermaster advising that he would be in to see him at his office the following day. Silvermaster indicated that he had recently seen Elizabeth Sasuly, Richard's wife. Elizabeth Sasuly has been mentioned hereinafter as a prominent functionary of the Communist Party for the District of Columbia. On the same date an individual known only as 'Margaret' contacted Helen Silvermaster and inquired about Boris. Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that she had not heard from him, even though they had all sent him Christmas presents. Helen Silvermaster then advised that Ruth Gruber, Ickes' (Harold L. Ickes, then Secretary of the Interior) Assistant in Charge of Alaska, had been there, saw Boris and brought back some very fine pictures. Boris apparently intended to establish a furniture factory in Alaska. This contact apparently refers to the brother of Helen Silvermaster, Boris Witte, who made an expedition into China and Tibet and who until recently resided in Anchorage, Alaska. At the same time Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that Ullmann was proceeding to Germany for the War and Treasury Departments. On the following day Elizabeth Sasuly, contacted Silvermaster and he referred to a conference which he had with her husband, Richard. Elizabeth then indicated that they were not going to California since Richard was remaining with the Treasury Department to work on some current matter.

On January 14, 1946, this source again reported that Helen Silvermaster had been contacted by Reba Lewis who advised that she was leaving for Boston and New York. Her husband, Roger, intended to find an apartment in Boston while she, Reba, remained in New York. Reba mentioned that Roger gave her a set of Russian Linguaphone 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 C. Carter. The physical surveillance on the Silvermasters determined that on the evening of February 4, 1946, he and his wife attended the Harriman dinner for Russian Relief. Silvermaster and his wife left their home and proceeded to the residence of Mr. Edward O. Condon and there picked up Mrs. Emily Condon who accompanied them to this dinner. Dr. Edward O. Condon was Technical Adviser to the Senate's Special Committee established October 22, 1945, to study the developments, use and control of atomic energy under the Chairmanship of Senator Brian McMahon, Democrat of Connecticut. He was appointed Director.
of the National Bureau of Standards in November, 1945. He is a native born American, former professor at Columbia, Princeton, and the University of Minnesota and later in charge of Research of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Research Laboratories, East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He served as a consultant at the Atomic Bomb Project at the Manhattan Engineer District. His wife since 1945 has been the Correspondence Secretary to the Pittsburgh Council of American-Soviet Friendship, and Dr. Gordon himself has been a member of the Board of the Pittsburgh Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

On January 24, 1946, a highly confidential source advised that Seth Geer, previously referred to hereinbefore as Joseph Geer, 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 Lee Pressman's that evening and wanted to know if Geer could come with them. Geer indicated that if it would not inconvenience the Silvermasters he would accept. Subsequently Lee Pressman was contacted and told that Geer was in town and wanted to know if it would be satisfactory for Geer to accompany them in
order that they would not have to postpone "it" again. Pressman agreed to the acceptance of the additional guest. Lee Pressman is the former General Counsel of the CIO, Washington, D. C. Joseph Gaer was then working with the CIO Political Action Committee in New York City and is connected with the publishing house of Boni and Varier, Inc.

Joseph Gaer was born on March 16, 1897 in Bessarabia, Romania, (now USSR). He emigrated to the United States at an early age and was educated in American collegiate institutions. He was finally naturalized in 1926 or 1927. He has been variously reported as a registered member of the Socialist Party in 1930 and 1932 in California, member of the Hammer and Sickle Club, Chairman of the John Reed Club and allegedly a member of the Communist Party in the State of California. He was described by one individual as being adept in "covering up" his membership in the Communist Party. When making an application for employment in the Treasury Department, prior to May, 1942, that Department developed information to the effect that Gaer was a Communist, propaganda chief for the Communist Party, while employed in the Federal Writers Project in New York City. In 1944 he was a subject of an investigation for employment in the Office of Emergency Management, which disclosed he was reported as a Communist or a former Communist by several individuals contacted.

Gaer was actually employed by the United States Treasury Department for a considerable period preceding May 17, 1944, when his resignation took effect. He had attempted a transfer to the Office of War Information which was cancelled for reasons not apparent. It is also interesting to note that while Gaer was staying with the Silvermasters, Richard and Elizabeth Susaly and "Izzy" Salkind visited the Silvermasters.

On January 15, Otto Paul contacted Mrs. Silvermaster, according to a highly confidential source, stating that he had been in Moscow, USSR and Potsdam, Germany, where he had made some nice connections. Saul indicated that he had received a request from the War Department inquiring for a Public Relations Man to be assigned to the Civil Affairs Committee in Germany. It was required that he speak Russian. Saul indicated he had in mind Jack Marsalka, and they then discussed difficulties Marsalka had previously had, agreeing he was a victim of a miscarriage of justice.

John Paul Mile Marsalka was born on June 21, 1905, in Washington County, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the United States and at the University of Prague, Prague, Czechoslovakia in the early 1930's. From May, 1935 to August 1939 he was a clerk in the American Embassy in Moscow, USSR. He was finally discharged for inefficiency, and because his associates had suspected Communist tendencies he could not be treated with confidential matters. He is married to Milada Friedel who was born in Brunn, Czechoslovakia on October 7, 1904. Their marriage was consummated on March 9, 1930, and in her naturalisation record Milada Friedel indicated that her last residence abroad was Moscow, Russia. Marsalka's father, George Marsalka, was also born in Czechoslovakia. Information from many sources reflects strong pro-Soviet tendencies and possible affiliations with the Communist Party.
On January 26, 1946, Elisabeth Sasuly was again in contact with Mr. Silvermaster, at which time she advised that she had had a party the previous night for Congressmen which was strictly business. She indicated that Congressmen John M. Coffee, Democrat of Washington; Charles E. Snaga, Democrat of Washington; and James F. Veehan, Democrat of Connecticut, as well as Bowen of Chicago, Land of Ohio and Webb of Michigan, not otherwise identified, who were in Washington with R. J. Thomas, President of the UAW, CIO, were present. Both Sasuly and Mrs. Silvermaster agreed Coffee was "nice."/n

On January 30, 1946, the Silvermasters were invited to the home of Elisabeth Sasuly for dinner on the following evening. A physical surveillance on January 31, determined that the Silvermasters proceeded to the Sasuly apartment, 436 Alban Towers, Washington, D. C., and at 12:35 a.m., on February 1, 1946, left this apartment in the company with Congressman Vito Marcantoni and an unidentified woman. Congressman Marcantoni was taken to the Ambassador Hotel where he left the group. A highly confidential source advised on February 2, 1946, that Elisabeth Sasuly was again in contact with Helen Silvermaster, at which time the latter indicated that her husband had not proceeded to New York since he could not get reservations. Mrs. Silvermaster stated that the Joseph Gans were out of New York City and her husband preferred the hotels in any event. She also mentioned that when Louise Bransten, mentioned hereinbefore, had her big house in New York they used to stay with her when visiting that city. Louise Bransten, as previously indicated, has been closely associated with official representatives of the Soviet Government and in contact with suspected Soviet Agents and numerous individuals prominent in national and local Communist Party activities. It was determined through investigation that Silvermaster received a communication on or about January 30, 1946, from the National Citizens Political Action Committee, 205 East 42nd Street, New York City. Mrs. Silvermaster received a communication at about the same time from the American Society for Russian Relief, Incorporated, Washington, D. C.
On February 20, 1946, a confidential source advised that an individual identified as Bob, who is believed to be identical with Robert A. Brady, was in contact with Mrs. Helen Silvermaster and he advised that he had arrived in town the previous night. He stated that since he had not been in Washington for a long time he was very anxious to see the Silvermasters. This individual stated that he intended to leave Washington shortly for Knoxville, Tennessee. He stated that he was looking for material for some of his writings and was also discussing politics while in Washington. Bob stated that he is going to take his sabatical year of leave in 1947 and 1948 and intends to take his family to England.

Robert A. Brady mentioned above is believed to be identical with an individual of the same name who is employed as an Associate Professor of Economics at the University of California at Berkeley. Brady is a member of various organizations that have been described as Communist front organizations. On the basis of charges made by the Dies Committee on December 30, 1941, Leon Henderson, then Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, requested Dr. Robert A. Brady’s immediate resignation from his position in the Consumers Digest in the Office of Price Administration.

On February 28, 1946, a reliable source advised that one Louis Bloch, whose identity is unknown, was in contact with Mrs. Helen Silvermaster and he advised that he had heard a rumor in San Francisco that Bruce Minton had issued a statement recently saying that he has abandoned his former ideas. Mrs. Silvermaster stated that she had not heard of this. Bloch advised that there is an indication that Minton’s family difficulties have been settled out of court; that he now has custody of the children and is living in the East. Louis then suggested that Mrs. Silvermaster tell her husband of the rumor he had heard concerning Minton and that the statement Minton allegedly made was similar to Earl Browder’s statement.

Bruce Minton is the pen name used by Richard Bransten, the divorced husband of Louise Rosenberg Bransten of New York City, who is a strongly suspected Soviet espionage agent who formerly resided on the West Coast.
On March 1, 1946, a highly reliable source informed that Norman Chandler Buraler was at the Silvermaster residence on that date and contacted the Railway Express Agency indicating that he would like a trunk shipped to Chicago, Illinois, and that the trunk could be picked up from the rear porch of the Silvermaster home. It was subsequently learned that this trunk was the property of Buraler and it was shipped under his name to the law school at Chicago University, Chicago, Illinois. Buraler is a principal subject in this matter and will be dealt with in more detail in another portion of this memorandum.

On the same date, according to a reliable informant, information was received that an individual identified as Herbert Besner was in contact with Mrs. Helen Silvermaster and advised that he was leaving for New York on the following morning. He invited the Silvermasters to come to room 616 at the Statler Hotel and mentioned that he had just completed a case in the Supreme Court there. Apparently the Besners and the Silvermasters had been in contact with one another for the past five years. It was subsequently determined that Herbert Besner is an attorney from San Francisco, California, and is active in Communist endeavors in that locality.

This same reliable informant advised that on March 3, 1946, Harry Morgenthau, Jr., former Secretary of the Treasury, who was in New York City, was in contact with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Morgenthau indicated that he was about to produce or edit a weekly radio program and was endeavoring to secure some Washington contacts. Morgenthau stated that Charles Malcolmson was working for him in Washington. Malcolmson was recommended to Morgenthau by one Bob Allen. Morgenthau regarded Malcolmson as an excellent man and thoroughly reliable. Morgenthau had previously asked Malcolmson to check with Silvermaster if he wanted any information concerning the sale of surplus property, particularly if the property affects the veterans. Silvermaster agreed to assist Morgenthau on this matter.

Mr. Morgenthau also advised that he needed a little scandal in order to make his program interesting. Morgenthau also asked Silvermaster to tell Ullmann what he was interested in and stated that they would like to think of him as an outlet and a crusader for them. Morgenthau requested Silvermaster and Ullmann to keep him advised if there was any indication of something going wrong and there was a little publicity might straighten things out. Morgenthau said the only individual who has access to his mail is an old friend of Silvermaster, Henrietta Klots, who was the one who suggested that Morgenthau recontact Silvermaster and Ullmann.

Henrietta Klots is a close contact of Silvermaster and was Morgenthau's personal secretary while he was Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Morgenthau advised that he received figures from Anna Rosenberg that 600,000 veterans have applied for loans and that only 3,000 were successful.
Silvermaster and Morgenthau discussed prices of farms for veterans at some length and Morgenthau stated that the Government could purchase large tracts of property in the Central Dairies and Poultry Houses such as the one in operation in Florence, Arizona. Silvermaster has worked on that project and in fact initiated it, and Morgenthau indicated that they would call it Communistie but he believes it to be the right answer.

Morgenthau advised that he would be visiting Washington several times a month and that he wants to keep in contact with Silvermaster. Silvermaster assured Morgenthau that he should consider him as an outlet and a crusader. He also said that he would be glad to use any of the information that Ulmann brought back with him from Germany.

On March 9, 1946, a confidential source advised that Morgenthau again was in contact with Mr. Silvermaster, and Morgenthau stated that his experience in farm credits leads him to believe that he has a good solution to the wheat problem suggesting that the Government tell the farmers how much wheat to plant and the Government would take it all at a fixed good price, that is, all over the average consumption of wheat in the United States in the next five years.

A source regarded as highly reliable informed that on March 11, 1946, an individual identified as Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney was in contact with Mrs. Silvermaster and they discussed Mary Jane's recent return from abroad and Mrs. Keeney had seen Lud over there, referring to William Ludwig Ulmann who had just recently returned from Frankfurt, Germany, and they agreed to visit each other the following week. Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney is the wife of Philip Clink Keeney, who was in Japan on a mission for the United States Government until May, 1947. Mrs. Keeney until July, 1946, was employed by the State Department. Both Mr. and Mrs. Keeney are strongly suspected Soviet espionage agents.

On March 15, 1946, it was determined through a reliable source that Mrs. Silvermaster received a communication which bore the return address 908 Clinton Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which is the known residence of Alexander Portnoff, the Philadelphia representative of the American-Russian Institute, a propaganda channel of the Soviet Government, as will be set out hereafter the Silvermasters are close friends of the Portnoffs and have in the past rented their summer cottage at Harvey Cedars, New Jersey.
A highly reliable source stated that on March 17, 1946, Mrs. Jane Keeney contacted Mr. Silvermaster and indicated that she would like to see the Silvermasters sometime that day. A dinner invitation was extended to her and it was arranged that they would dine at about four o'clock that evening. Mrs. Keeney accepted the invitation but advised that it would be necessary for her to leave at about 7:00 P.M.

This source advised that on the same date an individual identified only as Mrs. Condon, believed to be identical with the wife of Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the Bureau of Standards, attempted to contact Mr. Silvermaster with negative results. Ludwig Ullmann subsequently advised her that the Silvermasters were expected to return at about 9:30 P.M. that evening and that Mrs. Condon would be able to reach them at that time.

A source regarded as highly reliable has advised that on March 21, 1946, Elizabeth Sasuly contacted Helen Silvermaster and inquired if her husband, Richard Sasuly, was at the Silvermaster residence. Mrs. Silvermaster stated that he was and thereafter Mrs. Sasuly stated that Slim Connolly was in town and referred to himself as "Young Tom Mooney." He said he was sentenced to three years for being in a picket line and now considers himself a labor martyr, according to Sasuly. Richard Sasuly stated that he was developing pictures with Ludwig Ullmann and he would return home as soon as he had completed them.

Through a source regarded as completely reliable it was learned that on March 26, 1946, Mr. Silvermaster received an announcement from Bernard Bernstein to the effect that he was recently the financial adviser to General Eisenhower for Civil Affairs and Military Government, Caribbean and Mediterranean Theaters, and Director of the Division of Investigation of Cartels and External Assets, Office of Military Government, Germany, and formerly Assistant General Counsel of the United States Treasury Department; that he announced his resumption of the general practice of law, specializing in matters before the United States Government and in international property and financial problems, with offices at 165 Broadway, New York City. He further announced that he had a Washington Office which would be maintained in the Tower Building.

It should be noted that Bernard Bernstein is a known contact of Harry Dexter White, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and worked under White while they were both employed at the Treasury Department. This same source revealed that on March 31, 1946, Helen Silvermaster contacted Henrietta Klotz and they agreed to meet at nine o'clock that evening.

According to a source regarded as completely reliable on April 1, 1946, Mrs. Jenny Miller, wife of Robert Talbott Miller, another subject in this case,
contacted Helen Silvermaster and extended an invitation to the Silvermasters to attend a birthday dinner for her husband on Friday, April 5, 1946. Mrs. Silvermaster accepted on behalf of her husband and herself.

The informant stated that on the same date Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney was in contact with Helen Silvermaster and she indicated that she is making plans for a "gathering of the clan" and extended an invitation to the Silvermasters to attend this gathering on Saturday, April 6, 1946, at her apartment, however, the date at this time was indefinite and subsequent arrangements would be made. On the following day Mrs. Keeney told Mrs. Silvermaster that the party would be held on Sunday evening, April 7, 1946.

On April 7, 1946, Mr. Robert T. Miller contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and inquired as to how he could reach Mr. Lud Wilmann. He was advised that Lud was at home and Miller indicated that he would call upon him shortly.

A physical surveillance reflected that Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster and William Ludwig Wilmann left their residence at approximately 7:17 P.M. and arrived at the apartment of Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney at 215 B Street, Northeast, at approximately 7:35 P.M. on the night of April 7, 1946.

Information has been received from a reliable informant that on April 17, 1946, Mrs. Helga Wolski Dudman, who has recently returned from an assignment in Germany, contacted Mrs. Helen Silvermaster and advised that she was still living at her same apartment at 2001 Second Street, Northeast. She mentioned that she had enjoyed her visit to the West Coast from which she recently returned. Helga stated that she was seriously thinking of going back to Germany inasmuch as she could now take her husband with her and stated that she had enjoyed her last visit to Germany very much. Helga stated that her office is now in the Dupont Central Building of UNRRA where she is afforded the opportunity of seeing lots of interesting cables and memoranda from abroad, but she doesn't like it nearly as much as being in Germany where she felt she was accomplishing something.

A surveillance at the residence of Robert Talbott Miller, III, on the night of April 23, 1946, reflected that Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife, Helen, and William Ludwig Wilmann were all guests of the Millers on that evening. A reliable source stated that on May 1, 1946, Mrs. Cynthia Dierkes discussed with Helen Silvermaster the latter's trip to Chapel Hill, North Carolina, where Mrs. Silvermaster visited her son Anatole Valkov, a student at the University of North Carolina. There was some indication that Cynthia and John Dierkes together with Ludwig Wilmann and the Silvermasters would arrange to meet sometime the following week.

Concerning Cynthia and John Dierkes it is of interest to note that their names appeared in an address book located among the personal effects of...
Svetlana Wasserman, a strongly suspected Soviet espionage agent, upon her departure from the United States for Buenos Aires in March, 1946. Cynthia Dirokes until recently was employed by the National Committee for Atomic Information in Washington, D.C. John Dirokes is a former employee of the Treasury Department.

Also, according to the informant, on the evening of May 1, 1946, an individual named Joseph Gnaer contacted Helen Silvermaster from the airport and advised that he had just arrived in town and thereafter he was invited to come to the Silvermasters to have dinner with them.

On the same evening an individual believed to be William Green contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and indicated that he would like to visit with William Ludwig Ullmann that evening for the purpose of using some of Ullmann's equipment to prepare a lock for his automobile. It was not indicated to Green that Joseph Gnaer was at the Silvermasters.

A reliable informant advised that on May 6, 1946, an unidentified woman contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and they had a lengthy discussion of the place in New Jersey that the Silvermasters were interested in buying about forty miles above Atlantic City. Mrs. Silvermaster is trying to interest her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Boris P. Witte, in buying a neighboring home in that vicinity and thought it would be a splendid financial investment for him. On the same evening Boris P. Witte contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and William Ludwig Ullmann and they discussed the advisability of his purchasing this home. Witte stated that he would be in New Hampshire for some time as he had some individuals to visit there, but he might consider coming down to New Jersey and might be interested in the property that they had mentioned.

This same reliable source related that on May 8, 1946, Mrs. Edna Friedman was in contact with Mrs. Silvermaster and advised that she and her husband, Irving, may be interested in a summer place for a while and they discussed the possibility of visiting Helen Silvermaster in the event the Silvermasters kept their arrangements for obtaining a summer home. Irving Friedman is a known acquaintance of Harry Dexter White having worked under White in the Division of Monetary Research while White was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

This same source stated that on May 11, 1946, Helen Silvermaster was in contact with Mrs. Polya Habicht and the informant advised that they spoke in Russian and discussed the inability of the Silvermasters to attend the Habicht party on the following Saturday night.
A highly reliable source of information stated that on May 12, 1946, Mrs. Dorothy Taylor, the wife of William H. Taylor who was then an employee of the Treasury Department, was in contact with Helen Silvermaster and Mrs. Taylor advised that she and her husband and their children had arrived in Washington and were staying at the Washington Hotel. They had been in England and they hoped to enjoy a brief vacation in the United States, if possible, travelling to California and probably returning to Washington shortly thereafter. They discussed their mutual friends, the Robert Brazas, mentioned hereinafter and Mrs. Silvermaster advised that the Brazas had recently been in Washington. Subsequently, William Taylor contacted Ludwig Ullmann and they arranged to meet on the following day in Ullmann's office at the Treasury Department.

The same informant advised that on the same date Mrs. Mary Jane Keaney contacted Helen Silvermaster and advised that she was in New York City the preceding week and that she had driven up there with two friends from the Red Cross. Mrs. Keaney requested Mrs. Silvermaster to advise William Ludwig Ullmann that she had a letter from Herman Zapp, who was then in Paris, but who expected to return to Germany shortly thereafter.

On May 13, 1946, the informant stated that Mrs. Cynthia Dierkes and her husband, John, were visitors at the Silvermaster residence where they were guests for dinner.

The same source advised that on that date one Oliver Kissock advised Gregory Silvermaster that Leuchlin Currie had told him to be sure and get in touch with Silvermaster when he came to Washington. He regretted that he had been unable to contact Silvermaster at his office and further indicated that he had some information on activities in Mexico which might be of interest to him and also one or two other items. Kissock stated that Currie is enjoying better health now, but he was very ill while he was in Switzerland. Leuchlin Currie is a subject in this case who will be mentioned more fully in another portion of this memorandum.

A highly reliable informant stated that on May 15, 1946, Mrs. Silvermaster received a confirmation for a reservation that had been made for her for a dinner sponsored by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare on Saturday, May 23, 1946, at the Hotel Statler, Washington, D.C. The Southern Conference for Human Welfare is an organization subject to a considerable amount of Communist control.

On May 20, 1946, according to a reliable source of information, Mrs. Cynthia Dierkes contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and accepted an invitation
for herself and her husband to dine at the Silvermasters that evening, but mentioned that her husband would have to leave early in order to catch a plane at 10:30 P.M.

On May 11, 1946, a reliable informant advised that Mrs. Dorothy Taylor, wife of William H. Taylor, advised Mrs. Silvermaster that they were leaving Washington on the following Thursday night and regretted that they had not been able to see each other again. Mrs. Taylor said that they were going to Vancouver, British Columbia, and expected to be back in Washington later on in the summer.

A physical surveillance reflected that the Silvermasters visited the home of Alexander Portnoy at Harvey Cedars, New Jersey, on May 24, 1946.

A highly reliable informant stated that on May 26, 1946, he had learned that Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Miller had contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and later it was learned that Miller was at the Silvermaster home on that date assisting Silvermaster in painting a portion of the interior of their house.

An individual identified by the same informant as Anna Berenson on May 29, 1946, contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and desired to reach Gregory Silvermaster as soon as possible. She was advised that he would not be back in Washington until the following Sunday night. Anna Berenson desired to discuss the housing situation with Mr. Silvermaster as she had occasion to talk to Wilson Wyatt, the National Housing Administrator, on that date and she was very anxious to discuss the matter with Mr. Silvermaster. She said she was going away for a few days and was afraid that Wyatt might do some checking around to talk to some people, so she wished to advise Silvermaster and also ask his advice on some other matters. She said she was proceeding on the premise that she did not know Silvermaster very well because she did not want him to be identified with the CIO since in that group one has to work with the AFL as much. She said she just told Mr. Wyatt that she had only met Silvermaster on one or two occasions, but that she knew several people who worked with him and could recommend him for the type of work he does. Anna Berenson mentioned Harry Dexter White's name to Wyatt as well as an individual named "Beanie" Baldwin and Jack Bryan. Mrs. Silvermaster mentioned that her husband had very good contacts in the AFL and his relations there were very friendly particularly with the building trades.

This conversation apparently pertained to a job which was open at the National Housing Administration and which Anna Berenson was attempting to
obtain for Mr. Silvermaster. Anna Borensen insisted that the job was still open.

Anna Borensen is a suspected Communist who has been interested in housing matters having formerly been employed by the National Housing Administration. She is presently employed by FBI in Washington, D.C. She is a known contact of Julius Kershien, an intimate of Ursula Wasserman, a suspected Soviet espionage agent in New York City. She is also a close contact of Richard and Elizabeth Farsley, friends of the Silvermasters in Washington.

On June 2, 1946, according to a reliable source of information, Bernie Fonaroff contacted Helen Silvermaster and advised her that the Fonaroff's had just returned to Washington from New Jersey. Mr. Fonaroff invited the Silvermasters to dinner on the following Friday night at their residence. He described the dinner as a Russian dinner that his mother wanted to prepare for them. Subsequently, the Silvermasters accepted this invitation. It was indicated that Ludwig Ullmann and the Silvermasters' son, Anatole Volkov, would also attend. The Fonaroffs reside at 1427 West Virginia Avenue, Northwest.

Bernard Fonaroff was born March 26, 1919, in Washington, D.C. He was at one time on the Executive Committee of the Washington Youth Congress and his name appeared on the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization, an organization which has been declared subversive by the Attorney General. Fonaroff when interviewed under the provisions of the Hatch Act refused to answer questions propounded to him regarding the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and declined to sign a transcribed statement of the interview made in connection with the Hatch Act investigation. Fonaroff's name was also included on a list of active members of the Washington Cooperative Book Shop Association, which has been declared as a subversive organization by the Attorney General.

A reliable source of information stated that on June 4, 1946, William Ludwig Ullmann contacted Helen Silvermaster and Mrs. Silvermaster advised that she had invited Isadore Salkind, Bruce Waybur, and his wife, and Richard and Elizabeth Farsley out to the Silvermaster's house that night. Later she also invited Helga Maldor Dalmen. When Helga was advised that Isadore Salkind would be there she indicated that she would be glad to see him as she hadn't seen him for some time.

Concerning Isadore Salkind, it has been reported that he has been affiliated with and has been a member of various Communist front organizations in Washington, D. C., while employed by the Government prior to his entrance
into the Armed Forces of the United States. He has recently been released from the Army and has resumed his frequent contacts with the Silvermasters.

A reliable source stated that on June 5, 1946, an individual referred to as Seth Case, who is probably identical with Joseph Case, was in contact with Helen Silvermaster and he stated that he would be at the Savelly residence at about 9:00 P.M. on that date. He was advised that Mr. Silvermaster was out of town and that he would be gone about a month. Case expressed his regrets at not being able to see Mr. Silvermaster because there was so much he wanted to tell him, but he would make a point to contact him at the first available opportunity.

On June 6, 1946, Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney told Mrs. Helen Silvermaster that she had spent the preceding weekend at Cape Cod and indicated that her trip to Japan was still indefinite it being recalled that her husband, Philip Olin Keeney, was then in Japan on a mission for the United States Government. She stated that her husband would be in Japan until the end of September, but that he feels that he is not accomplishing enough there and that there is much more to be done in the United States.

On June 7, 1946, Henrietta Klotz, mentioned hereinbefore, contacted Helen Silvermaster and Mrs. Silvermaster extended an invitation to Henrietta to spend the following weekend at the beach with them. Mrs. Silvermaster told Henrietta that she hoped that Ludwig Ullmann would be able to spend some time with them at the beach, but that time changes were being made in his place, probably referring to the Treasury Department.

On June 26, 1946, Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney again contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and said that she was unable to call upon her that evening as had been previously arranged. It was agreed that they would arrange to see each other at an early date.
On June 28, 1946, Mrs. Silvermaster contacted Mrs. Cynthia Mierkes and arrangements were completed for Cynthia and her husband, John, to spend some time at the Silvermasters' beach home at Harvey Cedars, New Jersey. Subsequently, on July 1, 1946, Ludwig Ullmann was in contact with Mrs. Silvermaster and told her that he had talked to John and Cynthia Mierkes about their contemplated visit to the beach and it was not definitely established whether they would spend the following week end with them, but if not, they would do so in the near future.

It was determined later from the same source that the Mierkes did in fact, spend considerable time at the Silvermasters beach home during the summer of 1946. The highly reliable source advised that on July 8, 1946, Anna Perenson, mentioned before, contacted Helen Silvermaster and advised her that she would be over to the Silvermasters' residence that evening in order to talk with Mr. Silvermaster. The nature of this appointment was not known.

A highly reliable source stated that on July 9, 1946, Mrs. Silvermaster contacted Mrs. Elisabeth Sasuly and discussed the number of guests that the Silvermasters had been having during the summer at their beach home in New Jersey. Mrs. Sasuly stated that she and her husband, Richard, intended to visit the Bernsteins in Connecticut and some other friends in New Hampshire later on in the summer. The Bernsteins are apparently Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Bernstein mentioned previously in this portion of the memorandum.

On July 16, 1946, according to a highly reliable source, Mrs. Helen Silvermaster was in contact with Henrietta Klots in New York City and extended an invitation to Henrietta and her husband, Herman, to spend the following week end at the Silvermasters' beach cottage. Helen at that time indicated that Alexander Fortnoff is very anxious to see Henrietta inasmuch as he has not visited with her for some time.

On July 21, 1946, according to an informant, Joseph Oser contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and said that there were several things coming up that he was doing and that he wanted to see Gregory Silvermaster about them and to let him know that he was doing them. Helen then suggested that Oser contact Greg at his office and arrange to meet him there. Helen then told Oser that she would welcome him at their beach cottage any time at his convenience.

On July 30, 1946, a reliable informant stated that an individual identified only as Dotty Blackwing contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and requested Ruth's address saying that she went to college with her and has several of her books, which Ruth autographed for her at the book shop at Nineteenth and H Streets, Northwest. Dotty said that Ruth's name is Mrs. Ruth Braunstein and that the last time she saw her was at the Silvermaster home. Helen said that Ruth had moved to Westport, Connecticut, three years ago and that she had not heard from her or seen her for some time. Helen said she would make some inquiries and that if she learned Ruth's present address she would advise Dotty. It was determined that Dotty Blackwing resides at 212 Wilson Lane, Bethesda, Maryland.
On October 26, 1946, a highly reliable source advised that Dorothy Taylor, wife of William H. Taylor, was in contact with Helen Silvermaster. She advised that she had just returned from Sacramento, California; that she and her husband and two children were staying at the Damascus home at 6905 Beverly Road, where they are remaining for three weeks. Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that she would visit them sometime during the week. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO 11-5-46, p. 100)

In a pamphlet published by the New Council of American Business, Incorporated, covering their First Washington Conference - 1946, there appeared a section devoted to views of various Government officials on the business outlook. Among these Government officials were the photographs and comments of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Harry Magoff, and Victor Perlo. Magoff was listed as a Special Assistant to the Secretary of Commerce (Program Planning) and Victor Perlo was listed as an Economist, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department. Silvermaster was listed as "Chief Economist, War Assets Administration." (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO 11-5-46, p. 100)

On October 10, 1946, a reliable source of information advised that Joseph Caer contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and advised that his plane had been grounded in Washington and he would like Mrs. Silvermaster to accommodate him for the night since he was on his way back to New York City. Mrs. Silvermaster extended an invitation to Caer to spend the night with them. Other contacts with Caer have been noted whenever he is in Washington. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO 11-5-46, p. 135)

The same source stated that on October 11, 1946, Elizabeth Beasly was in contact with Mrs. Silvermaster, and Beasly mentioned that Sonia and Berta Gold had not found a place to live but they were staying temporarily with Henry H. Collins, Jr. The Golds, it will be recalled, are subjects of this memorandum and Henry H. Collins, Jr. is a known contact of numerous subjects of this memorandum, and is a reported Communist. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO 11-5-46, p. 135)

On November 14, 1946, a reliable and confidential source advised that Helen Silvermaster stated that Nathan Gregory Silvermaster had resigned his position with the War Assets Administration; that he had no definite plans for the immediate future; however, he was conferring with some engineers from an unidentified airplane factory and these individuals were attempting to interest him in their project. She stated that William Ludwig Ullmann was extending Silvermaster moral support in the matter. On this occasion, Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that Ullmann was anxious to sever his relations with the Treasury Department and added that it was her impression that everyone was trying to get out of the Treasury Department at that time. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 12-6-46, p. 126)
With further respect to Silvermaster's resignation from the War Assets Administration, a highly confidential source advised that on November 25, 1946, Mrs. Silvermaster stated that her husband had submitted his resignation and would leave War Assets on December 1, 1946.

A physical surveillance on December 11, 1946, reflects that Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, while in New York City on that date, consummated a pre-arranged meeting with Sava M. Kosanovic, the Yugoslav Ambassador to the United States. This meeting was held in the lobby of the Hotel New Yorker at 31th Street and 8th Avenue, New York City. Another individual present during the meeting was Palmer Weber, who arranged the meeting between Silvermaster and Kosanovic. Weber is known to be active on behalf of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare which has been described as being subject to Communist influence. He is presently Research Director for the Progressive Citizens of America located in Washington, D.C.

When interviewed by Agents on April 15, 1947, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster advised that he came to Washington from California in 1935 when he accepted employment in the Labor Relations Division of the Resettlement Administration, United States Department of Agriculture. Immediately upon his arrival in Washington he met William Ludwig Ullmann at the residence of his friend Mr. Arthur Storrow in Bethesda, Maryland, where Ullmann was living. Silvermaster said he had resided at 5515 30th Street, N.W. since 1936, and that Ullmann had resided at this residence during that same period. He said that Ullmann was half owner of the property which was in the name of both Silvermaster and Ullmann.

Silvermaster said that Ullmann has been interested in cameras since 1937 and is quite proficient in the use of them; that Ullmann considers photography a hobby and is considering photography as a profession. He stated that Ullmann has a Bellflex Contax and several other cameras in his possession and has used one of the rooms in the basement of the Silvermaster house as a dark room for developing, printing and enlarging photographs. Silvermaster said that he did not know of Ullmann ever reserving any documents for the purpose of photographing them and does not know of Ullmann ever photographing any documents on any occasion.

Concerning Jacob Golos, Mr. Silvermaster said that he met him in New York in about 1936 while attending a party possibly at the home of Richard Bransten, and while there Golos was pointed out to him as being connected with World Tourists, Inc. He said that since he was thinking about taking a trip to the Soviet Union he talked to Golos at this party concerning this
proposed trip. He advised that this was the only occasion he has ever seen Olos and that he does not know him by any other name. Silvermaster denied that a mutual friend of Olos had ever called at the Silvermaster residence and further he stated he did not know any friends, representatives, associates or agents of Olos.

Silvermaster denied and regarded as preposterous the allegation that a group of individuals in Washington had been furnishing him or Mr. Ullmann with vital information, both verbal and documentary, which he had passed on to agents or representatives of a foreign power or organization. He also denied that such information was ever compiled by himself, his wife or Ullmann, or that any of them had obtained information from any source within or without government circles for such group of individuals.

Mr. Silvermaster stated that he met Earl Browder in San Francisco in 1936 while Silvermaster was making an official government trip to the West Coast. He said he heard Browder make a presidential campaign speech in San Francisco and at the conclusion of the speech he met Browder and talked with him. Silvermaster denied that he had ever seen Browder previous or subsequent to this occasion. Silvermaster denied ever being a member of the Communist Party and stated that as far as he knew, Mrs. Silvermaster and Ullman had never been members of the Party. He stated that he is a citizen of the United States and that his loyalty is to this country and not Russia. It was his opinion that the Communist Party does not have a following in this country as a political party but as a philosophy of life. He stated that he had not actively aided the Russian Government until June, 1941, with the exception of making contributions to Russian War Relief. Silvermaster denied knowing Anatol B. Grosev, a former official of the Soviet Embassy, but admitted knowing Mikhail Vavilov, the former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, having met him recently at the residence of David R. Wahl in Washington. He said that he had met the former Russian Ambassador Constantine Oumansky in 1936 or 1937 in Washington, and that in 1934 he met the Russian Consul in San Francisco. He denied knowing any other Russian officials in this country.

Silvermaster admitted knowing subject Robert Talbott Miller III, and advised that he had known him for approximately two years.

At the conclusion of the interview Agents accompanied by Silvermaster observed a small room in the northwest corner of the basement of his house which, according to Silvermaster, has been used by Ullmann as a photographic dark room. In this dark room were observed one Multifax Enlarger, a satter for prints, and one developing pan. Silvermaster said that the remainder of the equipment that had been used by Ullmann for developing and printing is presently dismantled. (65-58402; report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, dated 4-21-47, pages 37 thru 61)
Interview (Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster)

Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster when interviewed on April 15, 1947, admitted that she may have met Earl Browder on one occasion after a speech; however, she was vague as to this and could not recall whether the place that she met him was on the West Coast or East Coast and stated that if she did meet him it was because of the usual interest of people meeting celebrities or people who frequently have their names in the paper.

Mrs. Silvermaster advised that she had once been termed a Communist but said this was ridiculous. She said that she did not know any people who are members of the Communist Party or who associate with Communists in Washington, D.C. At the conclusion of the interview, however, she admitted knowing some Communists in Washington but declined to furnish their names, stating, "They are my friends and they are nice people."

Mrs. Silvermaster said that she had heard of the organizations World Tourists, Inc., and the U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation but does not know any of the employees of these organizations. She denied also having ever met Jacob Golos but stated his name sounded familiar.

Mrs. Silvermaster stated that she is very well acquainted with Gregory by his true name, having first met Gregory at a Spanish Aid Ball in New York City in 1937 or 1938. Thereafter she did not see Gregory for several years, but during the war period she saw Gregory quite frequently. It was Mrs. Silvermaster's impression that Gregory was employed during that period by William Donovan of the Office of Strategic Services. She said that Gregory frequently stayed in the Silvermaster home on week-ends because of the lack of hotel accommodations; that on those occasions Gregory would bring with him a brief case or a suitcase but she had no knowledge of what was contained in either. Mrs. Silvermaster said that Gregory was engaged in contacting various government departments in what she termed "research work" for speeches which, according to her impression, Gregory wrote for the Office of Strategic Services. Mrs. Silvermaster said that she did not know definitely where Gregory's headquarters were since Gregory was frequently in Washington and also in New York City on many occasions. Mrs. Silvermaster said that she never heard Gregory mention the name of Jacob Golos and that to her knowledge Gregory had never been employed by World Tourists, Inc., or U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation. Mrs. Silvermaster had no knowledge of individuals in Washington or New York with whom Gregory was acquainted. She assumed, however, that Gregory was acquainted with most of her friends since he was frequently in the Silvermaster home.

Mrs. Silvermaster said that she was a great admirer of Gregory although she did not specify why. She said the reason she knew nothing concerning the work Gregory was doing was because it was during the time of war and she considered that Gregory's work was secret and confidential and she did not feel she should pry into his affairs. Mrs. Silvermaster denied ever furnishing Gregory with any information or documents containing information concerning the government at any time.
Mrs. Silvermaster stated that although William Ludwig Ullmann had several cameras he has never taken up document photography and that to her knowledge the only document photography he had ever done was to photograph her son's discharge papers, and that this operation was difficult since Ullmann had no facilities for document photography, therefore she had to hold the documents while he photographed them. She said that she originally taught Ullmann photography as it had been a childhood hobby with her while she resided in Russia. She denied that Ullmann had ever brought any information to the Silvermaster home from government files or that he had ever copied same or any such operation had ever taken place in the Silvermaster home.

Names of other individuals in the Silvermaster group were mentioned to Mrs. Silvermaster and she admitted knowing all of them and stated that they were social acquaintances of hers and her husband.

With particular respect to Sonia Gold she advised that she did assist Gold in obtaining a position with the United States Treasury Department but she refused to amplify on this information, stating that she had on various occasions assisted or attempted to assist other capable young people in obtaining positions. (65-56402, rept of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, dated 4-21-47, pages 42 to 47)

Mrs. Silvermaster stated that she had never heard of or seen a person by the name of Alexander Koral. It should be recalled that Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster were observed meeting Koral in Washington on December 1, 1945, under peculiar circumstances. (Ibid)
SCHROMER 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 Silvermaster home official letters written by Sol Adler from Chungking, China, to the United States Treasury Department in Washington, D.C. Gregory stated that presumably these official documents had found their way to the 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 Schromer 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 1915 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 Lenochlin Currie as a reference. This individual is a prominent figure in this investigation. A reliable source who was a prominent member of the Communist Party stated in 1939 that Solomon Adler, an employee of the United States Treasury Department, had sent weekly reports to the Communist Party.

This same source 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 J. 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 they utilized Sol Adler's financial information in this connection. It is to be noted that J. Peters is identical with Alexander Stevens, a known Communist 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.

Results of Investigation

From the time of the commencement of this investigation until July 14, 1946, Adler was in China where he was a representative of the United States Treasury Department in Chungking.

One of Adler's first acts upon arriving in Washington, D.C., was to contact George Silverman, one of the principal subjects of this case, to arrange for an interview which was held the same day. Adler was also a guest at Silverman's apartment for dinner on July 17, 1946, and spent the evening there. On the evenings of July 22 and July 31, 1946, Adler was with Silverman.

On July 19, 1946, Adler was observed to have visited the room of William R. Taylor at the Washington Hotel, where both Adler and Taylor were at that time staying. Taylor is a principal subject in this case.  

On July 25, 1946, Adler was present at a party at the home of Harold Glasser, a subject of this investigation, at which time he is also known to have contacted Allan Rosenberg, who is a subject of this case.  

Adler left Washington, D.C., on August 5, 1946, on a special mission by AIC airlines. On this flight he was accompanying the then Assistant Secretary of War Howard C. Peterson on a mission to Hawaii, Kauaiia, Guam, Manila, Shanghai and Tokyo. Adler was to serve as an adviser to Peterson on the trip and upon arriving at Shanghai or Tokyo was to leave for Hankin, China, where he was to resume his duties as Financial Attaché of the United States Treasury Department. It was later learned that Adler arrived in Shanghai on August 15, 1946.
Interview

Solomon Adler was interviewed by Agents of the FBI on December 19, 1947, and furnished the following information:

Adler stated he became acquainted with Laughlin Currie in approximately 1936 at which time the former visited in Washington, D. C. At that time Currie was employed by the Federal Reserve Board and they had conferences regarding monetary matters. Adler stated that he had heard of Currie in England and had had the opportunity to read several books written by Currie prior to their meeting, and that he admired his ability as a financier. The contacts between Adler and Currie ripened into a friendship and they continued seeing each other periodically on a professional basis.

Adler stated his acquaintance with Harry Magoff began in Philadelphia during 1936. Their meetings were of a business nature due to their mutual interest as co-employees of the National Resources Administration under the direction of the Work Projects Administration. Subsequently, Magoff and Adler moved to Washington, D. C., where they met infrequently. Their meetings in Washington were casual and were of a purely social nature. Adler failed to recall he had ever furnished any information regarding his work to Harry Magoff.

In regard to George Silverman, Adler stated he met him in 1933 at Washington, D. C., when each of them lunched at Brookings Institute. They had a mutual interest in economic problems and would often have lunch together and discuss such matters. Adler stated after 1933 he did not see Silverman until the Christmas holiday season in 1935. The next meeting was sometime later. Adler recalled visiting the Silvermans when Adler returned from China in 1946. He described Silverman as being intellectually brilliant stating he has one of the best minds of any individual with whom he is acquainted. Adler was asked if he had ever discussed his employment with George Silverman and he answered in the affirmative qualifying it by stating it was possible he might have discussed the details and nature of his work with him due to their common interest in the field of finance. He was asked if he believed he could have discussed a specific problem in detail with Silverman to which he replied it was possible.

Adler stated he became acquainted with Sol Lischinsky during 1935 in China. Their acquaintance stemmed from a mutual interest in economics.
and finances, and they became good personal friends. Adler could have discussed his work and assignments in the Treasury Department with Lischinsky but if so it would have been to a very limited degree.

Adler admitted he was well acquainted with Harold Glasser due to the fact that Harold Glasser as director of the Division of Monetary Research was at one time one of his immediate superiors. Adler, in answer to the question how he was originally employed by the Treasury Department, replied in 1936 he came to Washington, D.C., to see a friend Lawrence Seltzer who was employed at the Library of Congress. At that time Adler expressed a desire to enter into the government service and was referred by Seltzer to Harry Dexter White. Adler was interviewed by White at great length, submitted an application, and was hired.

In regard to Frank Coe, Adler stated his acquaintance stemmed from their employment and to the fact that Coe was one of his superiors.

He advised that he became acquainted with Irving Kaplan at the same place as Magoff; that is, at the National Research Project at Philadelphia. This acquaintance has been of a casual nature.

Adler stated he became acquainted with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Helen Silvermaster in 1938 or 1939. This meeting was made possible through William Ludwig Ullmann who was a co-employee at the Treasury Department. Ullmann invited Adler for dinner at the Silvermaster home, and he frequently was a guest at the Silvermaster residence to such extent these meetings averaged once a month until 1945, at which time his marriage precluded social activities. Adler denied he ever corresponded with the Silvermasters or with Ullmann while in China or that he directed any correspondence of an official nature to them either directly or indirectly through channels available to him.

He denied he ever discussed the details of his assignment or employment with the Silvermasters and indicated further, although Silvermaster was considered in certain circles as a great intellectual, he personally did not hold such high regard for his ability. He failed to recall whether the Silvermasters had ever questioned him with regard to his assignments in China and believes his conversations with the Silvermasters were wholly on a social plane. Adler stated the Silvermasters, both Helen and Gregory, were very pro-Russian in their attitude but he was not in a position to make any statement as to their loyalty to this government.
Adler stated he is acquainted with Nathan Hitt, Charles Kramer, and John Abt, but his acquaintance had been confined to Washington, D.C., and was of a purely social nature, and he does not recall ever having met them anywhere but in Washington, D.C. Adler further denied acquaintance with J. Peters and said he had never heard of him.

Adler denied knowing anyone by the name of Allan Rosenberg.

Adler denied furnishing any restricted or classified information or forwarding any official documents to any unauthorized individual.

He stated he was not a member of the Communist Party nor has he ever been a member of the Party. As far as he knows, he is not acquainted with any member of the Communist Party or anyone who might be a member of the Party. He said further he had never contributed any money to the Communist Party nor to any organization that might be construed as being dominated by the Communist Party.
Allegations of Gravity

In February, 1946, Gregory recalled that during 1942 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 M. Coles concerning the recruitment of Buraler, but Coles 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 inasmuch as in the summer of 1943 Gregory saw reports on German cartels among the material turned over to Gregory by the Silvermasters. Helen Silvermaster had stated that Buraler's work was in the Antitrust Division and principally concerning investigation of German cartels and when 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 29, 1904, at Wilmington, Delaware. He was one of nine children and three of his brothers possess criminal records at Wilmington, Delaware. 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 was also employed by the National Recovery Administration, the Works Progress Administration and the Departments of Labor and Agriculture.

On August 5, 1938, Buraler obtained employment as an expert in the Antitrust Division, Department of Justice, and continued that employment to March 1, 1946, with the exception of the period from October 27, 1942, to January 25, 1943, during which time he was in the United States Armed Forces.
Bursler also, on his own record, admitted he had been in China in 1930 and while there had been a member of the Communist Party.

Another confidential source revealed that Norman Bursler received Communist papers and that as late as August, 1938, these papers came to 2511 Hearst Avenue, Berkeley, California, addressed to Bursler.

It is not known whether this individual is identical with Norman Bursler but it is noted that Bursler was an undergraduate student at the University of California at that time.

In a personal history statement executed in Bursler's own handwriting for the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, Bursler set out that the person to be notified in case of emergency was Dr. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster who he identified as a "friend." Bursler also listed Dr. Gregory Silvermaster, Farm Security Administration, Washington, D.C., as one of his references in his application for employment with the Department of Justice.
In a memorandum to Mr. Thurman Arnold dated November 30, 1938, Norman Bursler, in giving information as to where he was on November 7, (election day) 1936, advised that he left the office and went to dinner at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Gregory Silvermaster. He also advised that others in the party were Boris Witte who was identified as a member of the Russian aristocracy, and William I. Ullman. It is pointed out that Ullman is one of the principal figures in this investigation and Boris Witte is Helen Silvermaster's brother.

In a letter dated December 5, 1938, from Gregory Silvermaster, Senior Economist, Maritime Labor Board, to Mr. Thurman Arnold, Silvermaster advised that he had known Mr. Bursler since 1932 and that since 1935 he had the opportunity of knowing Mr. Bursler more intimately as Bursler had been a frequent visitor at his home.

Bursler has been a member of several search teams sent to the European Theater investigating German cartels and submitted a confidential report to the Department of Justice dated September 16, 1943, on "The Iron and Steel Industry: Activities of European Cartel Members in South America."

Results of Investigation

Information concerning his affiliation with this group was not obtained until February 1, 1946. On March 2, 1946, a trunk containing personal effects of Bursler was shipped to him in Chicago from the home of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. The investigation has failed to reflect any contact between Bursler and other subjects of this case since he went to Chicago.

Bursler is presently employed as a research associate with the rank of Assistant Professor, Law School, University of Chicago.

Interview

Norman Chandler Bursler was interviewed by Agents of the FBI on June 7, 1947, and furnished the following information:

He denied being a member of the Communist Party and other organizations with which he has been reportedly connected, maintaining that he could not recall any information concerning the allegations made against him. He claimed that in about 1934 he met Helen and Gregory Silvermaster once in California at the home of a member of the University of California faculty whose identity he could not recall. He does not recall exactly when, where or how he again met the Silvermasters in Washington, D. C., but admitted living with them in the Chevy Chase section of Washington for about one month, but he could not recall the month or the year. He stated that he saw the Silvermasters a few times while working for the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice. Bursler denied that he was ever questioned by Helen or Gregory Silvermaster about his work or that he was ever asked for or furnished information to them concerning any
matter in connection with his official duties. He stated that he may have discussed the general nature of his work in casual conversations with them but he did not discuss any specific phase of it.

Burkler stated that he met George Peraszich on two or three occasions previous to the time that Peraszich came to the University of Chicago, but he did not know whether or not Peraszich knows the Silvermasters.
Allegations of Gregory

Gregory has recalled another individual who was associated with the Silvermaster group. This individual is Frank Coo, who at the time Gregory first became aware of his identity, was in the United States Treasury Department, although his exact title and position are not now recalled.

Coe, according to Gregory, was in South America on a mission for the Treasury Department during all but about two months of the time that he was known to be in contact with the Silvermasters. It was also recalled by Gregory that Coe was communicating directly from South America with the Silvermasters in Washington, D. C., and sending them reports and other information which he gathered while there on assignment for the Treasury Department. It is Gregory's opinion that Coe also sent information to Barry White, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury in Washington, D. C., while he was in South America. It is also Gregory's belief that Coe made information available to White while he, Coe, was in the United States, and that the information supplied to White eventually was furnished by him to the Silvermasters. Gregory could not recall definitely having seen any material which could be identified at this late date as having definitely originated with Coe, but does state the information supplied by him in his personal communications to the Silvermasters was digested and made available for transmittal to Gregory's superiors. Gregory's recollection as to the type of information supplied by Coe is vague other than that it was economic data.

Gregory advised in conclusion that Coe was considered relatively unimportant to the Silvermaster group.

Background

Coe was born January 5, 1907 in Richmond, Virginia, the son of Joseph Lawrence Coe and Charlotte Kerr Coe. He attended Lake View High School, Chicago, Illinois from 1919 to 1923 and entered the University of Chicago in 1923. He majored in economics and obtained a Ph.D. Degree. From September, 1926 until September, 1928 he was employed at the University of Chicago as a research assistant, receiving an annual salary of $750.00. From September, 1928 until June, 1930 he was employed at John Hopkins Institute of Law, Baltimore, Maryland as a research assistant and was again employed as a research assistant at the University of Chicago from 1930 until July, 1933. From August, 1933 until June, 1934 he was employed by the Brookings Institute in Washington, D. C. as an economist and from June to September, 1934 he was employed by the United States Treasury Department as an economic consultant. During the five-year period from
1934 to 1939 Cee was on periodic leave from the Government and was on the teaching staff at the University of Toronto at Toronto, Canada devoting his time to lectures on money and international finance. From June to September, 1936 he was employed as a principal economist by the United States Treasury Department and held the same position from September, 1939 to July, 1940. From July to September, 1940 he was an economic consultant with the Federal Security Agency. From September, 1940 to 1942 he was employed as an Assistant Director of Monetary Research at the Treasury Department. From June, 1941 until December, 1941 he was in London, England for the purpose of studying Ambassador Winant, charged with the duties of advising the Ambassador on financial and economic matters. He submitted a report on the method of distributing lend lease goods by the British authorities and on the policies to be followed in the export of lend lease goods.

While associated with the Treasury Department in Washington in the field of Monetary Research Cee conducted independent research and carried out duties under Harry Dexter White, the Director of this Division. In addition he had edited monographs on a variety of subjects including international and domestic economic conditions in foreign countries, exchange control and the gold standard.

In January, 1942 Cee was appointed as Executive Secretary with the Board of Economic Warfare which position he was to keep for the duration of the emergency. For the past two and a half years he was an Assistant to Harry Dexter White in the Division of Monetary Research of the Treasury Department and succeeded White as head of this Division when White left to become associated with the World Bank. He held this position until recently at which time he was named Secretary of the International Monetary Fund, which has headquarters at 1936 E Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.
On December 11, 1945, through a highly confidential source it was learned that Dorothy Kaplan received a cablegram from her husband, Irving Kaplan, who was then with the United States Army in Europe, instructing her to tell Frank Coo that no confirmatory cable had been received by him as yet. Further, an individual named Mixon, believed to be Russell Nixon, had cabled Bernard Bernstein and Harry Dexter White on December 11, 1945, requesting Kaplan's immediate recall on account of urgent matters. Irving Kaplan is the subject of a separate subtitle in this memorandum.

This same source also reported on December 11, 1945, that Dorothy Kaplan had contacted William Ludwig Ullmann, at which time she made reference to a discussion she had had with Frank Coo concerning the time schedule for her husband's return, and the fact that she had received a cable from Irving Kaplan indicating 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. Later Dorothy Kaplan contacted Abraham Silverman and indicated that she was emotionally upset concerning Ullmann's attitude and because a cable was not sent to have her husband return to the United States until December 7, 1945. Mrs. Kaplan blamed Frank Coo for not sending this cable sooner and then added that Coo was deeply concerned over her husband and was trying to find an important position for him at the Treasury Department. Silverman indicated to Mrs. Kaplan that he had contacted Frank Coo and tried to impress him with the urgency of effecting Kaplan's return. At or about this same time, Mrs. Kaplan also contacted Frank Coo regarding the cable to her husband to recall him from Europe, at which time Coo advised her to send a cable telling him they are doing everything possible; however, there was some red tape involved. Through the activities of this group, Irving Kaplan actually returned to the United States from Europe on or about December 24, 1945.

On December 15, it was determined through a highly confidential source that Lauchlin Currie conferred with Frank Coo. The latter wanted to know if Currie was coming to Washington, stated there was a gathering of old timers on the following Thursday, and that Lawler had asked Coo to contact Currie. Although Coo indicated that a number of Currie's friends would be at this gathering, Currie did not indicate he would be present.

A physical surveillance of Lauchlin Currie on January 8, 1946, determined that he had dinner at the Cafe Parisienne, Washington, D. C., with Virginia Frank Coo. Currie is the subject of a separate subtitle of this memorandum.

Confidential sources have stated that Coo is in frequent contact with Harry Dexter White and on numerous occasions in the past discussed Treasury Department matters with White. He has visited at the White house on several occasions. The same source has advised that Coo has been in frequent contact with Geor
Silverman, a subject of this investigation, and that Silverman has visited
in the Coe home.

Interview

Virginia Frank Coe was interviewed by Agents of the FBI on May 29,
1947, at his office located in Room 501, 1515 K Street, Northwest, Washington,
D. C.

Coe emphatically denied furnishing information of any nature to anyone
which would be of a detrimental nature to this country. Coe particularly stated
that no information concerning any official activity was passed on to any
individual for transmission to a Russian contact.

Coe was questioned concerning the statement of Gregory that he had
 corresponded with the Silversmasters directly from South America, sending them
 reports and other information. Coe denied furnishing any information or
 reports to the Silversmasters. He elaborated on this allegation by stating
 that the only time he was out of the country other than in Canada and England
 was during the time he was connected with a Government assignment in Mexico,
 known as the Government Committee on Economic Cooperation. He was unable to
 recall ever having corresponded with the Silversmasters particularly while he
 was in Mexico. He said he was not closely associated with the Silversmasters
 but only knew them while travelling in "economic circles". He advised that
 there was a possibility that while discussing general problems with Mr. Silver-
 master or other individuals he may have discussed some particular phase but at
 no time could he recall furnishing any information which he regarded as
 detrimental to this country.

Coe was questioned at length concerning his association and activities
 with Irving Kaplan, Helen Silvermaster, Harry Dexter White, Abraham George
 Silverman, Harry Magoff, Allen R. Rosenberg, and William Ludwig Ullmann,
 and he denied close association with any of these individuals. It was pointed
 out to Coe that he had given a personal recommendation concerning the character,
 loyalty and reputation of Ullmann in the latter's application for a position
 with the U. S. Coast Guard. Coe said this may have been possible but he recalled
 that Ullmann had worked in his division while he was employed with the United
 States Treasury Department and since "all of my employees were good guys" he
 did not hesitate to recommend any one when requested.

With respect to P. Bernard Hartman, Coe stated that he knew him as a
 member of a car pool, having met him about six months previous to the interview
 when their respective children enrolled in the same nursery school. He said
they had nothing in common and were practically strangers. He also denied that
Hartman had discussed with him the fact that Hartman was interviewed by FBI
Agents on April 15, 1947.

Cee denied being a member of the Communist Party and denied associating
with any known members of the Party. (65-56102-2532, Rgs 3 & 4)
Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that Lauchlin Currie orally furnished George Silverman information on various matters. (Silverman was formerly employed as a Chief Production Specialist, Material Division, Army Air Forces, from March 26, 1942, until August 10, 1945, 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.)

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 Golos' death, 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 8, 1902. 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 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, a 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. 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 Mont Tremblant, 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 after which 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 Lauchlin Currie, opened offices at 19 Rector Street, New York City,
in July of 1945. This company allegedly engages in industrial, advisory, engineering and management export business with representation in various points abroad.

It is interesting to note that Lauchlin Currie was interviewed during a Hatch Act investigation of Nathan Gregory 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 22, 1941, 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 Communistic but stated that he was a "liberal" and a "New Dealer" in his political leanings.

It is also interesting to note that Lauchlin Currie was a sponsor on the visa application of Karl Borromaux 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 1929 to 1939. Currie appeared as a witness in behalf of Paul Hagen on his application for a visa on April 30, 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 admittedly is of the opinion 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 indicated that it would depend upon the specific case. He stated that Paul Hagen advocated a democratic regime in Germany.

A former member of the Communist Party underground, who is known to be reliable, advised that Lauchlin Currie was a "fellow traveler" who helped various Communists but never went the whole way.

Prior to the inception of this investigation, it is known that

Results of Investigation

Since November, 1945, when an investigation was started with regard to the activities of Lauchlin Currie, it was learned that he had been primarily interested in the affairs of the International Development Company and had been making plans to travel abroad. On December 11, 1945, he was issued passport number 27153 for a business trip to the British Isles, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Spain and Portugal. The passport was later returned 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.

On January 14, 1946, it was ascertained that Currie departed from LeOuardia Field by way of a Pan-American Airlines plane for barn, England, with a business associate. It was reliably ascertained that Currie returned to the United States about May 1, 1946, and was then residing at 61 East 57th Street, New York City, at which address he is also residing at the present time. Since that time he has also continued his work with the International Development Company.

Interview

Lauchlin B. Currie was interviewed by Agents of the F.I. on July 31, 1947, in New York City.

Currie admitted knowing Abraham George Silverman since 1927 on a rather friendly basis and stated that he had heard from him within the past month. He advised he first met Nathan Gregory Silvermaster in Washington, D.C., in 1940, and had been at his house on several occasions. On the occasion of one of these visits to the Silvermaster home, at which time William Ludwig Ullman was present, Currie was shown a photographic workshop in the Silvermasters' basement.

He stated that he first met Anatoli Gromov, who has been identified as the unknown "Al" in this matter, some time in 1945, through an introduction by one Luther Galick. He stated that he visited Gromov's home once in 1945 and that the visit was returned by Gromov. He also said that he saw Gromov on at least two other occasions after he, Currie, left the government service in June, 1945.

With reference to the allegation that Currie on one occasion advised Abraham George Silverman that the United States was on the verge of breaking the Soviet code, Currie stated that he did not recall ever having discussed with Silverman such a matter. He stated, however, that in view of his contacts it was possible that he had heard that the United States was about to break...
the Soviet code and further, he might possibly have discussed it with Silverman because Silverman also held a highly responsible Government position.

Currie denied that he had furnished any information knowingly, or otherwise to the Russians or anyone remotely connected with them. Currie said that he had been expecting to be interviewed by the FBI as he had heard from Virginia Frank Coe, another subject in this investigation, that Coe had told him that he had received a subpoena to appear before a Federal Grand Jury and that it would be necessary for him, Coe, to mention the fact that he knew Currie. Currie said that he had also recently been in contact with Silverman and Silverman mentioned something about the investigation and advised Currie that he, Silverman, was not discussing this matter as advised by his attorney.

Currie was reinterviewed in New York City on September 23, 1947. He stated that in 1940 while he was employed in the White House, the President asked him to conduct an inquiry into a matter, the details of which he could not recall. While conducting this inquiry, he was assisted by the Chief Economist of the Maritime Mediation Board who was introduced to him as Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. As a result of this official association, he became friendly with Mr. Silvermaster and subsequently visited Silvermaster's home several times during 1940 and 1941. He stated that the Silvermasters returned these visits to his home on several occasions. He stated that from 1942 to 1945, he visited the Silvermasters' home occasionally, and he last saw Silvermaster in the spring of 1945.

Currie recalled that William Ludwig Ullmann, who was residing with the Silvermasters, photographed his children in 1942 when Currie was in China as the President's personal representative. He stated that some of the social visits to the Silvermasters' home occurred when a number of people were present although the majority of these visits consisted of only Currie's family, the Silvermasters and Ullmann. The visitors were mostly officials of the United States Government who were associated with Silvermaster or Ullmann in connection with their official positions. He said these parties were strictly social and none of the activities of those present indicated that any of the individuals were involved in Russian espionage and no discussions took place to indicate that any of the individuals present were members of the Communist Party or were interested in Party activities.

Currie stated that he did not know Luther Gulick intimately since his associations with him were at large committee meetings or at luncheons where a number of people attended. He thought that Gulick had been employed by the Public Administration Clearing House and as a political advisor for the War Production Board. He stated that Gulick had been employed by U.S.I.M. and visited Europe and Russia while so employed. Currie felt that Gulick probably came in contact with Soviet officials due to his position in the United States Government.
Gulick telephonically contacted him during the fall of 1945 at the White House to make a luncheon engagement. Gulick told him at that time that he wanted him to meet Anatoli Gromov, an interesting Russian who spoke rather openly. Currie said he was introduced to Gromov by Luther Gulick and at that time he did not know Gulick's position in the United States Government. He stated he had luncheon with Gulick and Gromov at the Hay-Adams Hotel in Washington, D. C., within a day or two after receiving the telephone call from Gulick. He recalled at this luncheon that there was a discussion between Gulick and Gromov relative to the freedom of speech in Russia. He described Gromov as an interesting conversationalist who was very friendly. He said no mention was made at this luncheon concerning his work at the White House and that Gromov did not appear to seek any information from him. Also at this luncheon Gromov invited Currie and his wife to Gromov's home for dinner which engagement took place several days thereafter. The only persons present at Gromov's home were Gromov and his wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Currie. Conversation dealt mainly with the various forms of culture and the contrast between American and Russian culture.

Shortly after this dinner, he received four or five publications from Gromov written in the English Language discussing Russian life. Currie stated he called Gromov on the telephone at his home about one month after visiting Gromov's home and invited him and his wife to dinner at Currie's home which was to take place a few days later. At this dinner Currie stated Gromov and his wife were the only persons present and their discussion was continued generally on cultural matters. The only other discussion that took place as far as he could recall was a discussion of importations. He said that it was Gromov's opinion that there should be an exchange of Russian and American periodicals and scientific magazines. Currie stated that he was unable to explain why Gromov would be interested in associating with him socially. He said that Gromov did not express any interest in obtaining information from the United States Government and Currie does not believe that Gromov appeared interested in the type of work that was handled by him.

During the spring of 1945, Currie was making arrangements to establish the International Development Company. One of his interests in this company was to assure an exchange of movies with various European countries. In order to arrange such an exchange, he contacted Gromov from New York City and made a luncheon appointment with him some time during the fall of 1945. He said he met Gromov at the Cafe Parisienne in Washington, D. C., and discussed with him the possibility of making an exchange agreement for motion pictures. Gromov was friendly and expressed some interest. They again had luncheon at the same place about two weeks hence and Gromov discouraged him regarding the exchange agreement for motion pictures. The only other things discussed by them were of a social nature. He said he has not seen or spoken to Gromov since that time.
With further reference to Abraham George Silverman, Currie stated that he had given considerable thought in trying to recall whether he heard that the United States was about to break the Russian code and he could not recall hearing such a statement and was at a loss to explain how such information could possibly have gotten into Silverman's possession. However, he stated that he would make the hypothetical statement that if he had heard that the United States was about to break the Russian code he would have had no hesitancy in discussing this with Silverman because of the highly responsible Government position held by the latter. He said that Silverman had been employed by the Statistical Section as the Chief of the Materiel Section of the Army Air Force and even though he was a civilian such a position was considered a highly responsible one and he was entrusted to highly confidential information. (65-56402; report of EA Lawrence W. Spillane, NYC, 9-25-47)
Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that in the spring of 1944 he met Bill Gold, the husband of Sonya Gold, another subject in this case. Late in 1944 Bill Gold obtained a position with the Foreign Economic Administration. Thereafter Gregory ascertained from conversations had with Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster and William Ludwig Ullmann that Bill Gold had been supplying the Silvermaster group with what they indicated was excellent information regarding the activities of the Foreign Economic Administration. During one of these conversations Gregory advised that either Nathan Gregory Silvermaster or William Ullmann made the remark that Bill Gold 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.

The records of Selective Service Board No. 2, Arlington, Virginia, reflect that Bela Gold registered on October 16, 1940, giving his address as 3007 North Pershing Drive, Arlington, Virginia. He was born on January 30, 1915, at Kolozsvár, 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, 1938.

In a questionnaire which he filled out in June, 1942, 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 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 stated that Gold's position as Adviser (Foreign Development Policy) began on September 18, 1944. The request for deferment stated that his position started on February 1, 1945, and it was his duty to act as an adviser on foreign economic development problems and programs. His place of employment with the Foreign Economic Administration was given as Temporary Building 7, 14th and Constitution Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. The Selective Service file also reflects that Bela Gold was rejected for Army service because of subnormal vision.
Results of Investigation

In November, 1945, an investigation of Bela Gold was instituted. It was ascertained that he was employed by the Foreign Economic Administration, at Temporary Building T, Washington, D. C.

Through a physical surveillance it was learned that on November 26, 1945, Bela Gold, after leaving work, met Mrs. Elizabeth Sausly, who apparently had been waiting for him. He drove this woman to his residence where she remained until 11:28 p.m. the same day. Thereafter she proceeded alone to her apartment in the Alban Towers Apartments, 3700 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest. It should be noted that Mrs. Elizabeth Sausly entertained William Z. 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 Sausly is a member of the White Cellar Unit of the Communist Party. She is also a close contact of Nathan Gregory Silverman and his wife, Helen.

A highly reliable confidential source advised that on December 17, 1946, Bela Gold mentioned to her husband, Bela Gold, that Victor Parle had just been hired for a position in the Treasury Department and further mentioned that she was not acquainted with him. It is noted that Victor Parle is a subject in this file and an associate of the Perle Group. Bela Gold at this time informed his wife that he was acquainted with Victor Parle.

A very reliable informant has advised that on numerous occasions, since November, 1946, Bela Gold has been in frequent contact with Mrs. Elizabeth Sausly and her husband, Dick. A highly confidential and reliable informant advised that on June 7, 1946, Bela Gold was in conversation with Dick...
Sasuly, and on that date Bela told Dick to be sure and visit him and his wife, Sonia, at their new home in New Hampshire. Dick and Bela also discussed the writing of their books. The informant stated that both of these individuals were apparently writing books, the nature of which he did not, however, know. In this conversation with Dick, Bela added that in spite of the bad days of an author it was better than going to work for John Snyder as poor Sonia had to do every day, but he indicated that Sonia hoped to get out of the Treasury Department before Snyder came in.

The records of the personnel office of the International Trade Organization show that Bela Gold was placed on furlough without pay due to the reduction in force as of May 30, 1946. It was further indicated by the personnel office that he would be released or transferred to another agency.

On June 14, 1946, a highly confidential and reliable informant advised that Bela Gold and his wife, Sonia, had departed from their home in Arlington, Virginia, and intended to spend the summer months at Echo Point Cottage, Meredith Center, New Hampshire. It was expected that they would remain at this new address until October 15, 1946. The informant advised that Bela Gold had indicated that he would spend considerable time in writing a book and resting. It was later ascertained through a confidential source that the Golds remained at this vacation spot until September 10, 1946, where Bela apparently spent all of his time writing a book tentatively titled "How to Feed the World." After September 16, 1946, they returned to Washington where they took up residence with Henry Hill Collins, Jr., Crandall Road, Ijamsville, Maryland. On October 25, 1946, the Golds moved to apartment 2-C, 3416 10th Place, Southeast. The Golds are presently residing at 2404 Westzell Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Bela Gold is a professor at the University of Pittsburgh. (65-56402-2985-5)

Interview

Bela Gold was interviewed on April 15, 1947 and denied that he had ever furnished any information of any nature which had come into his possession in connection with his positions in the United States Government, to any person not authorized to receive such information. He specifically denied having furnished such information to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Helen Silvermaster, William Ludwig Ullmann, Jacob Golos, or to Gregory. He also denied ever having met, known or heard of Golos or Gregory.

Bela Gold stated that he became acquainted with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster when they both worked in the United States Department of Agriculture. Thereafter he visited Silvermaster in the latter's home and became acquainted with Mrs. Silvermaster and William Ullmann. He stated that when he prepared a thesis for a doctorate in 1945 he consulted Silvermaster concerning certain phases of it. Other than that all of his contacts with Silvermasters and Ullmann have been on a social basis.
After the birth of Gold's son in 1945, Bela Gold borrowed a thirty-five millimeter camera from Ullmann to take some photographs of the child. He said that Ullmann was a camera enthusiast and owned some equipment. Gold does not recall ever having seen any equipment in the Silversmaster home which was set up for the purpose of doing document photography. He advised that while employed by the Foreign Economic Administration in 1944 he had access to considerable information classified as confidential. He admitted that such information, if it fell into the hands of a person working against the interests of the United States, would result in injury to this country. He denied, however, that he had ever made any such information available to anyone who was not authorized to receive it.
SECRET

SONIE STERNMAN GOLD, with aliases
Sonie Sternman Gold, Sonya Gold

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory informed that Sonya Gold obtained a position in the United States Treasury Department through the assistance of Harry Dexter White, who was then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Gregory advised that in the fall of 1943, 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 her notes 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 DeGaulle which found its way into White's office.

Background

SECRET
In November, 1945, the records of the Treasury Department reflected that Sonia Gold was formerly employed as secretary or assistant secretary to Harry White of the United States Treasury Department and her address was given as 3007 North Parshing Drive, Arlington, Virginia. It was further ascertained at this time that Sonia Gold was employed by the Treasury Department in the Monetary Research Branch, Room 1249, 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.

A confidential informant has advised that one Sonia Gold was 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 Sonia Gold is identical with the above captioned individual.

Results of Investigation

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

On December 29, 1945, it was ascertained as a result of a physical surveillance that Sonia Gold had lunch at Garfinckel's in Washington, D.C., with Helen Silvermaster.

A very reliable informant has advised that on numerous occasions since November, 1945, Sonia Gold has been in contact with Mrs. Elisabeth Sasuly and her husband, Dick Sasuly. Information regarding Mr. and Mrs. Sasuly is set forth in the portion of this memorandum relating to Elisabeth Sasuly.

Information received from an informant believed to be reliable indicated that Sonia Gold returned to her former position at the Treasury Department in January, 1946.

On June 7, 1946, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that Sonia Gold informed her husband Bela that she had spoken to Elisabeth Sasuly and had advised Elisabeth that they were going to New Hampshire and had also furnished Elisabeth with their New Hampshire address. At this time, both Sonia and her husband Bela agreed that they did not wish to see many people before they left for New Hampshire, but they certainly wanted to see Elizabeth and Dick Sasuly.

On June 11, 1946, a highly confidential and reliable informant advised that Sonia Gold left her home in Arlington, Virginia, with her husband, Bela, and young baby for their new home in New Hampshire, the address of which was Echo Point Cottage, Meredith Center, New Hampshire, where she expected to remain until October 15, 1946.
According to Treasury Department records, Sonia Gold was placed on leave without pay status on July 12, 1946, and from available information it appeared that she contemplated returning to her employment at the Treasury Department upon her return to Washington in the fall of 1946.

Through confidential sources it was ascertained that Sonia Gold and her husband remained in New Hampshire until September 16, 1946, at which time they returned to Washington and took up residence with Harold Hill Collins, Jr., Crandall Road, Lanham, Maryland. Sonia Gold returned to her position in the Treasury Department and worked in the office of Mr. Morris Friedberg, Room 3107. The Golds moved on October 25, 1946, to Apartment 2-C, 3116 10th Place, Southeast, Washington, D.C. Mrs. Gold resigned from the Treasury Department on August 22, 1947. She and her husband are now residing at 2104 Wenzell Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Her husband, Bela Gold, is employed as a professor at the University of Pittsburgh. (65-56302, Repts SA Lambert 0.1, Zander, 12-6-46 & 12-23-46; 65-56302-2985, p. 5)

Interview

When Sonia Gold was interviewed on April 15, 1947, she denied that either she or her husband had furnished any information of any nature which had come into their possession and attention while working in the United States Government, to any person not authorized to receive it. She also denied having furnished any such information to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Helen Silvermaster, William Ulmann, Jacob Golos or Gregory. She likewise denied ever having met, known or heard of Golos or Gregory.

Mrs. Gold said that she transferred from the War Manpower Commission to the Division of Monetary Research, United States Treasury Department, in August, 1943 because she felt that it would be to her best financial interest to do so. She said she learned of the opening in the Treasury Department through Jeannette Kipp Tennenbaum. She said she did not discuss this position with Mrs. Helen Silvermaster and was of the opinion that she did not meet Mrs. Silvermaster until after she had begun working for the Treasury Department. She said she has no reason to believe that Mrs. Helen Silvermaster had suggested to Jeannette Tennenbaum that she, Mrs. Gold, be approached to take the position in the Treasury Department and believes that such was not the case.

It is noted that in the interview with Mrs. Helen Silvermaster she admitted having assisted Sonia Gold in obtaining her position with the Treasury Department.

While at the United States Treasury Department, Mrs. Gold said she assisted William E. Taylor, the Assistant Director of Monetary Research, and subsequently worked under Virginia Frank Coe. Both of these men were directly under Harry Dexter White, the Director of the Monetary Research, therefore, she said she worked under White but her duties were always those of an economist and she never did secretarial work for Harry White or anyone else. She said in fact, that she is not a stenographer or typist. Mrs. Gold stated
that in the course of her work she had become acquainted with Sol Adler, the Treasury Department representative in China, and has seen him upon each of his return trips to this country, with the exception of his most recent one. She stated that Adler submits confidential reports concerning economic and financial conditions in China but she has never seen these reports. She has, however, seen cables submitted by Adler as these have wider distribution than his reports. She stated that she worked on European matters which included economic conditions in France. She had access to confidential reports concerning such conditions as well as other confidential information concerning Treasury Department matters.

Mrs. Gold said that she occasionally met Mrs. Helen Silvermaster for luncheon down town but denied that Mrs. Silvermaster had ever requested her to furnish information about matters coming to her attention in the Treasury Department. She also denied making notes concerning these matters and turning them over to Mrs. Silvermaster or to anyone else.
Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that in the latter part of 1942 or the early part of 1943, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster stated that certain information was coming 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 dues paying Communist Party member.

Background

Irving Kaplan was first employed by the Federal Government in 1925 when he was connected with the Works Progress Administration. In August 1938, he was named as Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice. In February 1940, he became a Research Economist for the Federal Works Agency. In February 1942, he was Head Program Progress Analyst for the War Production Board. He went to the Foreign Economic Administration in September 1944, where he was in charge of Reconstruction and Foreign Economic Development. In June 1945, it was ascertained that Kaplan was employed in the Office of War Mobilization. Prior to this time he had been employed in the Treasury Department. He made at least one trip to Europe on Treasury business. He was employed in the Foreign Economic Administration before going to the Treasury Department.

Irving Kaplan was investigated on several occasions when being considered...
A reliable informant stated that Dorothy Friedland Kaplan, the wife of Irving Kaplan, resided in San Francisco, California, in 1935 and was at that time the Correspondence Secretary of the American League Against War and Fascism. She was also described by this informant as a "professional grafters." 

The personnel files of the Work Projects Administration, formerly the Works Progress Administration, reflect that Dorothy Friedland Kaplan received a temporary appointment with that agency on September 4, 1940, and her services were terminated on January 31, 1942.

Irving Kaplan was married to Dorothy Friedland Kaplan in New York City on March 31, 1929. 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 1, 1939, became the Work Projects Administration.

Results of Investigation

A highly reliable and confidential source advised that on December 10, 1945, Dorothy Kaplan, the wife of Irving Kaplan, contacted Helen Silvermaster and William Ludwig Ullmann. Dorothy Kaplan was desirous of knowing if Ullmann could advise when her husband would return home from Europe. Ullmann told her that the
War Department had sent a cable to Europe at the request of the Treasury Department, asking that Kaplan be returned to this country. He also told her that he had sent a personal cable requesting Kaplan's return. On the same day, Dorothy Kaplan contacted George Silverman, and requested his assistance in having her husband returned to this country from Europe. George Silverman told her that he would put pressure on Ulmann.

It was later ascertained that Irving Kaplan was to fly home from Europe and he arrived at New York City on December 23, 1945. On the same day Mrs. Dorothy Kaplan went to New York City to meet her husband. Prior to departing from Washington, D. C., she had lunch with George Silverman.

A highly reliable and confidential source advised that on January 24, 1946, Irving Kaplan and his wife had dinner at the home of George Perasich in Washington, D. C. It is noted that George Perasich is a subject in this case and a member of the Perlo Group.

On February 6, 1946, 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 get together with him some evening in the very near future. On the same day a reliable source advised that Kaplan had a noonday meeting with Harry Dexter White in White's office at the Treasury Department. Sarah Silverman, wife of George Silverman in a conversation in July 1946, with Dorothy Kaplan, wife of Irving Kaplan, stated that her husband was intervening on behalf of Murray Latimer who was seeking to become Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Frequent contacts between subject Silverman and Kaplan have been observed during the course of the investigation. The two families are on very cordial terms.

On February 2, 1946, a contact between Kaplan and Russell A. Nixon was observed at which time Kaplan inquired, "How do I get this stuff to you?" It was stated by Nixon that this is "on the Cartel thing." Arrangements were made for Kaplan to leave the material at Nixon's home. Nixon is a former employee of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers Union and also of Labor's Non-Partisan League. He was at one time a member of the Washington Book Shop Association and was a signer of an appeal for the dismissal of charges against Sam Adams Darcy, a Communist leader. He is one of the authors of the book published by the 20th Century Fund, entitled, "Labor and National Defense." He is stated to be closely associated with members of the Communist Party.

Kaplan and Virginia Frank Cee, a subject in this case, kept an engagement to meet subject George Silverman at his home on February 8, 1946.

Kaplan has been in contact, on several occasions, with George Perasich, one of the subjects of this investigation. On one of these occasions, on February 5, 1946, they were joined by Lou Goldblatt. Kaplan also contacted Goldblatt on June 3 and visited him at his home on June 15, 1946. Goldblatt...
is known to be an associate of Harry Bridges and has, on numerous occasions, been in contact with persons of known Communist sympathies. He is an attorney for the National Maritime Union. Several contacts have been observed between the Kaplans and Frances and Herbert Fuchs. They are also in contact with the Fitzgeralds and the Magdoffs, subjects of this case. The Kaplans are on excellent terms socially with Leonard D. Berman and his wife, Peggy, who are closely associated with the Harry Magdoffs and the Edward Fitzgeralds. The Magdoffs and Fitzgeralds are in turn on friendly social terms with the Kaplans.

On July 30, 1946, Kaplan had lunch with Sol Lissinsky and Sol Adler joined them for awhile. Both Lissinsky and Adler are the subjects in this case whose activities are more fully described elsewhere in this memorandum.

On August 2, 1946, a highly confidential source advised that Dorothy Kaplan, the wife of Irving Kaplan, spent most of the day contacting Senators on behalf of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in connection with the memorial funeral services which were being held at the Lincoln Memorial for the four negroes killed the preceding week at Monroe, Georgia. She was seeking telegrams from several Senators which she wished to be read at the service.

(Report of SA Lambert G. Sander. NRO 9/17/46, page 54)

On January 14, 1947, information was received from an official of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion that Irving Kaplan would be separated from that agency on January 31, 1947, since the agency would be discontinued on that date. He was to be furloughed through June 30, 1947, unless he obtained another Government job in the meantime. (Letter from NRO dated 1/14/47, captioned "Gregory: Espionage - R")

Irving Kaplan, while in Washington, continued his contacts with Solman Adler, George Perasich, Edward F. Fitzgerald, Abraham George Silverman, Henry H. Collins, Jr., and Harry Dexter White, all mentioned previously herein.

The Kaplans are presently residing at 250 West 75th Street, Apartment B-3, New York City. Kaplan is presently the Economic Affairs Officer in the Economic Development Section, United Nations.
Irving Kaplan was contacted on the night of April 15, 1947 by Agents of the FBI for the purpose of an interview in connection with his alleged activities relating to this investigation.

Kaplan emphatically refused to be interviewed, denying that he knew anything about his alleged implications in this matter. He stated that he had heard of previous interviews and termed them "witch hunts," ridiculous, and an attempt to force those interviewed to perjure themselves. (WFO report dated 6/14/47, pg. 13; 65-56402)
Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that George Silverman is Jewish, 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 1930s and was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board. Gregory believes that Silverman probably met William Ludwig Ullmann in Washington, D. C., because both Silverman and Ullmann were members of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. Gregory believes that through Ullmann, Silverman became acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. 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 Ullmann 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 more or less 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 Ullmann, it was learned that Harry Dexter White, former 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 Ullmann and others by Silverman, both of whom were receiving material from Harry White.

Gregory further stated that during the same period, Lauchlin Currie, a subject in this case, was friendly with the Silvermasters and was particularly friendly with George Silverman. Gregory stated that Currie 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 Currie 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.
Gregory informed that in the Summer of 1943 a steadily increasing volume of material was obtained by both Ullmann and Silverman which was subsequently photographed and turned over to Gregory to be transmitted to Jacob M. Galo.

Gregory stated that about this time, in the Summer of 1943, Ullmann ceased developing photographs which he took and only gave Gregory undeveloped negatives which were turned over to Galo. Gregory advised that the reason for this was that the number of rolls had increased to such an extent that Ullmann did not have the time or opportunity to develop them. Gregory also stated that he did not have the occasion to actually see what was on the negatives, but from conversations had with Ullmann and Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster, it was learned that the material which Ullmann and Silverman were obtaining and photographing included data on the following: aircraft production figures, allocation and development 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 B-29's and proposed movements of these new 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 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 Ullmann 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 Ullmann. 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.

Background

Abraham George Silverman was born on February 7, 1900, at Przemysl, Poland, and was naturalized in Boston, Massachusetts, June 24, 1921. He is a graduate of Harvard University and holds the following degrees: B.A., Ph.D. and a B.S. degree from Leiden Stanford University. Silverman was formerly employed as a Chief Production Specialist, Material Division, Army Air Forces, from March 26, 1942, until August 18, 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. Silverman is presently employed in an executive capacity by Garbach's, Incorporated, a large department store in New York City. He presently resides in New York City at 255 West 82nd Street. He has been residing there since June 30, 1947.

Prior to being employed with the United States Army Air Forces, he was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board, the Federal Coordinator of Transport, the United States Tariff Commission, and the Labor Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration in Washington, D.C.

Results of Investigation

On December 10, 1946, 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, 1946, it was reliably reported that Dorothy Kaplan had lunch with George Silverman at Pan and Bill's Restaurant, 1152 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 28, 1946, 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, 1946, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that George Silverman had breakfast at the Savoy Plaza Hotel, New York City, with Luchita Currie, who is also a subject in this case.

On February 7, 1946, 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.

Silverman has been a member of a business organization which is dealing in Government surplus commodities composed of the following persons: Christopher J. Wagner, Erwin M. Shaefer, Joe Gould and Frank Connelly. He is consequently in frequent contact with these persons and through the operations of this outfit he has also been in contact with Charlotte Slavitt and Mat Murray. It is not indicated that these contacts have significance so far as possible espionage activities are concerned.
On March 12, 1946, Silverman left his office at the French Supply Council and proceeded to the home of David Weintraub. When Silverman entered the Weintraub house he was carrying a brown paper package about the size of a book. He did not have the package when he left the house. David Weintraub was formerly connected with the United States State Department. He is an associate of the Kiplings, Magoffins, Fitzgeralds, and George Perasich, all of whom are subjects of this investigation. Weintraub was observed to have had lunch with the former first secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Grigorov, on January 9, 1945.

A particularly cordial social relationship exists between the Silvermans and the Kiplings. They visit each other and go out together frequently. On April 2, 1946, a reliable confidential informant reported that Irving Kipling talked to Silverman concerning the preparation of photostatic copies of an unidentified document. Silverman and his wife are on good terms socially with Virginia B. Cox and his wife. Several contacts which may be social only have been observed. The Silvermans are on a friendly social basis with the Magoffins also. George Silverman is known to be a confidant of Harry Dexter White. White has been reported to have sought Silverman's advice on personal problems and had several private conferences with him. Lanchlin Currie is a colleague of Silverman and has been observed to be in contact with him during the investigation in Washington and New York. He has sought the advice of Silverman on his business problems and apparently has great confidence in Silverman's judgment. Solomon Adler was in contact with Silverman immediately when he returned to the United States from China in July, 1946. They were together several times in the evening days before Adler returned to China in August. On May 1, 1946, William Bissmann told Mrs. Silverman that he wished to see George right away, a confidential informant has reported.

On October 23, 1946, Silverman and George Perasich, another subject in this case, were observed by Agents of this Bureau meeting a third individual for lunch. This third individual has now been definitely identified as Vaso Serantich, who is alleged to be a member of the Central Committee for Serbia and an agent for the International Communist Party. It has been reported that one of his purposes in the United States is to contact Communist leaders.

On October 26, 1946, it was ascertained from a highly reliable confidential source that Silverman talked with Harry Dexter White at which time they agreed to meet the next morning in an unnamed park about 10:30 A.M.
Silverman stated that he wanted to talk to White about several things and that he would know about it the next day because Harry Magoff had gone to New York. On November 4, 1946, it was observed that Magoff, Silverman and White were in conference at White's apartment. The subject matter of this conference is not known.

Repeated contacts have been observed with the following persons who are principal subjects of this investigation: Irving Dylan, Virginia Frank, Harry Dexter White, Laughlin Currie, Sol Adler, Harry Magoff and William Ullmann.

Interview

When Abraham George Silverman was interviewed by Agents of the FBI on April 15, 1947, he furnished the following information:

He stated that he went to Washington with the advent of the New Deal and had held various Government positions from 1933 until shortly after VJ Day, at which time he terminated his Government employment. He mentioned having been with the Labor Advisory Board of the NRA, later on the staff of the United States Tariff Commission and for a very brief period had been on the staff of the Federal Coordinator of Transport, and also served as Chief Statistician of the Railroad Retirement Board. He said that he spent a short period in the Monetary Research Division of the U. S. Treasury Department and on March 6, 1942, assumed the duties of Chief Analyst to the Materiel Command, U. S. Army Air Forces, retaining this position until VJ Day. For a short time thereafter he was connected with the French Supply Council and for several months has been employed by Garbech's, Incorporated, in the capacity of Vice President. He obtained his present position as the result of a close personal friendship which originated when Jerome K. Garbech was attached to the Army Air Forces as a Colonel during the recent war and Silverman in the course of his duties became acquainted with him.

Silverman denied that anyone had ever asked him for any information of a restricted nature which he may have possessed in connection with his Government employment. He also maintained that he never suspected anyone with whom he has ever been in conversation of attempting to elicit such information from him indirectly. He contended that throughout the period from 1940 until he concluded his Government employment he was always very "security conscious" that he had been alarmed several times by the rather careless handling of
top secret documents in the War Department, and that he was so jealous in attempting to protect his official information that he never took from his office any documents whatsoever. Although, he stated, such procedure was possible if an employee desired to work on a matter at home.

Silverman admitted his acquaintance with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. He said that he had visited the Silvermaster home in Washington on several occasions over a period of approximately three years, namely from 1941 to 1944. Silvermaster also visited Silverman's home on a reciprocal basis. He stated that on his infrequent visits to the Silvermaster home he had never had a reason to believe that either Silvermaster or his wife, Helen, were engaged in obtaining information for the Communist Party or any foreign Government, or both. When he was asked whether, in view of their expressed political philosophy such a possibility seemed reasonable, he evaded this question stating that the Silvermasters were in his opinion "progressive minded", but that he certainly could not say that he saw any evidence of espionage activity on their part. He stated that his visits to the Silvermaster home were routine social calls and that a variety of topics were discussed. He said the matter of relations between the United States and Russia was mentioned a number of times but he claimed that the Silvermasters never advocated any unofficial transmission of information to the USSR or any of its representatives.

Silverman was asked whether or not he was familiar with the Russian espionage case in Canada and after replying that he had read about it in the newspapers he was told that the apparent motives of some of the participants were their beliefs that Russia was not being permitted to share in all Allied war secrets as fully as that country should have, and that accordingly, some of those persons in Canada had taken it upon themselves to make available such information to Soviet representatives. Silverman insisted that he saw no activity or any close resemblance to a comparable situation at the Silvermaster home.

He stated insofar as he knew neither of the Silvermasters were Communist Party members and he claimed that he never noticed any definite indication of Communist sympathies on their part. Silverman denied any knowledge of Mr. Silvermaster's alleged activities during the period of the West Coast Longshoremen's strike in 1934, and also denied knowing or having reason to believe that Silvermaster was a long-time acquaintance of Earl Browder.

Silverman denied that he had ever been a member of the Communist Party and stated that his membership had never been solicited either in Washington or any other locality. He also claimed to have no knowledge whatever of any Communist Party activity in the District of Columbia.

With further reference to the Silvermasters he explained that it is his recollection that he and his wife had been introduced to the Silvermasters at a party in Washington, the details of which he did not recall, and stated
that thereafter he began seeing Mr. Silvermaster during the course of his official duties. He claimed to be somewhat shocked by the mere suggestion that the Silvermasters were allegedly engaged in any espionage activities.

Concerning William Ludwig Ullmann, Silverman declared that he had become acquainted with Ullmann while the latter was employed in the Monetary Research Division of the U. S. Treasury Department under Harry Dexter White, whom Silverman described as one of his closest friends. He stated that he did not see much of Ullmann until the latter began his duties in the Pentagon Building as an Air Force officer, and stated that Ullmann was in the same section of the Material Command in which he was employed. He denied any knowledge or suspicion that Ullmann was ever engaged in illegally securing and transmitting information to unauthorised persons. He mentioned that he usually saw Ullmann on the occasion of his visits to the Silvermaster home and then volunteered that he had some difficulties of a personal nature with Ullmann resulting from some of the latter's activities with female employees of the Army Air Force. He admitted that to his knowledge Ullmann was an accomplished photographer, but denied any knowledge of Ullmann having photographed Government documents. He admitted, however, that on the occasion of some of his visits to the Silvermaster home he was in the basement and noted a quantity of mechanical equipment, mentioning specifically some machine tools. Silverman claimed to be totally ignorant of any photography and said that he could not state whether or not Ullmann did in fact have an elaborate photographic setup in the basement of the Silvermaster home. He went to some lengths to convey the impression that he was not personally fond of Ullmann and characterised him as a "pampered individual who had too much money and was not well mannered or well behaved." He denied that he knew or suspected that Ullmann was ever a Communist Party member or sympathiser.

Silverman offered his opinion in regard to Silvermaster's qualifications and stated that he did not believe that Silvermaster was capable of carrying out any type of espionage activity which would require decisions to be made on his part. He stated that when he visited the Silvermaster home he was usually accompanied by his wife and that these visits became rather dull because of the authoritative attitude which both Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster possessed on every subject that was discussed. In his opinion, Mrs. Helen Silvermaster was somewhat neurotic and somewhat unstable and was the type who liked to dominate every conversation. He stated that he and his wife virtually ceased social relations with the Silvermasters early in 1945, and explained that the Silvermasters seldom responded to invitations to the Silverman home. He said that when they did make a call their visits were so brief that both he and his wife became disgusted.

Silverman was questioned concerning his exact duties while employed by the U. S. Army Air Forces. He stated that he was entrusted with a great deal of responsibility in handling the logistical problem with respect to the development of the B-29 Bomber and, in fact, had made a trip to Salina, Kansas.
to make final preparations for the First Wing of the 20th Air Force which went to the Pacific, Silverman denied that he was the individual who had allegedly supplied information to the Silvermasters concerning virtually all aspects of the B-29 program. When he was asked whom he might suggest as the individual who could have furnished such information, he stated that the answer was obviously Mr. Ullman. He qualified this, however, by stating that he would have to know as a matter of fact that the Silvermasters were given such information before stating that Ullman might have furnished it. He was unable to suggest any other source available to the Silvermasters for such information. He denied that he was the individual who furnished the Silvermasters advanced information as to the date of D-Day, stating that he could not have furnished this information because he had not been told of the invasion date. He denied ever having in his possession, officially or otherwise, any directives of General George C. Marshall and said he had no idea how the Silvermasters could have obtained those directives because Ullman likewise did not officially have access to such material.

Silverman was then questioned relative to whether or not he had ever heard that this country was allegedly on the verge of breaking the Russian code, and he insisted that he had no knowledge of this matter whatsoever. It is recalled that Gregory alleged that Lauchlin Currie had informed the Silvermasters through Silverman of this matter, but Silverman was not confronted with the name of Currie as his alleged source.

Mr. Silverman readily admitted a very personal relationship with Irving Kaplan and stated that he was an individual with whom he had frequently discussed the various phases of activity in connection with War Production work. He denied that he had ever transmitted in any fashion any information which might have come into his possession through Kaplan to the Silvermasters. He characterized Kaplan as a "New Dealer" like himself and said that he had no knowledge or reason to believe that Kaplan was a Communist or pro-Russian. He stated that Kaplan was just another individual who had gone to Washington out of admiration for the former President Roosevelt and exerted his best efforts to help win the war.

Concerning Mr. Adler, Silverman stated that he had met this individual once, to the best of his recollection, and said this occasion was a social affair in Washington. He claimed to know of Adler only in a general way and said he understood that he was a Treasury Department employee who was abroad during most of the period of the war. Concerning Frank Coe, Silverman declared that he was well acquainted with this person and had met him through an earlier acquaintance with Coe's brother who he said had been a student of his at Brown University. In his opinion Coe was a high type Government employee and Silverman intimated that he was on rather close terms with him. At this point he mentioned Harry Dexter White and praised him as a very able public servant for whom he holds the highest regard.
Alliances of Gregory

Gregory advised that William Henry Taylor was a member of the Communist Party and paid his dues to either Mr. or Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. Gregory also advised that Taylor was placed in the Treasury Department by Harry Dexter White, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and that he was sent as a Treasury Department representative to China and later to Lisbon, Portugal, for the Foreign Economic Administration. During the interim 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 advised that Taylor also prepared a report on conditions in China which was later given to the Russians. Gregory advised that he had never met Taylor.

Background

William Henry Taylor was born at Revelstoke, British Columbia, on March 30, 1906. He arrived at Honolulu, Hawaii, on September 4, 1926, and was employed there as a university professor. He filed his petition for naturalization on December 12, 1929, and certificate of naturalization number 472134 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 Gray Taylor, who was born in New York City on September 24, 1906. Taylor graduated from the University of British Columbia at Vancouver, B.C., in 1938, and received a Doctor's degree from the University of California at Berkeley, California two years later. He was employed as an instructor and professor at several different universities from 1939 until 1940.

On January 5, 1941, Taylor was appointed to the position of Principal Economic Analyst in the Division of Monetary Research of the Treasury Department. His legal residence was given as Honolulu, Hawaii, and one of his references was Dr. Gregory Silvermaster, Chief of the Labor Division, Farm Security Administration, Washington, D.C. He resigned this position on May 21, 1941, because he had been appointed an alternate American representative of the 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 1938.

Taylor was reinstated in the Treasury Department on September 15, 1942, in the Division of Monetary Research as Principal Economic Analyst. He was appointed for the duration of the war and six months thereafter. On February 4, 1943, he was made Assistant Director of Monetary Research, D.C. Treasury Department. He resigned on December 14, 1946 to accept a position with the International Monetary Fund in Washington, D.C., where he is presently employed.
On May 2, 1944, the State Department granted Taylor a passport for an official trip to London on behalf of the Treasury Department. Former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Harry Dexter White, has mentioned that Taylor handled many important assignments for the Treasury Department; that he visited North Africa en official business shortly after the invasion, and that he was later sent to Italy with regard to the invasion of Europe. In this connection, White stated that Taylor had worked very closely with high-ranking Army officials who had a great respect for him. Taylor and White are known to be contacts of one another.

A reliable informant advised that Taylor was active in the International Professional Association (IPA), Honolulu, Hawaii, and was definitely Communist in his ideas, but the informant was not definitely sure whether Taylor is a member of the Communist Party. This informant, however, stated that Taylor talked about Communism constantly and was lavish in his praise of Russia. He also mentioned that Taylor visited Russia for several months in 1934.

Results of Investigation

Investigation in this case reveals that on June 4, 1945, a change of address card for William M. Taylor, 3720 35th Street, N.W., 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, London, England. Reliable information was also obtained in November, 1945, that Taylor was in London, England, for the Treasury Department. He remained in Europe until May 12, 1946, when he arrived in Washington, D.C. He left Washington May 27, for a vacation in Vancouver, B.C., and returned to Washington July 5, 1946.

Taylor's wife was in contact with the Silvermasters and Mrs. Victor Perlo shortly after their return to Washington in May, 1946. Taylor promptly arranged a meeting with subject Ullman at his office on May 13, 1946.

Taylor was observed to be in contact with Sol Adler, an important subject in this case whose activities are set out elsewhere in this memorandum. Both Taylor and Adler were living at the Washington Hotel for a period of several days in July, 1946.

Through highly confidential sources it was ascertained that Taylor has also been in contact with Colonel Bernard Bernstein, mentioned elsewhere in this memorandum, and Harold Glasser, Nathan Silvermaster, and Harry Dexter White, all subjects in this investigation.

(C) (65-56402, report of SA Lambert O. Zander, dated 8/24/45 at Washington)

The Taylors presently reside at 3120 31st Street, N.W. Washington, D.C.

(Let. from Washington Field to Bur. dated 6/23/47; 65-56402)
William Henry Taylor was interviewed by Agents of the FBI on May 20, 1947, and furnished the following pertinent information.

When he was confronted with the allegations concerning him as reported by Gregory, Taylor stated that he had thoughtfully contemplated those allegations and indicated that he was quite willing to explain his background and his acquaintanceship with those persons whom he referred to as "Roosevelt progressives", and thereupon emphatically denied that he had ever furnished any sort of restricted information to any unauthorized persons or that he had prepared any report on China that might be classified as restricted or confidential which he turned over to any unauthorized person. He denied that he presently is or ever has been a member of the Communist Party.

Taylor stated that he was placed in a position in the Treasury Department through Mr. Silvermaster, whom he had met at the University of California at Berkeley in 1926, and who was in his graduating class. He stated that he spent many years in graduate study at Berkeley and in 1941 came to Washington, D. C. to accept a position in the Treasury Department. Upon his arrival he resumed his acquaintanceship with Mr. Silvermaster.

Taylor stated that when he was employed in the Treasury Department he was first investigated by the United States Secret Service and he understood that all material that came to his attention in his official capacity as an employee of the Treasury Department was secret.

He stated that he does not personally know Donald Wheeler but that he associated the name of Donald Wheeler with the University of California at Berkeley.

Taylor stated that he first met Harry White while the latter was connected with the Treasury Department. He stated that he classified Harry White as a "Roosevelt New Dealer, a liberal and certainly not a Communist".

Taylor stated that he met William Ludwig Ullmann and Victor Perlo at the U. S. Treasury Department, and that he met Allan Rosenberg through an individual at the Foreign Economic Administration. He advised that he has met George Silverman but did not further explain the circumstances surrounding his meeting Silverman. He advised that he had met Sol Adler at the U. S. Treasury Department and last contacted him in China in August or September of 1946.

Taylor stated that he has talked to Mr. Silvermaster concerning activities in China but that he has never furnished Silvermaster with any kind of a written report. He said the only information he gave to Silvermaster concerning conditions in China pertained to his incarceration there in a Prisoner of War Camp. He stated that while in London, England he had corresponded
with Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster but this correspondence contained information
of a personal nature and he did not send any information which could be con-
sidered restricted or confidential. In conclusion, Taylor stated that he has
never knowingly been associated with anyone who was or is a member of the
Communist Party. (65-56102-2530)
William Ludwig Ullmann
Also known as William Ludvig Ullman
and...

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that William Ludwig Ullmann lived at the Silvermaster home in 1941. Gregory stated that both Ullmann and Silvermaster gave him material to be transmitted through Golen to the Russians. According to Gregory the material was varied in nature and appeared to have been secured by both Ullmann 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 1942 Ullmann was also living with the Silvermasters and at that time both Ullmann and Silvermaster brought documents to the Silvermaster home which they apparently had secured from government files to which they had access. Ullmann also obtained a camera and became quite proficient in document photography. Most of the documents brought to the Silvermaster home by Ullmann and Silvermaster were photographed on microfilm, most of which was supplied by Golen. Gregory advised that complete equipment for photographing and enlarging was maintained in the basement of the Silvermaster residence.

Sometime in the fall of 1942 it appeared that Ullmann would be inducted into the armed services and there was considerable discussion at that time on the part of Silvermaster and Ullmann as to which branch of service would be most advantageous. Eventually, according to Gregory, Ullmann entered the Army as a private 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 1942 through the early part of 1943, from remarks made by Silverman, his wife and Ullmann, it appeared that Harry Dexter White, former 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. Some of these documents were delivered to the Silvermaster residence by either Ullmann or Silverman, both of whom received 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 we...
photographed in the Silvermaster home. Late in the summer of 1943 a steadily increasing volume of material was obtained by Gillman and Silverman. This material was photographed in the Silvermaster home and thereafter Gregory turned it over to Gold in the form of undeveloped negatives. Gregory stated that about this time Gillman stopped developing photographs and merely made undeveloped negatives. Gregory stated that because he was only furnished with undeveloped negatives to transmit to Gold, it was not possible to actually see what was on the negatives. However, from over hearing conversations between Gillman, Silverman, and 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 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 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 Gillman 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 Gillman and what information was brought by Silverman. Gregory stated that both Gillman 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 inferred that Gillman was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D.C.
Ullmann was registered for the draft with Selective Service Board No. 2, Washington, D.C. The records of this Board reflect that on November 9, 1940, a communication was addressed to him by the Treasury Department over the signature of H. B. White (Harry Barlow White) requesting information from Ullmann. The records of the Board further reveal that Ullmann entered on active duty April 15, 1943, and he separated from the Army on October 11, 1945, with the rank of Major, Army Air Forces, at Fort George Meade, Maryland. The file indicated he had no dependents and the person to be notified was Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, 5515 - 30th Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C. After he left the Army Air Forces on October 11, 1945, he returned to his civilian employment with the United States Treasury Department where he remained until his voluntary resignation on March 22, 1947.

Results of Investigation

Ullmann's normal residence until May 27, 1947, was at the Silvermaster residence, 5515 - 30th Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., in the basement of which was located certain photographic equipment. He and Silvermaster usually travelled to the Treasury Department Building at Fifteenth and Pennsylvania Avenue each morning in Ullmann's automobile. Ullmann appeared to be one of the family at the Silvermaster residence as he has assisted both Silvermaster and his wife in working about the house, cutting the lawn and painting the living room.

Through a physical surveillance conducted on December 2, 1945, it was learned that Ullmann went to Allen Towers, 3700 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., with Mrs. Helen Silvermaster and Mrs. Elizabeth Hardy. The latter individual is reliably reported to be a member of the White Collar Group of the Communist Party.

A highly reliable confidential informant advised that on December 15, 1945, Ullmann was in contact with Dorothy Kaplan, the wife of Irving Kaplan. The purpose of this contact was apparently to advise Dorothy Kaplan that the War Department was going to recall Irving Kaplan to this country very shortly. It is noted that Irving Kaplan is still a subject for this case and has been questioned by agents as being engaged in certain espionage activities.
In the course of the investigation, Hillman had been observed to be in contact with the following persons who were either or were formerly in the Treasury Department and who are alleged to be principal subjects of this inquiry: Barry D. White, Virginia Frank, Dr. Bill Miller, William H. Taylor, and Irving Kaplan.

Hillman, a Treasury Department employee and a contact of several of the subjects of this case, particularly Barry D. White, was one of the first persons to contact Hillman upon his return from Europe. He is alleged to have met Joanne D. Browne, a member of the OSS, and Dr. Bill Miller, also of the OSS, in Russia. Through reliable sources it was learned that Hillman met Mary Jane Denny in Germany. She libelously contacted him upon her return to the United States in March, 1945. Mary Jane Denny is the wife of Philip J. Denny, both suspected Russian agents. She is believed to be a known contact of David Heresman and Jules Seidman. Seidman was later assigned as the liaison Russian agent.

A confidential source advised that on June 19, 1946, Hillman inquired of Helen Silvermaster for the address of Joseph "Seth" Gare. At that time he stated he had "obtained the material from Larry Leonard that Seth wanted." Seth Gare is a member of the publishing firm of Beau and Gare, which is an outlet for several writers who are reputed to be Communist sympathizers.

On June 6, 1946, a party took place at the Silvermaster house. This party was attended by Hillman and the Silvermasters and the following persons: Theodore Saltz, Bruce and Ann Rybak, Richard and Elizabeth Bartsch, and Bernard Tenenoff. Theodore Saltz was the subject of a Soviet investigation by this Bureau. He is presently employed as a supervisory position at the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America and is known to be frequently in contact with Elizabeth Bartsch, a reported Communist in Washington, D.C., and Bruce Rybak, both of whom are close friends of the Silvermasters and Elizabeth Bartsch, Richard and Elizabeth Bartsch, Elizabeth Gore, and Dr. Bill Miller. Elizabeth Bartsch is affiliated with the United Nations of America, Inc., and Dr. Bruce Rybak, previously a Soviet Communist, is now the editor of the Communist Party of the United States of America, and is reported to have been employed by the Soviet Union Youth League and the International Union of Trade Unions.
Wilmann has been in contact with Beatrice Kline on several occasions and she is a close friend of the Silvermasters and is also associated with Harry Dexter White of the Treasury Department. She served as secretary to Henry Morgenthau while he was in the office of Secretary of the Treasury and is still employed by him in his private capacity.

Wilmann is known to be a friend of Richard Davenport whose pen name is Bruce Blanton and who is a notorious Communist sympathizer. He is also known to be friendly with and to have had contact with John and Cynthia Davenport.

[I] learned from a confidential source that the head of John Davenport appeared in an address book in the possession of Frances Wasserbauer of New York City, a reported Russian agent.

A highly confidential source has advised that Wilmann had in his possession in May of 1946 several government documents of a restricted character. He had a copy of a communication marked "confidential" addressed to the Secretary of State from the American Embassy in Buenos Aires dated March 24, 1946. The message read as follows: "Cable sent the following message for the attention of Foster and M. L. It is my recommendation that Taylor be requested by Treasury (after completion of the fund raising program) to proceed to Budapest as a precautionary step if the agreement on the exchange rate at Budapest will necessarily be important factor in our negotiations.

A communication addressed to the Secretary of State at Washington and signed "Gause" dated January 1, 1942, at Chungking, China, was observed. This message had to do with the evacuation from Hong Kong of various persons. Clarence J. Gause was American Ambassador to China from 1941 to 1944.

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that on February 1, 1947, Paela Habicht was in contact with Wilmann and inquired if her husband, Herman Habicht, was still at the Silvermaster house. Wilmann replied that he was, that he was taking his family to developing the family pictures. [M.I. Technical Log, WFO dated 3/27/47]

On March 19, 1947, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that Mrs. Silvermaster mentioned that the following Friday, March 22, 1947, would be Rudolph (William Rudolph Wilmann) last day, meaning his employment at the Treasury Department. [M.I. Technical Log, WFO dated 3/19/47]

The same reliable source stated that on March 24, 1947, Wilmann remarked that he was looking into the possibility of selling his farm for $250,000. He did not further detail his plans. [M.I. Technical Log, WFO dated 3/24/47]

A highly confidential and reliable source stated that the Silvermasters and Wilmann left Washington on May 18, 1947, and they stayed at Levee Wallington by the end of May 1947. He went to New Jersey, New York, there they were to engage in a building program. This same source stated that Wilmann and the Silvermasters left Washington on May 20, 1947.

[M.I. Technical Log, WFO 5/11 and 5/29/47]
William Ludwig Willman was interviewed by Agents of the FBI on April 19, 1947. In general throughout the entire course of the interview he made no admissions and gave no information which substantially corroborated the evidence previously developed in relation to this case.

Willman stated that he first came to Washington in 1930, and in 1937 he resided with the Silvermasteres at 215 30th Street, New York City. He stated that he agreed to represent in that capacity with the Silvermasteres and that he received a fee of $250. He was not associated with the Silvermasteres in the capacity of their attorney. He was a student at Stanford University in California. The Silvermasteres were his schoolmates. The interview was conducted at his residence in Berkeley, California. After they came to Washington, both Stewart and Willman obtained jobs in the NRA and since Willman's first employment with the Government was with the NRA he renewed his acquaintance with Stewart and Wood and through them met Mr. Silvermaster.

When he first came to Washington, Willman said he lived at a hotel on 15th Street and then moved to a house located on Cherry Chase Boulevard with Wood and Stewart. He said that his parents reside in Springfield, Missouri and he last saw them when they visited him in Washington in February, 1947, when they stayed at the Silvermaster house. He said his father is in the real estate business; that he has no brothers and only one sister named Frances Willman de Armas who resides at 156 East 93rd Street, New York City.

After Willman's employment with the NRA in 1937, he was transferred to the Roosevelt Administration which eventually came to be known as the Federal Security Administration, and then he was transferred to the Treasury Department.

Willman said that on one special occasion he put Harry Dexter White and his wife in touch with Mr. Silvermaster who was then a student in the Treasury Department. He could not recall the name of the person who introduced him to Harry White on this occasion. He did recall, however, that he visited his parents at the time and that on his return to the Roosevelt Administration he was assigned to be attached to Mr. Silvermaster's office. He was attached to the office from July 1935 to July 1936. Upon completion of his apprenticeship training he was assigned to Wright Field in Ohio, however, he realized there were only two jobs and was then transferred to the Pentagon Building in Arlington, Virginia.
Hillman added that during the course of his work at the Pentagon, he was employed in the planning of supply movements, logistics, and was given temporary assignments in other areas. He mentioned specifically:

- The supply of personnel equipment on the airport.
- The supply of materials for the construction of the airfield in the Indian Ocean.

He further emphasized the importance of the assignment to the Pentagon Building, stating that he had occupied the position before the war and that he had remained in the same office in the same building.

In line with reports made by Gregory, Hillman stated that his assignment to the Pentagon Building and to the position which he occupied there was arranged for by Abraham George Silverman. Hillman denied, however, that he made any specific request for transfer to work in the Pentagon Building.

He also denied that he had any discussions with anyone, relative to the transfer, even with the Secretary of War or any other official. He claimed that all of the assignments to the various offices were filled by the Secretary of War or the Assistant Secretary of War and that he had no conversations with them.

The recollection of Hillman was that the job had been suggested by the Special Assistant to the Secretary of War and that it was in the nature of a temporary assignment. He stated that he had been interested in working on the airfield work and that the temporary assignment was an opportunity for him to work on that project.

Hillman elaborated that after the job with Confederate Air Force and the subsequent one, he served as a staff officer for the Office of the Assistant Secretary of War. He also mentioned that during this time, he was responsible for the planning and execution of the airfield construction in the Indian Ocean.
the visits. Ullmann had no explanation for Gregory's visits to Washington other than that Gregory was down here on some kind of business.

Ullmann's recollection was very vague as to the persons whom Gregory met on his many visits to Washington. Ullmann said that Gregory visited the Silvermasters about every two weeks over the period from 1939 to 1944 and 1945, but later he estimated that Gregory had made only "15 to 20" such visits. However, in spite of these many visits and the long period of time during which they were made, Ullmann stated that he could not find out anything about Gregory's business or background. He said this was true even though he had talked to the Silvermasters about Gregory and found that they were just as unenlightened as he was about Gregory. Ullmann again characterized Gregory as a "hysterical, highly emotional nuisance," and stated that neither he nor the Silvermasters liked Gregory.

With reference to Ullmann's resignation from the Treasury Department on March 21, 1947, he at first mentioned several times that he resigned simply because he had worked in the Government for twelve years and felt that he needed a change. However, he subsequently stated that Harold Glasser, a subject in this case, had made a proposal to make Ullmann Assistant Director in the Treasury Department but this proposal had been refused and this was the real reason for Ullmann's termination of his employment. He stated that he first met Harold Glasser when he, Ullmann, began working for the Treasury Department, but that Glasser was not one of his close friends. He stated that he had had a discussion with the Silvermasters about the termination of his employment and that they had advised him that inasmuch as they would not place him as Assistant Director he should resign.

It is interesting to note that Ullmann declared that he never heard anything about Communist activities until he came to Washington but that the extent of his knowledge, which he appraised as being very meager, was that which he derived only through the reading of newspapers and magazines; that he was unable to furnish any information about any individuals engaged in Communist activities or any other activities which might be detrimental to the welfare of this country. He denied that he ever was a member of the Communist Party. He likewise advised that he could not name anyone whom he considered a Communist. He stated that he was almost certain that the Silvermasters were not Communists and particularly Mrs. Silvermaster because she had suffered cruelly at the hands of the Russians, and that she had lost a lot of valuable estates.

In explanation of his denial that Silvermaster was a Communist, Ullmann pointed out that Silvermaster often has been very critical of Communism and
the activities by the USCG. However, he could provide no illustration to substantiate this statement. He did state that he knew that Helen Silvermaster had been interested in some Communist front organization. However, he could not recall the name of any such organization. He stated that during the time of the Revolution in Spain, Mrs. Silvermaster was engaged in collecting money for the purpose of aiding the anti-Fascists in Spain and that he contributed approximately $10 or $20 to this cause. He said the only reason he contributed was because Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster "kidded" him about his lack of interest and failure to contribute to the cause.

With further reference to the Silvermasters, Ullmann stated that he had seen some Communist literature in the Silvermaster house but he thought nothing strange about it because the Silvermasters also had a copy of "Mein Kampf."

With reference to his plans for the immediate future, Ullmann stated that he and the Silvermasters intended to sell their home in Washington and go to Long Beach Island, New Jersey, and there enter a joint enterprise for construction of some houses. He said that in January, 1947, he and Silvermaster on a co-ownership basis purchased a lot in Long Beach Township, New Jersey. (65-56402-2349)
ANATOLE BORIS VOLKOV

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that Anatole Boris Volkov is the son of Helen Silvermaster 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 Communist and on occasions Volkov would come to New York and deliver to Gregory material that had been gotten together in the Silvermaster home. Gregory stated, however, that Volkov was drafted into the Navy some time in 1943 and, therefore, Gregory has not seen him since that time.

Background

Anatole Boris Volkov was born October 29, 1924, at San Francisco, California, and entered the University of North Carolina in June, 1942. He is the stepson of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. While attending the University of North Carolina, Volkov rented Post Office Box No. 481, and during the period he rented his box, he received regularly copies of the Communist publication, "Daily Worker". He 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 in the Fall of 1945 indicated that Volkov was enrolled at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Volkov's contacts observed during the investigation have been principally those made with friends of his parents while he was at home on vacation from school.
A letter of recommendation dated February 9, 1943, was addressed to the United States Coast Guard relating to Volkov by Lenchlin Carrie, a prominent subject in this investigation.

Interview

Anatole Boris Volkov was interviewed by Agents of the FBI on June 17, 1947, and he furnished the following information.

Volkov stated that at that time he resided at 401 Patterson Place, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and was a student at the University of North Carolina. He stated he was born at San Francisco, California, on October 29, 1924, and is the son of Boris M. Volkov, who was born in Irkuts, Russia, and Helen Petrovna Silvermaster, who was born in Moscow, Russia. He stated he served in the United States Navy from June 29, 1944, entering by voluntary enlistment, and was discharged on a medical disability on November 11, 1945, as a petty officer, third class. He attended the University of North Carolina from June, 1942 until May, 1944, when he entered the Naval Service. Upon his discharge he returned to the University of North Carolina on November 16, 1945, and is working on his Bachelor of Science and Master's Degrees in theoretical physics. He is also acting as laboratory instructor in mathematics and taking music lessons on the piano while attending the University.

He said his father was a Major in the Czarist Army and that he met his mother in Mongolia at the time of the Russian Revolution. His mother entered the United States in 1920 or 1921 after having temporarily resided in China and Japan. His father also came to the United States about the same time but he is not certain in which country they were married. His father and mother were divorced in the State of California, date not recalled. He stated his father is presently residing at 695 Delores Street, San Francisco, California.

He advised that approximately seventeen years ago his mother was married to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster somewhere in California. Prior to this marriage, Mr. Silvermaster had secured his B.S. Degree at the University of Washington, and his Master's and Doctor's Degrees at the University of California. Mr. Silvermaster taught labor economics at St. Mary's College and the University of California, and was also employed by the State of California in some labor economic capacity.
In August, 1935, his parents, Nathan Gregory and Helen Silvermaster, moved from California to Washington, D.C., where his father obtained employment with the Federal Government as a labor economist in the Farm Security Administration, the Maritime Labor Board and the War Assets Administration. He said his father resigned from Government service shortly prior to Christmas 1946, due to asthma and other physical ailments, and his dislike for his Government work.

Volkov stated that while in Washington he has resided with his parents at 3515 30th Street, N.W. During recent years he has been at his home in Washington during the summer vacations while attending the University of North Carolina, on week-ends during his Naval service, and for a period of nine months when he was stationed at Anacostia Naval Base, Washington, D.C.

Volkov recalled that William Ludwig Ullmann, a friend of the family, had resided in their Washington home for approximately ten years and during this period was employed by the United States Treasury Department and also served in the U.S. Army a portion of the time, being stationed at the Pentagon Building. He stated that Ullmann for about eight years, while residing with the Silvermasters, maintained a dark-room and photographic laboratory in the basement of his home. This laboratory consisted of facilities for developing, printing and enlarging film, and Ullmann during this period owned two reflex-type cameras, as well as a 35 mm. camera. He said that Ullmann was very proficient in the use of a camera, particularly in portrait work, and had taken unlimited numbers of pictures of individuals and Washington scenes which he developed in the laboratory at the Silvermaster home.

Volkov advised that he knew the following subjects of this investigation on either a social basis or that he had met them through his parents: Abraham George Silverman, Sol Adler, Harry Dexter White, and Virginia Frank Cox. He also advised knowing one a social basis numerous other contacts of the Silvermasters.

Volkov denied knowing Gregory or Jacob M. Gelles and stated that he never had any connection with these persons.

Volkov admitted he visited in New York City in the summer of 1946, exact date unknown, at which time he stayed in an apartment adjoining and belonging to Henrietta Klots, which was located on 88th Street between Madison and Fifth Avenues near the Metropolitan Museum. He said he was there for a period of four days and was invited by Mrs. Klots to occupy the apartment. He stated that he went to New York on this occasion for a visit to see some fellow students from the University of North Carolina. He also admitted having been in New York City prior to his induction into the Navy, exact year not recalled, at which time he contacted a doctor, name and address unknown, concerning his heart condition. He was unable to clarify the circumstances surrounding this matter.
Anatole admitted that during the time he resided in Washington, he had seen his father, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, bring official papers of the Government to his residence. He regarded this action on his father’s part as normal work in connection with his official duties. When questioned regarding the character of the Government papers, he informed that he recalled one as being a Maritime Labor report prepared for presentation to Congress, and that this was approximately five years ago. He stated he did not know whether any of the papers his father brought home were of a confidential nature. He likewise stated that he saw William Ludwig Ullmann working on what he assumed to be Government business at the Silvermaster residence but he was unable to recall anything concerning the type of papers that Ullmann brought home for work. He emphatically denied that he had ever heard discussed by Ullmann or his parents or any of the social acquaintances of his parents, any matters of a Governmental nature at his parents’ residence in Washington. He likewise denied that he had ever seen Ullmann or his parents photograph, develop or print any pictures of Government papers in the photographic laboratory in the basement of his home. He said that such actions on the part of his parents, Ullmann, or himself would have been of a preposterous nature and in his opinion would have been treason.

Volkov emphatically denied that he had ever taken Government papers, photographic copies or negative films of Government papers from his residence in Washington to JacobCole or to Gregory in New York City. In this connection, he denied any knowledge of Gregory and stated that Gregory had never been in his home to his knowledge.

Volkov admitted that he was a member of the American Veterans Committee, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, the Association of Carolina Scientists, and formerly vice president of the Carolina Political Union. He considers himself a “Wallace Liberal”, though a Democrat, insofar as politics is concerned. He volunteered that he was not a member of the Communist Party and had never attended any of their meetings and was not associated with anyone whom he knew was a member of the Communist Party.

Volkov voluntarily informed that two days prior to the interview he had returned from a brief visit with his parents at their home in Harvey Cedars, New Jersey. He said that during this visit his parents had informed him that they had been interviewed by Agents of the FBI and thought that the allegations made against them were certainly ridiculous. He related that his parents discussed the interview with him and further informed him that they had denied most of the questions propounded to them regarding such questions as “preposterous”.

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory stated the activities of Harry Dexter White, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and until recently an Executive Director of the International Bank for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, first became apparent in the latter part of 1942 or the early part of 1943.

Through comments made by Silvermaster, his wife and Ullmann, Gregory learned that White was supplying them with information consisting of documents presumably obtained by him in the course of his duties as Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Department. Gregory in this regard recalls definitely having seen documents at the Silvermaster residence, which documents were brought there by Silverman or Ullman, both of whom received the material from White. As concerns the nature of this material supplied by White, Gregory stated that it consisted of reports of a varied nature concerning the financial activities of the United States Government, particularly if they related to foreign commitments. Also various memoranda and reports from other Governmental departments and agencies were made available through these channels. These documents had usually been reduced to photographs by the time they were observed by Gregory but on occasions there was an opportunity of viewing the original documents themselves.

Gregory commented that it was apparent from conversations overheard in the Silvermaster home that White was considered one of the most valuable assets in this particular parallel of Soviet Intelligence. This view was taken since in his capacity as Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, those individuals whom this group was anxious to have assigned there could secure employment. Among individuals in this category are William Ludwig Ullmann, William Henry Taylor and Boris Steinman Gold, who will be discussed in more intimate detail hereinafter. Gregory also reports that White was regarded as a valuable adjunct to Soviet espionage because of his close relationship with former Secretary of the United States Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. and was felt to be in a position to secure favorable consideration for the U.S.S.R. in financial matters.

Gregory advised following the death of Jacob N. Golos, known Soviet agent, a discussion was had between Silvermaster and his immediate
superior in Soviet espionage, who has not been identified to date, as to
the advisability of introducing White directly to the Russian contact to
whom this unknown intermediary delivered the material originating with
White. Silvermaster was not in favor of taking this action and presum-
ably this meeting was never arranged.

Gregory recalls that sometime in the summer or fall of 1943, the
Silvermasters believed it desirable to have someone placed as a secretary to
White in order to facilitate the obtaining of information from his office for
delivery to Soviet espionage agents. As a result of these deliberations, Mrs.
Helen Witte Silvermaster went to one of the Communist functionaries in
Washington, D. C., and from this source secured the name of Sonia Steinman
Gold. Eventually, Mrs. Gold through arrangements with White, obtained a po-
position as one of the secretaries in the United States Treasury Department. As
a result of this employment, Mrs. Gold obtained documents from White's office,
which she copied and made her notes available to Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster.
Gregory does not recall specifically but it is recollected the information
which Mrs. Gold obtained concerned principally the Treasury Department's
opinions and recommendations concerning applications for loans made by the
Chinese and French Governments. It is also recalled by Gregory that some of
this information concerned political reports regarding General DeGaulle,
which found their way into White's office.

It is contended by Gregory that Harold Glasser who is the subject
of a detailed subheading in this memorandum was rather closely associated
with White and may have served as his assistant. Glasser was able to supply
general information concerning the activities of the United States Treasury
Department, particularly where they concerned proposed loans to foreign
countries. He also supplied information originating in the Foreign Economic
Administration which had been sent to the United States Treasury Department
for action or information.

Background of Harry Dexter White

Harry Dexter White was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 29,
1892. From 1939 to July 1946 he resided with his wife, Anne Terry White, and two
daughters at 6810 Fairfax Road, Edgemere, Bethesda, Maryland. In July, 1946, he moved to the Westchester Apartments, Apartment 114-D, Washington, D. C. On May 20, 1947, he and his family moved to New York City, where they reside at 334 West 86th Street.

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 a 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 3, 1941. He assumed the position of 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 a 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.

Harry Dexter White has written the following books and articles:

- Some Aspects of the Tariff Question (in conjunction with Frank W. Taussig).
- French International Accounts.
- The Monetary Fund (Foreign Affairs, January, 1945, volume 23, pages 195 to 210).

Collateral Information Available Prior to November, 1945

White was the subject of an investigation conducted in 1942, predicated upon charges by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, at that time headed by the Honorable Martin Dies. It was charged that White was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, which had been declared a subversive organization by the Attorney General, thereby indicating a possible violation of the Hatch Act. Inquiries determined that 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 these indices. After preliminary inquiries with no appreciable results, White himself was interviewed under oath on March 30, 1942, at which time he denied membership in the Communist Party and in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He 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 great part of the interview was the denunciation on the part of White of this type of investigation being conducted on the basis of the reports of the Dies Committee. He admitted that his wife had contributed to the League of Women Shoppers and also contributed to the Spanish Relief during the Spanish Civil War. The League of Women Shoppers is allegedly a Communist front organization and the policy of the Communist Party was to give such assistance in the form of relief and otherwise to the cause of Loyalist Spain during the Spanish Civil War.
Through Katherine Wills, former wife of Victor Perle who figures prominently in this case, the names of a number of persons reportedly identified as members of the underground Communist group in Washington, D.C., were secured. Among other names was that of Abraham George Silverman, who was formerly employed by the Railroad Retirement Board and the United States Army Air Forces and is presently employed by Gribach's, Inc., New York. As incidental to the mention of Silverman, it was alleged that he worked through close friends who are indebted to him, including White and others. It is pertinent to note that Silverman is also prominently mentioned by Gregory as an important element of the Soviet espionage parallel, channelling information through the Silvermasters to the Soviet Government.

However, this appears pertinent in view of the present information concerning White.

Through a highly confidential source, it was learned that Harriet Eason 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 Silverman.
Silverman mentioned hereinbefore, Louis Goldblatt reportedly is a member of the Special Branch of the Communist Party, San Francisco, California, and is Secretary-Treasurer of the International Longshoreman's and Warehousemen's Union of America - CIO. This is the Union of which Marrye Bridges is the head.

In July, 1945, a clerical employee of the Passport Division of the Department of State, who was formerly employed as a clerk by the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission, was allegedly purloining certain information from the official records of the Department of State for transmission to unknown persons. This individual had reportedly stated that he knew a man or men who would pay him $1,000 for the information he had collected in the course of his employment. In his application for employment with the Department of State, White was listed as a reference and recommended him highly. This circumstance is being set forth in view of the allegations enumerated hereinbefore to the effect that White was considered of extreme value because of his influence in securing positions for persons who could be of assistance to Soviet espionage.

During the investigation of Philip Jacob Jaffe, editor of "Amerasia", who was arrested in June, 1945, for the possession of documents taken from the Department of State, it was learned that he had been in frequent contact with Andrew Roth. During one of these contacts, the question was discussed as to whether one of their sources in the Treasury Department on Far Eastern Affairs would lose his position if Secretary Morgenthau were to be replaced. It was concluded that he would retain his position on the basis of his own merits and that a veiled reference was made to White who was described as "pretty widely respected." Jaffe's counter-remark to this was, "Yes, but he is pretty radical," leaving the impression that with the change in Secretaries of the Treasury White might not remain in his position.

On another occasion while in contact with Roth and discussing various possible contacts for Jaffe for information from Government sources, Roth referred to David Harr, who works with Drew Pearson, as obtaining considerable information on Far Eastern Affairs that other individuals did not get because
of his United States Treasury connections. Roth stated that Harr was seeing White once a week and spending considerable time with him.

Subsequent to the receipt of the information above, White was interviewed with respect to persons apprehended along with Jaffe for the receipt of official documents of the Department of State. He stated that he did not recall any instances where there had been leaks of information in the Treasury Department or where documents had been taken or material given to unauthorised individuals. He denied being acquainted with Jaffe but indicated that numerous persons have visited his since he has been working in the Treasury Department and it is possible that he had met Jaffe but he does not recall this meeting. He denied knowing any other principals in the Jaffe case but stated that the name of John Service, an employee of the Department of State indicted in this case, was familiar to him and he believed that Service's name was mentioned to him by Irving S. Friedman.

White stated further during this interview that Friedman was an employee in the Treasury Department handling matters dealing with monetary affairs in the Far East. He indicated that he himself had brought Friedman to the Treasury Department approximately five or six years previously at which time Friedman was working either for the British or the Italian Government on affairs in India. He contended that he had no reason whatsoever to question the integrity of Friedman. White pointed out that because of the nature of Friedman's work he must necessarily know a number of persons in the field of Far Eastern Affairs because that field in the number of informed persons is limited. Further, White stated that Friedman had authority to take papers with him to his home at night the same as other officials in the Treasury Department. It is to be noted that Friedman admitted being acquainted with Jaffe. He wrote an article for "Amesia," of which he knew Jaffe to be editor, but declined writing similar articles after employment by the Treasury Department. Friedman also admitted acquaintanceship with Service, Roth and other individuals involved in the Jaffe case. Friedman is not employed at the Treasury Department at the present time.

During the investigation of the Jaffe case, it was developed that the principals therein were reported on numerous occasions to be sympathetic with the Soviet policy as it concerns China. With this in view, documents concerning the foreign policy of this Government relating to China were those primarily desired by Jaffe for guidance in the articles appearing in his publication, which itself followed the Communist Party line.

It has been reliably reported that White is a contest of Alexander Portnoff, 908 Clinton Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. During the latter part of July, 1945, White and his wife visited for several days at Portnoff's summer home in Bovey, New Jersey. Portnoff was born in Russia, January 24, 1897, and entered this country September 19, 1907. He was naturalised November 20, 1925. He is the Director of the American Institute for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union, Inc.
Results of Investigation Since November, 1945

Through a physical surveillance it has been learned that on November 22, 1945, the automobile of Frances L. Edelstein, 3629 Jennifer Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., the wife of Harry M. Edelstein, an Assistant Solicitor of the Interior Department, delivered individuals, presumed to be the Edelsteins, to the home of White. Information was previously available that Edelstein at one time was interested in Commonwealth College in the State of Arkansas, an institution which on many occasions has been criticized for its propagation of Communist ideals. Edelstein is also listed in the active indices of the cooperative "Keep Out of War Congress" and the Capital City Forum, organizations reported by numerous sources to be under Communist domination and influence. The name of Mrs. Harry M. Edelstein appeared on a list of names of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, an organization which was later declared subversive by the Attorney General under the provisions of the Hatch Act.

In early December, 1945, White proceeded to New York City. It was reported by a highly confidential source that on December 6, 1945, White was in contact with his wife from New York City, at which time he advised he was staying with Dr. Abraham Wolfson of Newark, New Jersey. It is known that while visiting the Wolfson family in New York City, he took this opportunity to view certain real property in New Jersey with a view to its purchase. After his return to Washington, White is known to have stated on one occasion that one of his purposes in traveling to New York was to see a number of reporters.

Later in the investigation, it was learned that Dr. Abraham Wolfson was in Washington, D.C., on December 29, 1945, and that he is a divorced brother-in-law of Mrs. Harry Dexter White. Information was available prior to the present inquiries that Dr. Abraham Wolfson, 31 Lincoln Park, Newark, New Jersey, was listed as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action in 1940. Dr. Wolfson was born on April 24, 1894, at Odessa, Russia, and is by profession a dentist, practicing in Newark, New Jersey. He has been a practicing dentist for many years.

Dr. Wolfson, in May, 1934, was divorced by his wife, Mrs. Ruth Terry Wolfson, 33 Washington Street, East Orange, New Jersey, an instructor in the Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City. Dr. Wolfson secured his American citizenship through derivation as a consequence of his father's naturalization during his minority. He has been reported by numerous sources as having had frequent and close contact with numerous Communists in the State of New Jersey.
It was learned through a highly confidential source that on February 6, 1946, Mrs. White declined a social engagement for the following day because her husband was proceeding to New York City for a ten-day visit. Subsequently White told his wife that he had just received a note from Abraham Wolfson who desired advice as to when he, White, would arrive. Wolfson advised White in this note that he had all his evenings free and would arrange to meet White at the station in Newark, New Jersey. Wolfson stated, "Glad to see O.D. on Friday morning and leave evenings free." The exact significance of this statement is unknown. Wolfson further indicated that they would go to the theater in the evenings and he had two dinner engagements arranged for White as of that time.

Subsequently, it was determined from this same source that White was unable to leave Washington on February 7. He contacted Wolfson in Newark, New Jersey, on that date and tentatively made arrangements to proceed to Newark on Thursday, February 14. He intended to return to Washington on February 22. Wolfson contemplated returning to Washington with White for a few days. White indicated he needed eight or nine days and asked Wolfson to check his plans. Wolfson advised that he had his plans and White stated, "I mean the fellow will be free and all that." Wolfson indicated that he had talked to him on February 7 and that he (the unidentified individual) was free on the following evening. White repeated certain comments indicating that he was spending one week in Newark or vicinity and then coming back to Washington. In connection with these statements White apparently made reference to the length of this stay, raising the question, "Would I be without anything in the event — — ?" Wolfson replied, "No you will be with something." Wolfson suggested that White arrive early on February 14 since he had arranged a dinner engagement at someone's home just around the corner. As will be noted, there is considerable doubt as to exactly what much of this contact concerned although certain suspicions are apparent.

On December 13, 1945, it was learned through a highly confidential source that Nancy Strauss of the League of Women Shoppers was in contact with Mrs. Anne Terry White at which time she requested the latter 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. Mrs. White agreed that she would write this protest. It will be recalled that previously herein White admitted that his wife had contributed to the League of Women Shoppers.

On December 12, 1945, White accompanied an individual to the vicinity of 3210 P Street, N.W., which is the residence of Alger Hiss who is the subject of a separate subtitle herein.

On December 14, 1945, it was learned the Whites invited Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife to their residence on that evening. The Silvermasters again visited the residence of White for the evening on December 23, 1945, and there have been several other contacts on a personal and social basis during the period of investigation.

On December 15, 1945, White and his wife visited at the home of Maurice Halperin at 9956 Georgia Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Coe were also guests at the Halperin's that evening. Halperin and Coe are dealt with in detail under a separate subtitle.

As early as December 6, 1945, the name of Frank Coe, Assistant Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration, became apparent in this investigation. At that time White referred his wife to Coe to secure certain personal information incidental to his position. It is known also that White on at least one occasion stopped by the house of Virginia Frank Coe, 2700 36th Street on his way to work and picked up individuals at that address.

Numerous contacts on the part of White during early December were noted between White and Lee Pressman, 4509 Norwood Drive, Bethesda, Maryland, then General Counsel for the National Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), and Colonel Bernard Bernstein mentioned hereinabove. Subsequent investigation revealed that White and Pressman alternated in taking each other to work in their personally owned automobiles, their places of employment being in near proximity to each other.

Pressman attended Cornell University and Harvard University Law School, graduating from both institutions. From 1929 to 1933 he was employed as an attorney in New York City and entered upon employment with the Federal Government in 1933. He remained with the United States Government for a considerable period.
wife is presently employed as an English teacher at the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C.

Through a highly confidential source it was learned in September, 1941, that when Jack Kling came into the Communist Party in Chicago, Illinois, to receive instructions for his assignment to a new job in the Party, he received several letters from local officials for delivery to Communist Party officials in New York, one of which was addressed to Lee Pressman of the CIO.

Investigation reflects that he attempted to get in contact with Pressman on December 29, 1943. On the following day.
White did, in fact, contact Pressman at which time Pressman was asked whether the response had been favorable. The latter indicated in the affirmative but something apparently had gone wrong in White's direction since Snyder had been in contact with Philip Murray, President of the CIO, and wanted to see him Monday. Pressman promised to contact White concerning this whole affair and White invited Pressman and his wife to come to his home that evening.

On December 31, 1945, White again contacted Pressman at which time the latter stated that Snyder had been in contact with Murray that same day and had agreed to go ahead with the appointment of the panel. To White's question as to whether this was good or bad, Pressman stated that it meant that all efforts at mediation or collective bargaining were stopped. White commented that the recommendation apparently had no effect to which Pressman assented because it meant that the parties concerned appeared before a panel, started calling each other names, raised the whole business of ability to pay and would create the same impression as efforts in connection with General Motors. Pressman then referred to calling on Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach that same day at the Naval Hospital where he was undergoing treatment. Pressman indicated that Schwellenbach tried to find out from him exactly what was going on. White was amused by this and Pressman then added that Schwellenbach knows absolutely nothing. Pressman then continued that he had told Schwellenbach the whole story concerning Snyder's call and the latter indicated that he was going to contact the President to determine if he could have them (apparently labor and industry) hold further action until he, Schwellenbach, got back to see the President.

Reference was then made to an announcement which might be issued the following day which, if it did not appear, was because Schwellenbach had held the matter up. White, during this whole conference, appeared to be very interested in the activities behind the scenes concerning negotiations involving the CIO and the strike then pending and further from the comments made by Pressman, was obviously in the confidence of the latter.

On January 2, 1946, Pressman informed White that he had received information the President was calling a conference for the next day which was to include Bowles, Henry A. Wallace, then Secretary of Commerce, and Snyder on the whole situation and the steel industry in particular. Pressman indicated that he wished there was some way of making Wallace make a real fight for the first time in his life on what had to be done on the situation; further the whole affair seemed to be deteriorating so fast that fast finding was a farce. He continued that the whole strike issue had to be settled with a substantial increase. White inquired as to the time of the prospective meeting which Pressman apparently did not know at that moment. White further inquired of Pressman as to what he had to suggest and the latter indicated that
White knew Wallace better and consequently was in the position to answer his own question. Pressman urged that White should try to see Secretary Wallace the next day and point out to him the bad condition of the whole situation and indicated that it was connected with the meatpacking problem which in turn is related to the whole farm bloc. Pressman was apparently very much concerned that the strike situation was getting out of hand.

White endeavored to secure from Pressman the subjects for discussion the following day. The latter did not know specifically but was of the belief that some pressure would be put on Bowles to do something for the steel industry. Pressman indicated that what should be done is this: if the strike runs its course the way it has been outlined, it will be perfectly meaningless because the steel industry will get a small price increase. To get action the administration should call in the top officials and set a deadline for final settlement, taking a strong stand that this settlement should come before January 14. He then pointed out that if the steel industry could be cracked by labor, labor would then be able to run the gamut of cracking every other industry. White inquired of Pressman as to whether it was permissible for him to mention that he had heard anything concerning this matter. Pressman stated that this was permissible since it had come through a third party through the office of Price Administration. This apparently had reference to the prospective price raise on steel.

Considerable attention was given during this contact to the possibility of securing a wage increase for the steel industry without a price increase. Pressman pointed out to White that the steel industry would have to have a price increase and that it would not necessarily follow that all other industries would have to have a price increase also. Pressman was most adamant that it was possible to have a price increase on steel without affecting the automobile industry and other industries since the price of steel has been frozen since 1937, while other steel consuming industries have their price frozen as of 1942. White concluded by stating that he would perhaps try to see Wallace the next morning. Pressman then advised White that he would arrive, presumably in Washington, the next morning and White inquired as to whether he was apt to be effective in his program. Pressman was not optimistic unless Wallace called him and added that he thought Wallace would be free to talk with Philip Murray then and go to the White House later.

The question was then raised by White as to whether the situation would not in fact mean that a commitment, presumably from OPA, should be secured on the price raise on steel without similar action in other industries before settling the strike. Pressman pointed out that it would have to be a simultaneous affair, that is the settlement of the strike in return for the Government's concession to raise the price of steel. White indicated that if President Truman was going to authorize an increase in the price of steel
it doesn't seem reasonable that this would be done without having the union demands acceded to for a raise in wages. Pressman continued that the President was under pressure from industry and was trying appeasement and further that the amount of the wage increase must be determined as satisfactory to the unions since the price increase will have to be made incident thereto, otherwise the administration will find itself with a strike still on its head. White inquired as to how they would find out the solution and Pressman added only by dealing directly with Philip Murray. He made the gratuitous comment that he had never known of an instance of this description - where everything was going to the dogs and the White House had not even talked with other heads of the labor unions - not only that, but his assistants, neither Steelman nor Snyder, had been in contact with the unions.

Arrangements were made that Pressman would ride to work the following morning with White. It was not apparent during the above context as to why Pressman was discussing this whole situation on an intimate level with White, then Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury.

There have been several other contacts between Pressman and White but none of particular significance with the possible exception that Pressman contacted White on January 25, 1946, and asked him whether he was aware of the fact that his superior, presumably the Secretary of the Treasury, had seen Fairless, presumably head of United States Steel, the day previous. White indicated that this was not known to him and commented "You may find out during the day what happened, if anything." White answered in the affirmative but was noncommittal concerning the supplying of the results of this conference to Pressman.

On November 24, 1945, Colonel Bernard Bernstein, visited at White's residence for some period of time. On November 26 and 27, 1945, White proceeded to the home of Colonel Bernstein, 407 Battery Lane, Bethesda, Maryland, where he presumably spent a good portion of both evenings. It will be noted that Lieutenant Colonel Bernstein, prior to the war, was Assistant General Counsel of the United States Treasury Department. He had been employed by this Department since December, 1935, and on January 27, 1945, was detailed to the War Department where he received a commission of Lieutenant Colonel in the United States Army. Other contacts between Lieutenant Colonel Bernstein and White will be discussed hereinafter.

It was developed that Bernstein was in contact with White on December 17, 1945. Colonel Bernstein indicated that he was interested in getting all of the Nazi property away from the Nazis and selling it to desirable people in Germany. To White's question as to what would be done
with the cash, Bernstein indicated that it would be held under the control of the United States Treasury - the main thing was to remove from the Nazis the control of property in Germany. Bernstein also indicated he was being released from the Army soon, and there was a vague discussion of a position which he had under consideration with the conclusion that he, Bernstein, would be better off in the Treasury at $10,000 a year. It was also obvious that White was going to take up the question of Bernstein's status with the Secretary of the Treasury. White again was in contact with Bernstein on December 18, 1945. The latter told White that Donald Hiss, who is the brother of Alger Hiss mentioned hereinbefore, had contacted him and advised the Polish Government was still looking for an adviser. He stated that Ludwig Rajchman of the Polish Mission had been in to see him. Bernstein was interested in the caliber of the individual desired by Rajchman. White indicated that Rajchman needed an individual to do the kind of things Bernstein could do for him and the kind of things that George Silverman was doing for the French. Bernstein was desirous of advice as to which crowd Rajchman represented and White indicated "he knew that in." White continued by stating that the Polish Ambassador needed three men - a fellow like Bernstein in many ways could be used and a fellow like Silverman to get the Economic and Purchasing Commission in order. White did not know how much money the Polish Government had to spend and added that he had to see Rajchman in the near future. White also wanted advice as to what the next move by Hiss would be, but Bernstein either could not or would not advise on this question.

Bernstein apparently was not interested in the Polish proposition on a full time basis, to which White agreed, saying that if the Poles wanted aid they would have to pay fully because they have a very difficult job. Discussion was then had as to how White and Bernstein could use this proposition to fit in with their own plans and White stated that he would have a definite suggestion along that line the next day.

Various details of the establishment of an office, presumably for Bernstein, were mentioned and White indicated that they, meaning himself and Bernstein, had to have an office anyway because of discussions White was having with Secretary of the Navy Forrestal the following day and that one could not talk without an office. Bernstein indicated that he had received a call previously from Governor Lehman of U.S.E.A. and the Honorable Robert H. Jackson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and he asked White if they could possibly be interested, presumably in him, on a part-time basis. White answered in the negative. White indicated, however, that Bernstein should see former Governor Lehman and see what he had to offer. White, in conclusion, related that he was going to talk to Secretary of the Treasury Vinson very straight that he had nothing to lose; he was entitled to it (this may relate to his appointment as a delegate on the International Monetary Fund under the Bretton Woods Agreement) and would see what Vinson had to say.
On January 1, 1946, Colonel Bernstein was again in contact with White, at which time reference was made to a commendatory statement which had appeared in the newspaper column of Drew Pearson that morning. White is known to be in contact with David Karr, an employee of Drew Pearson, newspaper columnist. It will be recalled that Karr's name was mentioned previously hereinbefore as an individual who was in frequent contact with White. Karr was formerly employed with the Daily Worker, a Communist Party publication, and later with Transradio Press and the Office of War Information. Karr also worked for a considerable period for "The Hour", published by Albert Eugene Kahn who is known to have had direct relationships with the Communist Party. Besides writing articles for the Daily Worker, at least on one occasion in March, 1939, he was the author of an article appearing in the publication "Fight" distributed by the Executive Committee of the American League for Peace and Democracy, a reported Communist front organization. The exact length of his service with Drew Pearson is not known.

On January 13, 1946, Bernstein was in contact with Mrs. White during White's absence. He inquired whether White had heard anything definite about his new job from the Secretary of the Treasury. Mrs. White answered in the negative.

Information was received on January 28, 1946, from a highly confidential source that Robert Talbott Miller, III, Abraham George Silverman, and White intended to attend separately a showing of the Russian pictures "Tanya" and "Adventure in Bokhara," showing at the Hippodrome Theatre in Washington, D.C. Both Miller and Silverman are the subjects of separate subtitles in this memorandum.

A highly confidential source reported on February 1, 1946, that Charles Kramer, who is discussed in more intimate detail elsewhere in this memorandum, had a long conference with White. Kramer was commendatory as to White.
performance with a group of people on the previous morning, the details of which are not known. Kramer indicated these people were very impressed with White and then made the suggestion that White might capitalize on this impression with reference to the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, wherein there was apparently a position open. Kramer stated that White should drop a word to Saul, possibly Saul Sullivan, which would be helpful to Murray, who apparently was seeking this position. Murray was not further identified here. White and Kramer also discussed the housing situation in detail. She further related that Secretary of the Treasury Vinson wanted no one in the Treasury Department to work on the housing project which he considered the business of Snyder. White also indicated that Joseph DuBois had resigned as a result of a discussion on this housing matter. Kramer and White then discussed the possibility of DuBois securing a position as counselor for some committee unless Ed Pritchard had taken this job. Kramer suggested that a post just as valuable would be a position in the Postmaster General's Office.

Kramer also indicated to White that the Senator, apparently referring to Senator Claude Pepper, had returned from his trip with a re-enforced understanding of what the Roosevelt policies were. Kramer indicated he had put Senator Pepper into a front line position on the British loan situation for one reason and one reason only, because of his own feeling there must be a precedent set for other loans. Therefore, Senator Pepper should be in the forefront of those making a strong plea for the right reason. White interjected, "So they can follow it for the right reason for the other and be consistent."

On the evening of February 3, 1946, the Whites had a small party attended by Joseph DuBois and his wife and Bernard Bernstein and his wife. From a highly confidential source it was learned that Mrs. White made reference to a party held on Saturday night, February 2, 1946, indicating that she had a wonderful time and talked Russian. She further indicated that the Pressmans were present and that they had just been to Russia and had a great deal to talk about. She added that Mrs. Harbie Pressman knows very little English after two years in the United States. Mrs. White has also indicated that she received an invitation from Mrs. J. Boardman Harriman, wife of the former American Ambassador to Russia, to attend lunch with her on February 4, which she declined. In relating this invitation to Mrs. Frances Halsey, the letter agreed that Mrs. White had taken the right action and stated that Mrs. Harriman stood in no relation to them, and further that Mrs. Harriman may have been useful to Russia at one time and was useful today but she saw no point in attending a dinner at the cost of $10. This was apparently the same dinner that was attended by Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster and Mrs. Eulie Condon at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C. as mentioned previously herein.
It was determined from a highly confidential source that on the morning of February 6, 1946, Irving Kaplan contacted his office and was advised that White wanted to see him in his own office at noon that day. Irving Kaplan is the subject of a subtitle in this memorandum.

As an example of the tenor of the attitude which prevailed in the White home, the following comments by one of his daughters to a friend may be of interest. In a discussion of their aims and likes, Miss White stated that a large portion of their "friends", called close friends, believe in the same political ideas - the same as their family. Further, that all of the family had been engaged in politics and so the friends they have in the house are the ones they can speak freely with and not just say, "What lovely weather we are having." Continuing, Miss White stated the belief that when one is an adult, he must stick with his convictions; that she thinks her parents have arrived at a correct understanding of political and religious beliefs and other basic things.

A confidential source advised that on February 25, 1946, Anne White was in conversation with Frances Edelstein and mentioned that she would probably have to remain in Washington, D. C., as she believed Harry was in for an awful lot of frustration. She also indicated to Frances that Harry would not be made Executive Director of the International Bank for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction. She further said that she would not let this get her down because it was due to the capitalistic system and was a manifestation of the capitalistic system. Frances agreed with her and told her that she should not let this fact get her down.

On February 28, 1946, a confidential source advised that Anne White and Frances Edelstein were discussing the fact that Anne had not been to Frances' home for quite some time. Frances said she remembered that the last time Anne was in her home was the night that Boris talked about going to Alaska. (This conversation apparently concerns a period several years ago when several guests were at the Edelstein home including Helen Silvermaster and her brother Boris White, who has resided in Alaska, and tends to indicate intimate acquaintance and association of the Whites and the Silvermasters at an early date.)

On March 6, 1946, White was in contact with Abraham George Silverman. On this occasion White drove Silverman from his home to his place of employment at the French Supply Mission, 13th Street and Massachusetts Avenue, N. W. On March 2, 1946, it was ascertained from a highly confidential informant that White and Abraham George Silverman were again in contact with each other.

A reliable and confidential informant advised that on March 28, 1946, Anne White, while in conversation with an unidentified woman who was associated with the League of Women Shoppers, informed this woman that she, Anne, was dropping out of the League.

It was ascertained from a highly confidential source that Anne White informed Herman Klotz that Harry White would leave the Treasury Department on
May 7, 1946, just before he accepts his other job. (Anne was apparently referring to White's new position with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Reconstruction. Herman Klotz, above mentioned, is the husband of Henrietta Klotz, secretary to former Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr.).

A highly reliable and confidential source advised that on April 29, 1946, Edwin B. Smith, who was associated with the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship in New York City, advised White that he, Smith, had met a friend of White's in Philadelphia, a Mr. Portnow, and had a nice talk with him.

From a confidential source it was ascertained that on May 1, 1946, Harry White received a letter from 935 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., which is the address of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, an organization which is subject to a considerable amount of Communist infiltration.

On May 3, 1946, a confidential source advised that Henrietta Klotz informed Anne White that she was now living at 19 East 88th Street, New York City, Telephone Atwater 9-1150, and her office telephone was Murray Hill 5-5362, which is the business phone of Henry Morgenthau, Jr. Henrietta indicated to Anne that she was still employed as a private secretary by Morgenthau.

On June 18, 1946, a highly confidential and reliable informant advised that Dick Gilbert contacted Harry White and discussed the proposed loan to Great Britain. At this time Gilbert asked White if he had seen Frank Coe recently and indicated to White that it was difficult to reach Coe as he did not have a telephone at the present time. White suggested that Gilbert get in touch with Harold Glasser, who would know where Coe was presently residing. Dick Gilbert is identical with Richard Vincent Gilbert, former Director of Defense Economics, Office of Price Administration.

On July 12, 1946, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that White was in contact with Abraham George Silverman and mentioned that Sol Lurie had just returned from China. White mentioned that it would be nice for them to all get together again in the near future.

During the period from September 19 to September 24, 1946, a highly confidential source advised that Harry White was in close contact with Henry Morgenthaler, Jr., Lee Pressman and Joel Fischer, concerning the celebrated speech of Henry A. Wallace and subsequent events, including Wallace's resignation and the appointment of Averell Harriman as Secretary of Commerce. Concerning Harriman's appointment, Harry White stated that President Truman could not have done worse under any circumstances, and Joel Fischer stated that he had hoped that Mr. Truman would have felt it necessary to have at least one man with Leftist support in the Cabinet. Harry White conferred with Pressman and
Morgenthau during this period concerning political material and strategy to be used in assisting Henry Wallace. (WFO report of 11-5-46, file 65-56102-p. 151)

On October 25, 1946, a reliable and confidential source stated that Harry White met Abraham George Silvermaster in a park near White’s home in order to discuss some matters. (WFO report dated 12-6-46, file 65-56102-p. 108)

On April 6, 1947, a highly confidential and reliable source reported that Harry White handed in his resignation as one of the Directors of the International Bank for Rehabilitation and Development to President Truman. He indicated no immediate plans for the future. (WFO dated 4-6-47)

A highly reliable and confidential source on May 9, 1947 reported that Harry White and his family would move from the Westchester Apartments in Washington, D.C. to 334 West 56th Street, New York City, on May 20, 1947. This move has been verified and it is known that White is presently residing at the New York address. He is presently employed as a consultant to the Bank of Mexico (WFO dated 5-9 and 5-11-47).

Harry Dexter White was interviewed by Agents of the FBI at his residence in New York City on August 15, 1947, and furnished the following information.

He advised that he was born on October 29, 1892, in Boston, Massachusetts; that his father’s name was Joseph and his mother’s name was Sarah. He said that he thought his parents were born in Lithuania or Poland, but he was not certain. He refused to discuss his family any further.

He admitted personal friendship with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife, whom he stated he has known since 1934 when he, White, first became employed by the United States Government. He stated that most of his contacts with Silvermaster were on a social basis and that he had called at the Silvermaster home with his wife and the Silvermasters had returned each visit. White denied all knowledge of any espionage activities on behalf of Silvermaster, whom he regarded as an “economic philosopher.”

White admitted personal and business acquaintance with William Ludwig Ullmann, Harold Glasser, William Henry Taylor and Sol Miller, all of whom worked with him at the Treasury Department. He admitted that any of these individuals may possibly have taken home with them work from the Treasury Department to be completed at home; that this work might have been of a confidential nature. He denied that Silvermaster had influenced him to place any of these individuals in positions where they might have access to confidential material which would eventually be passed on to Silvermaster. White admitted that he took a personal interest in Ludwig Ullmann because of his close friendship with Silvermaster. He stated it was quite possible that he might have given Ullmann a promotion on the basis of his friendship with Silvermaster.
Harry White denied that he employed Mrs. Sonya Gold at the suggestion of Silvermaster, stating that he knew Mrs. Gold was employed by the Treasury Department, but that her position was that of an economist and not his secretary, as previously inferred by Gregory.

White admitted a very close personal relationship with Abraham George Silverman, whom he claimed he met at Stanford University. He also claimed close personal relationship with Lauchlin Currie whom he met at Harvard University. He admitted only casual acquaintance with Victor Perlo and admitted social acquaintance with Charles Kramer, Harry Magoff and Irving Kaylan.

Harry White denied membership in the Communist Party and further denied knowledge that any of the persons mentioned to him were members of the Communist Party.

In conclusion, White stated that he was aware that an investigation was being conducted by the United States Government concerning certain individuals employed by the Government who were reported to have been engaged in espionage. He learned of this through reading the newspapers and through Virginia’s Frank Cos and Abraham George Silverman who had both discussed with him the Grand Jury investigation in progress in New York City. (Teletype from N.Y. to Bureau dated 8/15/47, file 65-58402)
THE PERLO GROUP

Allegations of Gregory

In November, 1943, Jacob H. Geler, a former Soviet agent, informed Gregory that through Earl Browder, he had made contact with a group in Washington, D.C. After the death of Geler on November 27, 1943, Earl Browder approached Gregory and arranged a meeting with this group in the apartment of John Abt in New York City. During the early portion of 1944, Gregory met the group in John Abt's apartment and at that time was introduced to four individuals identified as Victor Perlo, Charles Kramer, Henry Magoff, and Edward Fitzgerald. It was indicated to Gregory that these individuals would pay their Communist Party dues to Gregory and would be furnished with Communist Party literature.

Concerning the date on which this meeting at John Abt's apartment was held, Gregory recalls that it took place on either February 27, 1944, or March 5, 1944. Gregory stated that he definitely recalls that the meeting occurred on a Sunday; that it was raining at about 2:00 or 2:30 p.m. when Gregory left his apartment in New York at approximately 1:30 p.m. in order to arrive at the scheduled hour; and that it was also raining fairly hard when Gregory arrived at Abt's apartment, but when the meeting disbanded at about 5:00 p.m., Gregory recalled the weather had cleared. The records of the Monthly Meteorological Summary of the United States Department of Commerce, Weather Bureau, New York City, for February and March, 1944 reflect that on February 27, 1944 it rained beginning at 3:30 p.m. and ended at 5:30 p.m. On March 5, 1944, there was no precipitation. It would appear, therefore, that the meeting was likely held on Sunday, February 27, 1944.

A discussion was had by this group concerning the type of intelligence which these people, with the exception of John Abt, would be able to furnish. According to Gregory, it was obvious that all of these individuals, including John Abt, had been associated for some time and that they had been engaged in some sort of espionage for Earl Browder. During the conversation, Victor Perlo indicated that he was associated with the War Production Board and would be able to supply general statistical data in the aircraft field. Also on this occasion, Victor Perlo asked if the information to be furnished by him and the others to Gregory would go to "Uncle Joe," and John Abt was very amused at this query.

A second meeting with members of this group was held at the apartment of John Abt and at that time Victor Perlo and Edward Fitzgerald had a discussion concerning the collection and payment of Communist Party dues by the members of the Perlo group. It was apparent from their conversation that the Perlo group appeared to be in a rather disorganized state and was suffering from both internal strife and lack of leadership.

At this second meeting, Victor Perlo had with him some information which he turned over to Gregory, and it was recalled by Gregory that at the
initial meeting, Perlo had produced some written material which included some Office of Strategic Services' documents made available by a Donald Wheeler. It was noted by Gregory that some of the typewritten material in Perlo's possession, which material had been typed by him, bore a great resemblance to written material which Gregory had seen several months previously in the possession of Jacob M. Golos, and the material in Golos' possession had been given to him by Earl Browder.

According to Gregory, other meetings were held with the Perlo group in the apartment of Mary Price in New York City, and Victor Perlo represented this group in meetings more frequently than did other members of the group.

The material turned over by Victor Perlo in general concerned miscellaneous information concerning aircraft activities that had come into his possession while he was with the War Production Board. Gregory was cognizant of the fact that Victor Perlo was known to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, a prominent individual in this investigation, and it was recalled that Silvermaster previously had complained that the activities of Perlo in Washington were upsetting George Silverman, also a prominent figure in this investigation.

A great deal of Victor Perlo's background was known to Gregory which included information to the effect that he was of Russian-Jewish parentage, had attended the University of Pennsylvania, was divorced from his first wife, and that his first wife had threatened to send a letter to President Roosevelt explaining his as well as the activities of his associates in the Communist Party. According to Gregory, Harold Glasser had formerly been a member of the Perlo group and upon Glasser's return from Europe as a representative of the Treasury Department, Glasser asked to be returned as a member of the Perlo group.

Background

Victor Perlo was born May 15, 1912, in New York City of Russian-Polish parents. While in Washington he resided with his wife, Ellen Menaker Perlo, at 4517 Brandywine Street, N.W. On May 1, 1947, Perlo and his family moved to Lake Buell Road, Great Barrington, Massachusetts, where they resided in care of the Menaker family. It was determined in March, 1945, that Perlo and his family were residing at 58 Beach, 11th Street, Rockaway Park, Long Island. (WPO rept 6-30-47, p. 102) (Letter from WPO to Bur 1-3-48)

Victor Perlo married Katherine Mills on March 15, 1944, and obtained a divorce from her in June, 1943. His education includes a B.A. degree and an M.A. degree from Columbia University, New York City. From September, 1939, to November, 1940, he was employed as an expert on economic problems at the United States Department of Commerce; from November, 1940, to January, 1943, he was employed as Chief, Statistical Analysis Branch, OPA; from February 17, 1943, 129
to April 2, 1943, he was head financial economist in the Office of Production Vice Chairman, War Production Board; from April 3, 1943 to April 22, 1943 he was head Production Progress Analyst in the Office of Production Vice Chairman, War Production Board; from April 23, 1943 to October 10, 1943 he was head Progress Analyst in the Office of the Executive Vice Chairman, War Production Board. He was thereafter transferred for administrative purposes to Economist (Special Studies), Bureau of Planning and Statistics, in the office of the Director, War Production Board. On May 1, 1945 he was transferred to the Research Coordinators Staff, Bureau of Progress and Statistics, in the office of the Director of the Civilian Production Administration. On December 16, 1945 he was transferred to the United States Treasury Department.

His employment in the Treasury Department was in the office of Harold Glasser, a prominent figure in this investigation whose immediate superior was former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Harry Dexter White, likewise prominently mentioned in this investigation.

Victor Perlo resigned from the Treasury Department during the last week in March, 1947, for the purpose of accepting a position with the International Refugees Organisation in London, England. However, this position did not materialize.

During the early part of 1941 the name of Victor Perlo, 5707 25th Road, North, Arlington, Virginia, was contained among the active indices of the Washington chapter of the American Peace Mobilisation, later known as the American Peoples Mobilisation. This organisation has been declared subversive by the Attorney General. It is known that the above address is a former address of Victor Perlo.

In 1944, Katherine Willis, alias Roberta Major, the divorced wife of Victor Perlo in a letter to the President of the United States advised that Victor Perlo was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., under the party name of Martin Stribbling.

A former prominent member of the Communist Party and courier between the Communist Government underground during the 1930's and the Soviet agent Alexander Stevens (J. Peters), furnished information regarding Nathan Perlow, who has been identified with Victor Perlo. He advised that Nathan Perlow was an economist and formerly associated with the Brookings Institute in Washington, D. C. The credit records in Washington, D. C., reflect that Victor Perlo, the subject of this investigation, was employed at Brookings Institute as a mathematician and reviewer. The informant advised that Perlow was a member of the Communist Party underground group in Washington, D. C.

Results of Investigation

During the investigation of Victor Perlo, it has been disclosed through physical surveillance that Donald Niven Wheeler, who has been identified as a prominent subject in this investigation has been in frequent contact with
Victor Perlo and his wife. It has also been determined that Helen Silvermaster, the wife of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, prominent in this investigation, has been in contact with Victor Perlo.

It has also been determined through physical surveillance that Victor Perlo and his wife on December 1, 1945, were visited at their home by a man and woman identified as P. Bernard Mortman and his wife. Several notations relating to Bernard Mortman and his wife were contained therein.

P. Bernard Mortman is known to be an associate of Abraham B. Weinstein of New York City, a subject in this investigation whose activities are described elsewhere in this memorandum.

It has further been determined that Jennie Miller, the wife of Robert T. Miller, a prominent individual in this investigation, has visited in the Victor Perlo home.

It is considered significant that Mrs. William H. Taylor, wife of one of the prominent subjects in this case, contacted Mrs. Perlo on May 17, 1946, to report the return of the Taylor family from Europe on May 12, although they were leaving town on a vacation within a few days. The Taylors were extended a dinner invitation by Mrs. Perlo.

Contact between the Perlos and the Harry Magdoffs, apparently of a social nature, was observed during the investigation. Magdoff is a subject of this case. Contact was also observed with Arthur Stein, an employee of the United Public Workers of America, CIO and reportedly an active Communist.

It has been determined through physical surveillance and other investigation that Victor Perlo has continued to be in close contact with Harry Magdoff and his wife, who are apparently close personal friends.

It has further been determined that during August and November, 1946, Arthur Stein was again in touch with Victor Perlo. Also on August 14, 1946, John Abt, a subject of this investigation, is known to have contacted Perlo. (Report of SA Zander dated 9/17/46 at Washington, D.C. pg. 178)

(Rpt. SA Zander, 12/23/46, Wash, pg. 129)
Thereafter Victor Perlo was observed to arrive at the residence of Charles Kramer at 4621 South 34th Street, Arlington, Virginia, in his automobile, bearing 1946 District of Columbia license plates #67-471, and was observed to enter Kramer's residence. At 11:05 a.m., Victor Perlo, Nathan Witt and the latter's young daughter left in Perlo's automobile and drove directly to the Jefferson Memorial where they left the car and walked around the Memorial. While so walking, they were overheard discussing data which was believed to pertain to the interviews of some of the subjects in this investigation which had been conducted earlier on April 15, 1947. Later they drove to the Washington Monument and walked around the grounds, continuing their conversation. Thereafter, they drove to the vicinity of the Willard Hotel where they had lunch in the Coffee Shop. (C report dated 6-30-47, p. 103 64-56402)


### Interview

Victor Perlo was interviewed by Agents of the FBI on the evening of April 15, 1947, in the presence of his wife, Ellen Perlo.

Perlo denied that he had ever been known by the name of Nathan Perlow as reported heretofore, or by the name of Martin Stribbing, also previously mentioned. He would neither confirm nor deny any activities in the Communist Party, or in any Communist underground group in the years 1935, 1943, or 1934, or at any other time.

When questioned specifically concerning the underground group in Washington, of which he allegedly was a member, Perlo admitted he is acquainted with John Abt but he would make no further comments concerning this acquaintance. He refused to confirm or deny acquaintance with or knowledge of Henry R. Collins, Jr., Charles Kramer, Alger Hiss, Nathan Witt, Harold Ware, Whitaker Chambers, Sol Adler or J. Peters, all of whom were reportedly members of this same group from approximately 1933 to 1935.

Perlo refused to confirm or deny that he had in 1941 ever visited an apartment located at 14th Central Park West, New York City (the apartment of John Abt), or an apartment located at 207 West 11th Street, New York City (the apartment of Mary Price).
Perle refused to admit or make any statements concerning allegations to the effect that he had obtained confidential information relating to aircraft production while employed at the War Production Board, which was later turned over to unauthorized persons. He also declined to admit that he had ever typed up any information turned over to him by other persons employed by the Federal Government for transmission to his contacts.

Perle refused to admit or deny that he is acquainted with Edward Fitzgerald, and also declined to comment concerning his feelings toward him.

From the outset of this interview Perle was desirous of knowing what information was possessed by the interviewing Agents against him. His reaction and attitude throughout the interview were such as to definitely indicate that he would never have admitted any material facts and that his primary hope was to obtain as much information as possible without giving any. Both Perle and his wife appeared as though they had expected to be interviewed in connection with this matter. (WFO report 4/21/47, 65-56402, p. 26 & 29)
Edward Joseph Fitzgerald

 Allegations of Gregory

 Gregory advised that approximately one or two months prior to the
death of Coles, it was learned that he had very recently made contact with another
underground Soviet espionage group in Washington, D.C. Coles considered this con-
tact as valuable. Gregory points out that he had been placed in contact with this
group by Earl Browder early in 1944. At that time Earl Browder indicated to Greg-
ory that Coles had been contacting a new group in Washington, D.C., and had been
unable to keep an appointment with them. Browder was anxious for Gregory to meet
this group and make the necessary arrangements. Within a reasonable time after
this conference with Browder, he informed Gregory that he had made arrangements
for a meeting of the group at the apartment of John Abt at Central Park West, near
90th Street, New York City. Abt has been employed as General Counsel for the Amal-
gamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO and as Counsel for CIO-PAC. He is pre-
sently active in the campaign to elect Henry A. Wallace for President. Abt is
married to Jessica Smith, who was formerly employed in the Soviet Embassy, Washin-
gton, D.C., and who is now President and Editor of the magazine "Soviet Russia Today",
a Soviet propaganda organ under the guises of American leadership. Jessica Smith
was formerly married to Harold Ware, now deceased, the son of Ella Reeve Hooor,
an outstanding, long-active Communist figure. Ware headed the Communist underground
in the United States Government for a number of years prior to his death.

 Gregory stated that on the day specified the appointment was kept at the
apartment of John Abt, (believed to have been on February 27, 1944). Gregory was
admitted to the apartment by Abt and there met four individuals, none of whom had
been previously observed by Gregory. They were introduced as Victor Perlo, Charlie
Kramer, Henry Magoff and Edward Fitzgerald. Gregory indicated the group felt they
could talk freely and it is recollected that on this occasion they discussed the
payment of their Communist Party dues, as well as the receipt of Communist Party
literature from Gregory. There followed a general discussion among all of those
present as to the type of information which those people, excepting Abt, would be
able to furnish. It was obvious to Gregory these people, including Abt, had been
associated for some time and had been engaged in some sort of espionage for Earl
Browder. Gregory recalls that Edward Fitzgerald, at the time of this meeting, was
employed by the War Production Board. He indicated that he would be able to
furnish Gregory with miscellaneous statistical information coming to his attention
as a result of his employment at the War Production Board. It is also interesting
to note that each member of this group met by Gregory indicated they were delegates
"from their group in Washington."

 Gregory had a subsequent meeting with representatives of this group at
the apartment of John Abt. It is recalled that at this meeting Perlo and Fitz-
gerald were present and again there was some conversation concerning the collection
and payment of Communist dues by members of the Perlo group. It was the im-
pression of Gregory that the Perlo group was in a rather disorganized state and
suffering from strife as well as lack of leadership. Subsequent to Gregory's
meeting with the Perlo group at the apartment of John Abt, members thereof
were met in the apartment of Mary Price, who is the subject of a separate
subtitle in this memorandum. Gregory recalls meeting at irregular intervals
with members of this group from the spring of 1944 to December, 1944, with refer-
ence to the individuals of the Perle group who met at the apartment of Mary
Prince and who supplied information, Gregory states that Victor Perle represented
this group in meetings more often than other members of the group. Fitzgerald,
however, was the supplier of information on four or five occasions. He supplied
general information concerning production figures which he obtained from his
employment with the War Production Board. In the spring of 1945, after the
dissociation of Gregory from contacts with the Perle group, Fitzgerald made a
visit to Gregory on one occasion in New York City during April, 1945. Fitzgerald
complained to Gregory concerning his dislike of Victor Perle and wondered if some
other contact could be arranged for him.

It is recalled by Gregory that Fitzgerald, a native-born American, was
formerly employed in some governmental capacity in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Subsequently, in the early 1930's, Fitzgerald proceeded to Washington, D.C., and
at a later date became associated with the War Production Board and the Foreign
Economic Administration. Gregory states definitely that he was a member of the
Communist Party.

**Background of Edward Joseph Fitzgerald**
No significant information concerning Fitzgerald was available prior to the time charges were made against him by Gregory.

Results of Investigation

On December 27, 1945, it was determined through a highly confidential source that Magoff, who is treated separately herein, arranged to see Fitzgerald at the Commerce Department where Magoff was then working as Chief of the Current Business Analysis Unit. On December 31, 1945, this same source reported that Irving Kaplan was contacted by George Parasich, who advised that he had just returned from Yugoslavia. Kaplan indicated he was attending a New Year's Eve party that evening at the home of the Fitzgeralds at 2290 Observatory Place, N.W. Parasich indicated that he knew where this address was since he at one time had occupied these premises. Kaplan invited Parasich to accompany the Kaplans to this party and the latter accepted as he would then have an opportunity to see "the whole crowd." It is interesting to note that Mr. and Mrs. Abraham George Silverman, who also figure in this investigation, attended this gathering.

A physical surveillance subsequently determined that Fitzgerald was assigned to Room 3020 of the Department of Commerce Building, whereas Room 3034, which is immediately adjacent thereto, was occupied by Harry Magoff, mentioned hereinbefore. On January 5, 1946, Fitzgerald was under physical surveillance when it was determined that he proceeded to his office in the Department of Commerce Building. After leaving his employment at the end of the day it was noted that he proceeded to a commercial establishment in the vicinity with an unknown individual. There they were joined by a third man and subsequently they all walked to the vicinity of Eleventh Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, where they parted. The individual who had accompanied Fitzgerald from his employment in the Department of Commerce Building boarded an Alexandria, Virginia, bus and proceeded to a basement apartment at 3226 Ravensworth Place, North, Park Fairfax, Virginia. This apartment was occupied by Harry Magoff, mentioned hereinbefore.

Through a highly confidential source it was learned that Fitzgerald contacted Beatrice Magoff, wife of Harry Magoff, on January 26, 1946. Fitzgerald stated that he would see the Magoffs the following Friday and Saturday nights. Further, that both the Fitzgeralds and the Magoffs would be at a party to be given at the residence of Feral H. Cornelison on the following Saturday night. A physical surveillance of the party held at the Cornelison residence at 2909 Olive Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., on Saturday, February 2, 1946, determined that it was attended by some twenty-five persons, including Irving Kaplan, Harry Magoff and Edward Fitzgerald and their wives. Also present at this gathering was Beatrice Neiman, former secretary to Constantine Omansky, former Soviet Ambassador to the United States. Subsequent to her employment in the Soviet Embassy, she was a correspondent for Yass News Agency, a Soviet news gathering organization, and is now correspondent for the Overseas News Agency and the Jewish Telegraph Agency. On April 12, 1946, it was learned that Beatrice Neiman had invited the Fitzgeralds to a party on April 19th.
It was determined through a highly confidential source on January 28, 1946, that Herman Edelsberg contacted Harry Magdoff and advised that he was scheduled to give a lecture entitled "Russia in World Trade" at Rollins College in Florida and was having some difficulty in locating sufficient material. Magdoff asked the question as to whether this lecture was being given "for the Senator", presumably Senator Claude Pepper. Magdoff stated that Irving Kaplan had prepared data on Russia and suggested that Edelsberg contact Kaplan. Magdoff also indicated that Fitzgerald had also worked on Kaplan's summary. Edelsberg volunteered the information that he had contacted Fitzgerald who denied working with Kaplan on this summary and who also referred Edelsberg to Magdoff. Mention was also made that Frank Coe, the subject of a separate subtitle, might have a copy of Kaplan's summary which Edelsberg desired for use as material for his proposed lecture.

Fitzgerald and his wife have been observed to be in frequent contact with the Irving Kaplans throughout the course of the investigation. His association with the Harry Magdoffs has also been observed to be frequent. On June 19, 1946 Fitzgerald advised his wife that Kaplan and Magdoff were coming to the house that night "to do some work." In addition to contacts with these two subjects, he has also been observed to have contacts with subjects George Parmigiani and George Silverman, whose activities are set out elsewhere in this summary.

Leslie Kish, who is frequently in contact with the Magdoffs and the Kaplans, made his temporary residence at the home of Fitzgerald for several weeks prior to June 22, 1946. Kish was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation in 1941 and 1942. He is reported to have been an active member of the American Peace Mobilization and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He denied these memberships when interviewed but admitted having been a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spain.

It is considered significant that Fitzgerald has been observed in contact with Leonard B. Wienerberg, an associate of Harry Magdoff and Irving Kaplan, whose wife is an active member of the Washington Book Shop Association. He has also been in contact with Herbert Fechs, formerly an attorney for the National Labor Relations Board who at one time addressed a meeting of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

A highly confidential source has advised that on September 29, 1946, Harry Magdoff contacted Edward Fitzgerald and they discussed the controversy which former Secretary of Commerce Wallace was having with Mr. Bernard Baruch. It was mentioned that Magdoff, Fitzgerald, V. Lewis Bassie, and Phil Hausner were drafting a letter of reply to Mr. Baruch. They were in agreement that Wallace should not admit that he had made an error. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 10/17/46, pages 40 and 41)
Confidential sources have advised that Fitzgerald and Harry Magoff have been instrumental in preparing various speeches and letters for the former Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace. In connection with this, on October 12, 1946, a reliable and confidential source advised that Fitzgerald mentioned to Harry Magoff that he, Fitzgerald, could not bear the new Secretary of Commerce Harriman and from what he hears, Harriman was not using "their staff." (Rept. of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 11/5/46, page 99)

On October 20, 1946, Fitzgerald was in contact with Harry Magoff and among other things, according to a highly confidential source, Fitzgerald remarked that Mr. Harriman had been around looking over the office space in the Department of Commerce and Fitzgerald was of the opinion that he and Magoff might lose their jobs sooner than they expected. He said that Mr. Harriman will get rid of them as soon as he wants to. He indicated that they are on their way out but that he could not figure out anything else to do except sit around and hold their breath. (Rept. of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 11/19/46, pages 13 and 14)

The same highly reliable informant advised that on October 20, 1946, it appears that Harry White, Irving Kaplan, Harry Magoff, Edward Fitzgerald, Abraham George Silverman, and V. Lewis Raulet were endeavoring to organize a political organization which would be financially supported by business friends of Harry Magoff in New York City. It appears that after this organization is completed, it will offer its facilities to support Henry A. Wallace and will endeavor to work in conjunction with other labor organizations such as the CIO, PAC, and the AFL. The following men have been suggested to assist in the organization of this political group: Lee Pressman, Joel Fisher, Joe DaBois, Bernard Bernstein, Randy Feltus, and David Harr. Of the above group, White, Kaplan, Fitzgerald, Silverman, and, of course, Magoff are all subjects in this investigation. The other individuals have been mentioned previously in other sections of this memorandum. (Rept. of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 11/19/46, pages 47 and 48)

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that on November 4, 1946, Edward Fitzgerald contacted Pearl Cornelison and advised her that he had talked to Irving Kaplan, and that Kaplan suggested that she contact Jack Graumin about a job. She subsequently contacted Graumin at the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. Graumin told her that he had an opening for a job and would like to have her. He said that Irving Kaplan was working there with him on a wage study project. It was agreed that Cornelison would see Graumin the following day. (65-56402-1910, p. 24 and 25)

Jacob Graumin, who is believed identical with Jack Graumin, was born October 15, 1910, in Poland-Austria. He derived his United States citizenship through naturalization of his father, David Elias Graumin, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on November 9, 1926. He attended the City College of New York and the University of Pennsylvania Graduate...
School and the American University Graduate School. From January, 1935, to January, 1937, he was employed with the United States Department of Labor in Washington, D.C. as a statistical clerk. From February 2, 1937 to August 12, 1942, he was with the National Research Project, WPA, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In connection with his application for government employment, Graumin gave as references Edward J. Fitzgerald, Harry Magoff, both subjects in this case, and Herbert Schimmel, a contact of several subjects in this case. (65-56402-2243, p. 15 and 16)

One Jacob Graumin, a representative of Local 69, United Federal Workers of America and an employee of the WPA at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, reportedly was a delegate to the first UFIA Convention held in Washington on September 17, 1940. Graumin has been reported to be a member of the underground government group of the Communist Party. (65-56402-2243, p. 15)

A highly confidential source stated that on November 15, 1946, Fitzgerald, while contacting Ferol Cornelison, stated that he was then still working for Mr. Harrison but knew that he had to start looking for something else but had no idea where to look. (65-56402-1910, p. 26)

The same informant reported that on November 18, 1946, Mrs. Fitzgerald invited Harry Magoff and his wife to an informal dinner to be held the following night at the Fitzgerald’s residence in celebration of Edward Fitzgerald’s birthday. It was indicated by Mrs. Magoff that Harry Magoff was visiting Harry White on the occasion of this contact. (65-56402-1938, p. 11)

The same informant reported that on December 30, 1946, Edward Fitzgerald contacted Mrs. Harry Magoff and discussed their coming to the Fitzgerald’s the following night. Edward Fitzgerald said he would contact George Silverman and ask the Silvermans to come also. The informant reported that Mr. and Mrs. Kaplan were also invited to this party. (65-56402-2243, p. 14)

On September 22, 1947, the informant reported that Edward Fitzgerald, while contacting Irving Kaplan, indicated that he had very recently resigned from the Department of Commerce. He did not indicate the date of his resignation. (65-56402-Rept. 57 Lambert 27, p. 9)

It has been noted that through highly confidential sources and other investigative measures, Fitzgerald has continued contacts with Harry Magoff, Leslie McShane, Irving Kaplan, V. (Vest) Lewis, Harry Magoff, and Herbert Schimmel. Investigation has further disclosed that since Fitzgerald has left the Commerce Department, he has been endeavoring to obtain employment in New York City and has spent a considerable amount of time there.
Interview

Edward Joseph Fitzgerald was interviewed by Agents of the FBI on April 15, 1947, and furnished the following pertinent information with respect to the allegations against him.

He stated that he first met Victor Perlo while Perlo was with the OPA. This meeting was on the occasion of a staff meeting between certain members of the War Production Board, to which Fitzgerald was then attached, and the members of the staff of the OPA. He said that this meeting was approximately in March, 1943, just prior to the time that Perlo left the OPA and came to the War Production Board. He stated that he was closely associated with Perlo from this time until he, Fitzgerald, left the War Production Board. Fitzgerald said that he and some other economists resigned from the WPA because of a dispute with their superior, and Perlo remained. He said that this action on Perlo's part was contrary to what he and the other economists thought Perlo should have done and from that time on, his relations with Perlo were of a formal nature.

Fitzgerald denied that he had ever taken a trip to New York City with Victor Perlo. However, he admitted that he had seen Perlo in New York on at least one occasion. He could not recall the date of this meeting nor could he recall any specific activities in connection with this meeting. He was of the opinion, however, that they probably met to have some drinks. This meeting with Perlo was by appointment, but Fitzgerald said no other individuals were present and that they did not visit anyone's apartment.

Concerning Harry Magoff, Fitzgerald stated that he met Magoff while they were both employed in Philadelphia with the National Research Project. He further admitted having been in New York City with Magoff on many occasions both while living in Philadelphia and Washington. He said that he had visited Magoff's parents' home in New York City and, also, that Magoff had visited Fitzgerald's parents' home in New York City. He stated that the only time he recalled being in the company of Magoff or any of the other subjects in this case while in New York City was during an election party either in 1936 or 1940. On this occasion they attended a party which was given by a friend of either Irving Kaplan's or Harry Magoff's.

Fitzgerald stated he first became acquainted with Irving Kaplan while he was employed with the National Research Project in Philadelphia, during which time Kaplan was Fitzgerald's superior. He stated that Kaplan was instrumental in his moving from Philadelphia to Washington. He said that Kaplan had always been of great assistance to him. He admitted having been in New York City with Kaplan on a few occasions but stated he could not remember the dates or circumstances. He did remember on one occasion going to dinner and to the theater with him in New York.

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Fitzgerald admitted his acquaintanceship with George and Sarah Silverman and said he had been to the Silvermans' residence on one occasion, which was prior to the time that Silverman accepted his present position in New York City. He said the only time that the Silvermans visited his residence was on New Year's Eve (December 31, 1946). He was unable to recall how or where he met Silverman but expressed the opinion that it was probably through Kaplan or V. Lewis Bassie. He said he had heard of Silverman many years before he was introduced to him.

Concerning Charles Kramer, he stated he met him at the same time he met Victor Perlo. Both Perlo and Kramer were present at the staff meeting between the OPA and the WPB, described herein before. He said he saw Kramer periodically after this meeting and had lunch with him on a number of occasions. After Kramer left the OPA, he obtained employment with the United States Senate. Thereafter, the association between Fitzgerald and Kramer continued on a business basis since Kramer would come down from the Capitol for some specific purpose for the WPB.

Concerning John Abt, he said that he met Abt in Washington when the late Sidney Hillman was connected with the WPB. He could not recall the nature of this meeting but indicated that he met him through Hillman. He disclaimed any knowledge of Jessica Smith Abt and denied knowing her identity. Fitzgerald was questioned closely concerning the alleged visits by him to John Abt's apartment in New York, and he denied ever having seen John Abt in New York or having been to his apartment. He also denied ever meeting Magoff, Kramer, Silverman or Kaplan in New York at anyone's house as a group.

Fitzgerald denied that he was a Communist or had Communist inclinations. He stated that he was opposed to Communism; that his wife was not a Communist; and to the best of his knowledge, none of his acquaintances were Communists or were so inclined.

Fitzgerald emphatically denied that he had ever given any restricted government material to any individual outside of the government or to any unauthorized persons. (65-56402-2349, p. 5, 6, 7, 8)
Allegations of Gregory

Jacob K. Colos indicated to Gregory in November, 1933, that he, through Earl Browder, had established contact with a group in Washington, D.C. Subsequently, in the early part of 1941, Earl Browder indicated to Gregory that he would make arrangements for Gregory to meet with this same group and that the meeting would be held in the apartment of John Abt in New York City. It was later ascertained from Gregory that the meeting probably was held on February 27, 1941. Gregory thereupon held a meeting with representatives of this group, which was designated as the Perlo group, and at that time learned that Harold Glasser was also a member. It was indicated that Harold Glasser had been out of the United States as a representative of the United States Treasury Department, that he returned in the early part of 1941, and was thereafter stationed in the Treasury Department in Washington, D.C. It was further indicated that Glasser was closely associated with and probably an assistant to Harry Dexter White, an official in the Treasury Department.

According to Gregory, Harold Glasser subsequently furnished general information concerning the activities of the Treasury Department, particularly concerning proposed loans by the United States to foreign countries. He also supplied information originating in the Foreign Economic Administration, which information had been sent to the Treasury Department.

After Harold Glasser's return from Europe, Victor Perlo, a member of the group, advised that Glasser had requested to be allowed to return as a member of that group. Gregory was advised by Perlo that Glasser and one or two others had previously been taken by an American in a Government agency in Washington, D.C., and turned over to a Russian contact. The identity of this American was not known to Perlo, and Charles Kramer was indicated as the person able to provide this information. Gregory determined from Kramer that the person who had originally taken Glasser away from the Perlo group was an individual named Hiss in the United States State Department, which individual is believed to be Alger Hiss, a prominent figure in this investigation. Gregory advised that Harold Glasser was a known member of the Communist Party.

Background

Harold Glasser was born November 21, 1904, at Chicago, Illinois. He resides at 5110 Cathedral Avenue, Washington, D.C., and was employed by the U.S. Treasury Department as Director of Monetary Research, until December 11, 1947. He is presently employed by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Inc., 165 West 45th Street, New York City. Both of his parents were born in Russia. He attended Chicago University and Harvard University and was married on July 7, 1932, to Faya Cohen. Harold Glasser has had various employment which includes University of Akron, Brookings Institute, and the Labor Bureau of the Middle West. He has also been employed by the Works Projects Administration and the Department of Agriculture. On November 23, 1936, he was employed by the Treasury Department, and it was indicated that his immediate superior was Harry Dexter White, who is a prominent subject in this investigation.

(Letter from WFO to Bureau dated 4-6-48)
Glasser has remained an employee of the Treasury Department to this date, and it is noted that in 1940 he was detailed to the Government of Ecuador as an expert in financial and economic matters. In 1943, as an official of the Treasury Department, he was detailed to the State Department and sent to North Africa, serving on the Civil Affairs Section of General Eisenhower's Staff. In 1944, he represented the Treasury Department at conferences on Italian financial matters and during the same year was approved by the President of the United States to represent the Government of the United States at the conference of the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration at Montreal, Canada. In the year 1945, he served as a member of the American delegation to the United Nations Reparations Commission in Moscow, Russia, and also represented the United States Government at the Third Council session of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration at London, England. Also in 1945, he was one of the Treasury experts designated to serve on General MacArthur's Staff in Tokyo. However, this assignment never materialized.

It is known that this was the residence of Harold and Fayre Glasser from October, 1933, to September, 1934, which individuals are identical with Harold Glasser and his wife, Fayre, who are subjects of this investigation.

One of the prominent officials for this organization was Boris Gotstein, who is known to be presently holding a position with the Soviet Government in the USA.

A confidential source has indicated that Harold Glasser and his wife have also been members of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the Spanish Aid Committee which committees have, by various sources, been indicated as Communist front organizations.

Katherine Mills, the divorced wife of Victor Porlo, advised in a letter addressed to the President of the United States that Harold Glasser was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D.C., and further stated that she was certain that it was the same Harold Glasser who had been sent to Ecuador by the United States as an economist. Katherine Mills also identified her former husband, Victor Porlo, as well as John Abbott and George Silverman, as being members of the Communist underground in Washington, D.C. These individuals are all prominent figures in this investigation.

It has been ascertained through a confidential source that Allan Rosenberg, an employee of the Foreign Economic Administration and identified as a subject of this investigation, has frequently been in contact with Harold Glasser and it has likewise been determined that John Abbott and William Ullman have also been in contact with Glasser.
Faye Cohen Glasser has, through a confidential source, been determined
to be a member of the League of Women Shoppers and to have served on the
Executive Board of that organization. This group has been variously reported
to be a Communist front organization.

Results of Investigation

During the course of the investigation of Harold Glasser and his wife,
Faye Glasser, it has been determined by physical surveillance that they have on
many occasions been in company with Allen Rosenberg, who is also a subject of
this investigation. It also has been determined that Harold Glasser has
been in contact with other persons who have been reported to be members of
alleged Communist front organizations but the connection of these individuals
with this investigation has not at the present time been determined.

On November 25, 1945, it was determined by physical surveillance
that Charles Kramer, an individual prominent in this investigation, visited
at the Glasser residence.

Victor Parlo, an important individual in this investigation, while em-
ployed by the Treasury Department was working in the office of Harold Glasser.
Both of these individuals were directly responsible to Harry Dexter White while
he was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in Charge of Monetary Research.

A State Department press release on July 26, 1946, announced that the President
had approved the list of the members of the United States Delegation to the
Fifth Session of the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation
Administration which was scheduled to convene at Geneva, Switzerland, August 5,
1946. The name of Harold Glasser appeared as one of the Advisors to the Council
member William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State. (65-56402, Rept of SA

On July 25, 1946, a physical surveillance disclosed that a party was
held at the home of Harold Glasser, at which Sol Adler, another subject of
the investigation, was present, as well as Allen Rosenberg and his wife, Joseph B.
Friedman of Arlington, Virginia, an attorney with the Treasury Department, and
Samuel Miller of Washington, D.C., an employee of the War Assets Administration
as a sales manager and a former assistant to Harold Glasser in the Treasury
Department.

In April, 1947, Glasser was in the U.S. R. as an advisor to Secre-

(65-56402-2607 p. 1)
A highly confidential and reliable source advised that the Glassers are acquainted with Henri Simon Bloch, Chief of Section, United Nations, and a close associate of Oscar Lange.

Confidential and reliable informants furnished the following information:

On February 16, 1947, Faye Glasser told Erna Rosenberg, wife of Allan Rosenberg, that Glasser had called her from Rome and told her he was going to Belgrade as a guest of the Yugoslavian Government.

On March 2, 1947, Harold Glasser told Erna and Allan Rosenberg that he had had "a rough time" on his trip (to Trieste for the Treasury Department).

On March 20, 1947, Mary Jane Keene, a reported Communist, invited Boryan Athanassov to a party to meet the Glassers and Drs. Horodecki and Szeinkel of the United Nations who was giving the party. Athanassov is a contact of the Rosenbergs, is a reported Communist Party member and First Secretary of the Bulgarian Legation in Washington, D. C. Szeinkel is a contact of subjects in this case.

The next day Mrs. Keene told David Tahl, a reported Communist, that Harold Glasser was going to attend her going-away party and asked Tahl to invite Theodore Athanassov, wife of Boryan. She remarked that Glasser would be an excellent contact for Mrs. Athanassov.

Through physical surveillance it was learned that the party at Szeinkel's was attended by Mary Jane Keene and the Athanassovs, the Glassers, the Rosenbergs, and Carl Green.

A highly confidential and reliable source reported that the Glassers have corresponded with Evelyn T. and Samuel Fuller, Chicago, Illinois, contacts of subjects in this case, and with Richard Vincent Gilbert, formerly of the Office of Price Administration and listed by the Un-American Activities Committee as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, a reported Communist front organization. Gilbert, who was born Jeradim Goldberg, is the subject of a closed Hatch Act investigation which reflects that he is the subject of a Pennsylvania State Police "suspicious inclination file" and reported to agents to be extremely Leftist. Mrs. Fuller was a member of the Washington Bookshop, a reported Communist front organization declared subservient by the Attorney General.

In addition to the above, Mr. and Mrs. Glasser have continued to be in contact with the following individuals who are either subjects or contacts of subjects in this case: Allan and Erna Rosenberg, Helen and Emily Sherman, Lige Teisman, Betty and Sumner Marcus, Richard Sarnoff, Solomon and Pearl Liechinsky, Sarah Silverman (wife of George Silverman), and Schlosser Adler.

(Rept of SA Lambert G. Zander, Washington, D.C., 3-25-47 5-12-47)

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Glasser was interviewed by FBI Agents on April 30 and May 3, 1947, in connection with this case. He denied ever furnishing any information obtained during his government employment to any authorized person.

We stated that in 1933 or 1934, while in Chicago, Illinois, he definitely was interested in the theories of the Communist Party, and would describe himself as a definite Leftist at that time. One of his close friends at the time was one Art Witt, a Party member who later was killed fighting for the Leftist cause in the Spanish Civil War. He attended a number of Communist Party "meetings and gatherings" as well as one or two "Cloak and Dagger meetings" with Witt where they "went into hidden cellars in the best underground method." He refused to join the Party, however, during the period of 1933 to 1935 in Chicago, he was a member of the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance and of the American League Against War and Fascism, and "may have" contributed funds to the latter and did give money on a number of occasions to the Spanish Loyalist cause through the United American Spanish Aid Committee, as he felt very strongly for the Loyalist cause.

(If should be noted that Glasser stated before he would sign the statement he wanted the agents to change "Communist Party meetings" above to "social worker meetings" and also to change his statement that he was a member of the American League Against War and Fascism to "may have been a member"). However, these changes were not made and he refused to sign the statement.

We denied ever being a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action but may have been on its mailing list as he received pamphlets from it.

The following names mentioned by Glasser either are those of subjects in this case or have turned up in connection with the investigation. He admitted knowing the following individuals very well: Victor Perlo, Veel Beale, Harry Dexter White, Ludwig Ulman, Donald Riss, John Aht, Lee Pressman, George Shaw Wheeler, Roger Ruthik, Allan Rosenberg, Sol Lischinsky, Frank Coe, Mr. and Mrs. Mordccai Ezekiel, William Taylor, Ale Lanning, Mr. and Mrs. David Nahl, Morris Friedberg, Belle Mayer.

He admitted knowing the following individuals, but only casually: Harry Magoff, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Helen Silvermaster, Alger Riss, Charles Kramer, Herbert Schimmel, Donald Wheeler, Edward Fitzgerald, Richard Garcia, Max Garcia, Elisabeth Garcia, Carl Green, Mary Jane Keeney, Philip Keeney, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Dunaway.

He denied knowing Maynard Gertler, Arthur Stein and Boris Gopstein.

He said he regards himself as an "intellectual" and a "liberal" and has numerous "liberal and radical friends."

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory related that Harold Glasser, an individual who is a prominent figure in this investigation had been working in Europe for the United States Treasury Department and had dropped out of the Perlo group in Washington, D.C. Gregory stated that Victor Perlo had told Gregory that Glasser had asked him if Glasser would be able to return to the Perlo group. Perlo, in explaining why Glasser had left the group originally, stated that Glasser and one or two others had been taken some time before by an American in a Government agency in Washington and had been turned over to some Russian. Perlo told Gregory that he did not know the identity of this American, and that Charles Kramer, also a prominent figure identified with this investigation, so far as he knew was the only person who had possession of this information. Gregory, at a later date, in talking with Kramer in New York City, brought the matter up and Kramer stated that the person who had originally taken Glasser away from the Perlo group was named Hiss and that he was employed by the United States Department.

Gregory informed that "Jack," a Russian contact who has not as yet been identified, advised of the information relative to Glasser and in the spring of 1945 Gregory obtained an article concerning the State Department from the newspaper "PM" in which Hiss was mentioned. At that time "Jack" stated to Gregory that he had learned the identity of Hiss.

Gregory also advised that on one occasion Gregory Silvermaster complained to Gregory that Victor Perlo was upsetting existing arrangements among the members of his group in Washington and asked if Gregory could do something to remedy the situation. Gregory told "Bill," a Russian contact who has not as yet been identified, about the Silvermaster complaint and he stated that he knew a person named "Gene" who could "lay down the law to those boys and straighten them out." Gregory advised that it was Gregory's impression that he was referring to Hiss who had been mentioned in the "PM" article and who was stated to be an adviser to Dean Acheson in the State Department.

Background

The files of the State Department in November 1945, reflected that no person by the name of Eugene Hiss has formerly been employed by the State Department. However, Alger Hiss, residing at 3210 P Street, N.W., Washington D.C., was an employee of the State Department at that time.
A confidential source of information considered reliable has stated that the name of Mrs. Alger Hiss (Priscilla), with a further notation "Husband with State Department," appeared on the membership list of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, an alleged Communist front organization. The records of the Dies Committee, United States House of Representatives, contained information reflecting that Alger Hiss, a Legal Adviser in the State Department, was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

A former important member of the Communist Party and courier for the Communist Government underground in the 1930's reported that Alger Hiss and his brother, Donald Hiss, were members of the underground organization of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., at least until 1937. He stated that the Communist Party had planned to enlist the services of Donald Hiss to handle the Harry Bridges case in California because of the influence he might have through his employment with the Labor Department. He also stated that Alger Hiss was a member of the Communist Party as late as 1937, was a member of the underground and was quite active with a group in Baltimore, Maryland. Also, according to this informant, Priscilla Hiss was alleged to have been a Socialist during the early days of the New Deal. In 1945 he also advised that while Alger Hiss was employed in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture, he had met on several occasions with Harold Ware's group, which group was a part of the Communist Party underground operating in Washington and that on these occasions Hiss attended group meetings which were held with the Senator Nye Munitions Committee and that he was then segregate from the Harold ware group and had no more contact with it other than social meetings with the members.

This informant advised he had no reason to believe that Alger Hiss had ever broken with the Communist Party. He stated that on one occasion he made a special trip to the home of Alger Hiss in Georgetown, Washington, D. C.,
with the intention of talking to Hiss in an effort to persuade him to leave the Communist Party. He had dinner and remained almost the entire night with Hiss and at the conclusion of this Alger Hiss, with tears streaming down his face, refused to break with the Communist Party and gave as his reasons his loyalty to his friends and his principles. This informant stated that in his opinion one of the strongest reasons for Hiss' maintaining contact with the Communist Party was the fanatic loyalty to the Party on the part of his wife.

A confidential source believed reliable has provided information that Alger Hiss was the former chairman of the Research Committee of the International Juridical Association, which Association was closely affiliated with the International Labor Defense, the latter group having served as the legal arm of the Communist movement.

Results of Investigation

During the several weeks prior to December 28, 1945, Alger Hiss was primarily engaged in activities relating to his planned trip to London, England as a representative of the State Department and during this period he made, so far as is known, no important contacts with other subjects in this investigation.

Alger Hiss returned to the United States on February 22, 1946, and at his request he was interviewed on March 25, 1946. During this interview he advised that he was not much of a joiner but could have been on the mailing list of organizations of various kinds, but was unable to state whether this was a fact. He recalled that for a period of five or six months prior to his employment with the Department of Agriculture he was a member of the International Juridical Association, which he characterized as a small group interested in labor law. Hiss denied that either he or his wife were ever members of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He was of the impression that his wife could have been a member of the League of Women Shoppers, because he thought some of her friends had been members of that organization. Hiss denied emphatically that at the present time or at any time in the past he had been a member of the Communist Party. He also denied that he had ever had any association with the Communist Party. He further advised that as far as he knew none of his friends were members of the Communist Party. However, he stated that he had heard many people say that one of his friends, Lee Pressman, was either a Party member or followed the Party line, but Hiss did not know this to be a fact. Lee Pressman has been described previously herein.

The only contact which Hiss is known to have made of interest occurred on August 17, 1945, when Henry H. Collins, Jr., who was associated with Hiss in the Communist underground prior to 1937, invited Hiss and his family for dinner on the following date. Collins was formerly with the State Department. He is a known contact of Joseph B. Gregg and Béla and Sonie Gold, subjects in this case.
On September 17, 1946, Alger Hiss was invited to the home of Bill Armstrong, who is a member of the War Shipping Board. A confidential source advised that Henry Ware with Lieutenant Colonel V. Maksimovich mentioned that among the guests to be at the party in addition to Hiss was John Hasard, who is believed to be identical with John Newbold Hasard, formerly of the State Department.  

(Rpt. SA Zander, 10-17-46, page 60)

Mary Foreman, wife of Dr. Clark Foreman, of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare was in conference on October 11, 1946, according to a confidential source, with Priscilla Hiss, the wife of Alger Hiss. Mary Foreman mentioned that she and her husband had been with colored friends from Howard University the night they were refused admittance to the Liner Auditorium. She stated that there were approximately 100 of them in a mixed group and that they were turned away. She further mentioned that the group anticipated protesting.  

(Rpt. SA Zander, 12-6-46, page 35)

On December 9, 1946, it was ascertained that Alger Hiss had received an award from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Subsequent newspaper articles indicated that Hiss has been elected president of the Carnegie Institute for International Peace. On December 11, 1946, Priscilla Hiss advised a friend that Hiss would remain with the State Department until the United Nations affairs had been finished.  

(Memo from Strickland to Ladd 12-19-46, Gregory Case)

On December 13, 1946, a physical surveillance revealed that Robert Talbott Miller, III, a subject in this investigation and who is not previously known to have been in contact with Alger Hiss, spent three hours at the Office of Alger Hiss in the State Department.  

(65-56102-2243 p. 92)
On January 11, 1947, Alger Hiss, according to a highly confidential and reliable source, made the statement that he would leave the State Department on January 15, 1947, in order to take up his duties as President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Subsequently the same source advised that Hiss remarked that his offices with this organization would be located at 533 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and that he would assume his new duties on February 1, 1947. (N.I. Summary, Washington Field Office, 1-11-47 and 1-19-47) (65-56402)

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that on February 2, 1947, Priscilla Hiss visited the residence of Henry Hill Collin, Jr., at Leesburg, Maryland. The informant advised that Collins was at the Hiss residence on March 27, 1947. (65-56402-2366, p. 8)

The same source advised that Alger Hiss was in contact with Robert Talbot Miller III, at which time Miller thanked Hiss for putting him in touch with one Bennett and allowing Miller the use of Hiss' name. (65-56402-2132)

The informant advised that Henry Collin cancelled an engagement with the Hisses on May 3, 1947. (65-56402-2406)

Interview

(Alger Hiss)

Alger Hiss was interviewed by F.B.I. Agents on June 2, 1947, and furnished the following information:

He stated that when he first went to New York City to practice law in about 1932 or 1933 he was associated with a small group in an organization known as the International Juridical Association. Its purpose was the publication of discussions on labor law. He stated he was one of the editors of the Association's journal. Among contributors to the publication were Nathan Witt and Lee Freeman. Hiss stated that this group was not connected with the Joint National Labor Defense, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties or the National Lawyers Guild.

Hiss denied being personally acquainted with Karl Breslau and stated he had no knowledge that the mailing list of the International Juridical Association was used to advertise or increase the subscriptions to the publication, "New Masses". He said he does not believe that any of the individuals in the association were or are presently members of the
Communist Party. However, he stated that a number of individuals have told him that Lee Pressman and his wife were members of the Party. He said he left this organization when he came to Washington in 1925. Hiss denied that he had ever been a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He said it was very probable that he may have been at one time on the mailing list of that organization. He further denied membership and affiliation with the Young Communist League. He said he had never been a member of the Communist Party, nor has he ever been personally acquainted, to his knowledge, with any members of the Communist Party. He stated it was his belief that his wife, Priscilla, was never a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action or the Communist Party. He did state however that she may have attended meetings of the Socialist Party and possibly received publications from that Party. He denied that his brother, Donald Hiss, ever worked for Harry Bridges and had no knowledge that Donald was ever considered for employment for or on behalf of Bridges. He stated that he was sure that his brother was not a member of the Communist Party at the present time, nor that he had been in the past.

Hiss stated that he was not acquainted with an individual by the name of Whittaker Chambers. He said at least he could not recall anyone by that name and that he could not recall an individual by that name ever visiting his home on any occasion.

Hiss stated that he became acquainted with Harold Ware while Hiss was working in the Department of Agriculture. He said he was acquainted with Charles Kriwitzky, who is now known as Charles Kramer. He said he met Kramer while they both worked at the United States Department of Agriculture. He has not seen Kramer for quite some time.

He said that he and Lee Pressman have known each other since his attendance at Harvard Law School, where they were associated on the Harvard Law Review.

He further stated he has known Henry Collins since childhood and he considers him a close personal friend. He stated that Collins has often confided his personal problems to him and that he has often advised Collins on these problems.

He could not recall any person named Nathan Perlow, who has been identified as Victor Perlow. He further denied knowing Nathan Gregory Silverman.

Hiss denied that he had ever met at any time with any group at the home of Henry Collins or at any other place where Government information was discussed when these present had no right to such information. He said he did not know of any individuals with the purpose of making Government information available orally or in writing for the use of
unauthorized persons or the Soviet government. He denied ever having met as a group with the above mentioned individuals for the above alleged purpose.

Hiss stated he is acquainted with John Abt, having first met him at the United States Department of Agriculture in an official capacity. He has also been acquainted with Marian Bachrach, John Abt's sister, whom he met at the Department of Agriculture through her husband.

Hiss stated that he has never been known to his knowledge by the name of "Gene" or "Eugene". He further knows of no individuals by the name of Gene or Eugene Hiss having ever been employed by the State Department.

Concerning Victor Perlo, he advised that he met him in 1934, but he could not recall his very well. He said since his original contact with Perlo he has had no further contact with him and has no knowledge of his present whereabouts.

Hiss stated he met Harold Glasser in an official capacity when Glasser was an official of the United States Treasury Department. He denied that he had ever placed Glasser in touch with a representative of the Russian government in order that Glasser might furnish Government information to this unauthorized individual.

Hiss repeatedly denied that he had any information to the effect that any individual either in or out of the government has ever attempted to furnish any Government information to unauthorized persons.

Alger Hiss voluntarily signed a statement summarizing the above information. (65-56402-2550, p.3-9)

Interview

(Friscilla Hiss)

Friscilla Hiss, the wife of Alger Hiss, was interviewed by F.B.I. Agents on June 2, 1947, at her residence, 5310 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. She stated that she is acquainted with Charles Kasser whom she has known for a long time, having met him while he and Alger Hiss were employed by the United States Department of Agriculture. She said she has not seen him for a number of years. She advised she is acquainted with Harold Glasser socially; that she has known John Abt since he was employed by the United States Department of Agriculture; and that she has known Leo Pressman since he was employed as Assistant General Counsel for the Department of Agriculture.

Concerning Henry Collins and his wife she stated that Collins is a personal friend of Alger Hiss and that the Hisses know him very well. She
described Nathan Witt as another old employee of the Department of Agriculture when she and her husband had known for many years. She specifically denied knowing Victor Perlo, stated that she had never heard of him. She also denied ever knowing Harold Ware and stated that she had never heard of him.

Mrs. Hiss denied that she had ever heard of the name of Whittaker Chambers. She was reminded that Chambers allegedly knew Mr. and Mrs. Hiss intimately and on one occasion was a guest in their home. In spite of this she steadfastly denied being acquainted with him or knowing his identity. She also stated that she did not know Nathan Gregory Silvermaster or his wife, Helen.

Mrs. Hiss denied membership in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and stated that she had attended meetings of the National League of Women Shoppers, but did not consider that she had ever been a member and did not feel that the organization considered her as a member. She had no knowledge that her husband had ever secured information from Government files and had given such information to any unauthorized persons. She described this charge as "malicious." Mrs. Hiss denied that she has ever been a member of the Communist Party and stated she has never attended Communist Party meetings and has never attended any meetings sponsored by the Party.
Allegations of Gregory

Gregory recalled that during November, 1943, Jacob M. S eles stated that through Earl Brower he had recently been placed in contact with a group in Washington, D.C. Early in 1944, Brower arranged a meeting for Gregory with representatives of this group in the apartment of John Abt in New York City. According to Gregory, four individuals who were introduced as Victor Perlo, Charlie Kramer, Henry Magoff, and Edward Fitzgerald, as well as John Abt, were in attendance.

During this meeting, there was a discussion concerning the payment of Communist Party dues by this group of individuals, who were known as the Perlo group. Also, the group discussed how they would receive Communist Party literature. There then followed a general discussion as to the type of information which these people, with the exception of John Abt, would be able to furnish, and, according to Gregory, it was apparent that these people, including John Abt, had been associated for some time and had been engaged in some sort of espionage for Earl Brower.

Gregory stated that Kramer indicated he was associated with the Senator Kilgore Committee in Washington, D.C., and further indicated that he would be able to pass along Capital Hill gossip, which type of information was actually furnished at a later date by Charles Kramer.

Subsequent meetings were held by representatives of this group in the apartment of Mary Price, in New York City, and Charles Kramer attended approximately three of these meetings.

Gregory recalled that Charles Kramer was a friend of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife, Helen Silvermaster. Kramer was likewise known to Harold Glasser, and, according to Gregory, Victor Perlo had indicated that Harold Glasser, who at one time was a member of the Perlo group, had been taken away by someone in Washington and had been turned over with other members to a Russian contact. Perlo indicated he did not know the identity of the person who had taken Glasser away but that Charlie Kramer was the only person who had that information. Subsequently, Gregory in discussing this matter with Charles Kramer in New York City ascertained that Glasser had been taken away from the Perlo group by a man named Eiss in the United States State Department, which individual is indicated to be Alger Hiss, a subject in this investigation.

It was further indicated by Gregory that Charles Kramer was a known Communist Party member active in union affairs in the District of Columbia and associated with the CIO Political Action Committee.
Background

Charles Kramer was born December 14, 1907 in New York City of Russian-Jewish parents. His legal residence is in New York City and at one time he was employed by the National Labor Relations Board in that city. In 1932 Kramer came to Washington, D.C., and was employed by the Senate Subcommittee on War Mobilization, which committee is known as the Kilgore Committee. In 1943, Kramer was employed by the Office of Price Administration and was for a period of time on loan by the Office of Price Administration to the Senate Military Affairs Committee. At the present time he is associated with Senator Claude Pepper, and his office is located in the Library of Congress. Kramer is known to have written speeches for Senator Pepper.

A former prominent member of the Communist Party and courier between Alexander Stevens (J. Peters), a known Soviet agent in New York and the Communist underground in the United States Government, stated that in 1931 he replaced Charles Kramer as Editor of the publication "New Masses," a Communist controlled propaganda organ. According to this informant, in 1933 he was designated to contact Harold Ware, who was head of a Communist underground group composed of approximately eight members and that each of these members was himself a leader of another underground Communist unit operating in the District of Columbia. He identified Charles Krivitsky, alias Charles Kramer, as a member of the Harold Ware group. Also identified by him as being affiliated with this group were John Abt, Leon Friedman, former General Counsel for the National CIO, Harry Collins, Nathan Perlow, identified as Victor Perlo, Alger Horse, and his brother Donald Horse, and Nathan Witt, former Secretary of the National Labor Relations Board.

Katherine Wills, the ex-wife of Victor Perlo, in a letter addressed to the President of the United States on April 14, 1944, identified Charles Kramer and his wife as being members of the Communist underground in Washington, D.C. In addition, Katherine Wills likewise identified as being members of the Communist underground, Victor Perlo, George Silverman and Harry White, all of these individuals being prominent figures in the present investigation.

Charles Kramer has in the past intimately associated with many Communist Party members, some of whom are reported to be connected with the Soviet espionage system in other parts of the United States.
and was reportedly a member of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party
in the United States. Charles Krasner is also known through confidential sources to
have been in close contact with David Neeley, who has been described as a Communist
editor, the ghost writer for Earl Browder, and a contact of Gerhard Kirley, a known
Counterintelligence.

Charles Krasner also has been identified as being possibly associated
with Dr. Harry Grunfest, a scientist in New York, who is known to be active in
various Communist controlled organizations.

Results of Investigation

It has been determined by physical surveillance that Charles Krasner
and his wife have frequently been in the company of Harold Glasser, an individual
who has figured prominently in this investigation.

In August of 1943 Neeley was reported to be a member of the 11th AD Club of the Communist
Party under the name of Allen Neeley. He was a lieutenant in the United States
Army Medical Corps stationed in Washington, D.C., where he was reported to be
assigned in the office of Senator Pepper. His wife, Joy Neeley, also known
as Jane Neeley, née Katherine Joy Bune, was reported to be a member of the 11th AD
Club of the Communist Party in January, 1944. She was born in China of American
parents and was educated at Fairfax College. She has been employed with the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China of New York City, and with Russian War Relief, Incorporated.

Oliver Peterson has figured in another important Soviet espionage group. In November, 1942, Oliver Peterson headed the Consumers Division of OPA where Lydia Altschuler, a member of the group, was believed to have visited in October, 1942. In February, 1943, Oliver and Esther Peterson were definitely identified as acquaintances of Lydia Altschuler at that time. Oliver Peterson was also found to be a contact of Marie Josephine Reed, a member of the Communist Party in Pittsburgh.

\[ \text{It has further been determined that Charles Kramer was very friendly with former Congressman Hugh Delacy and was called "Chuck" by Delacy.} \]

Information indicates that Ruth Roemer in 1943 was a member of the White Collar Section of the Communist Party. She was also reported to be a member of the National Lawyers Guild in New York City in 1941. She was also mentioned as a possibility as secretary of a Washington Branch of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. She has an LL.B. degree from Cornell University Law School and in 1944 was reported to be employed by the Research Institute of America, Incorporated.

\[ \text{It was further ascertained that the Kramers are acquainted with Joseph Gregg and his wife, also subjects of this case.} \]

Charles Sidney Plato is another acquaintance of Charles Kramer. In December, 1942, Plato was employed by the Board of Economic Warfare as principal liaison officer, having formerly been employed by the Federal Power Commission. His wife was employed by the Civil Aeronautics Authority. He has been a free lance writer and contributed to various magazines, particularly with reference to labor problems and current events.
In 1942 it was stated that Pohlman had been employed by the Department of Agriculture since 1935. His name and that of his wife appeared on the active indices of the American Peoples Mobilization and on the indices of the Washington Bookshop. He was reported to have attended a meeting of the American Youth Congress in Detroit in 1935 and meetings of the Young Communist League in Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

Prominent in this case, for the Democratic National Committee. She took part in a parade in October, 1945, sponsored by an organization known as "Wives," whose members called on Congress to exert pressure to get their husbands back from overseas.

Up until September, 1945, Helen Fruchtman was reported to have been very active in Communist Party work in San Francisco and was known to have contacted Steve Nelson, a known Soviet espionage agent, in New York City on November 10, 1945. She was membership Director of the Richmond Communist Party Club in San Francisco.

Josephson is closely associated with numerous individuals engaged in Communist activity and with Communist organizations. He has been reported to be an GPU agent and associated with persons suspected of Russian espionage activities. In 1935 he was arrested in Copenhagen, Denmark, with George Mink and charged with espionage for the Soviet Union.

Nathan Einhorn is another associate of Kremer. His signature appeared on the nominating petition of the Communist Party for September 30, 1940. He is presently employed in the New York Newspaper Guild and on
Witt has been reliably reported as being a member of the Communist Party and was formerly Secretary of the National Labor Relations Board. He was closely associated with Lee Pressman and appeared as counsel for the Communist dominated Teachers Union after his resignation from the Labor Board. In 1943 Witt was listed as a sponsor of a meeting to be held by the Peoples Committee and the Negro Labor Victory Committee at Madison Square Garden on June 7, 1943.

Investigation has shown that Kramer made out a check to John J. Abt, another subject in this case, dated July 28, 1946, in the amount of $60.

On September 11, 1946, Senator Pepper delivered a speech in Madison Square Garden at a meeting sponsored by the NCPAC and the Independent Citizens Committee of Arts, Sciences and Professions. This speech condemned our foreign policy saying that much was dictated by conservative Democrats and reactionary Republicans and tainted with McKinley Imperialism. Kramer indicated that he had been instrumental in preparing this speech for Senator Pepper.
the following day a physical surveillance verified their meeting at the Keyflower Hotel at 10:05 a.m. Kramer was observed to go to Whitney's room. Thereafter Whitney stepped out of the room into the corridor and talked with Kramer. Their discussion was concerning two checks that Whitney had given to Kramer. Subsequently it was determined through investigation that Kramer had deposited two checks to his account in the amount of $750 each. These checks were issued by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Cleveland, Ohio. It was indicated that the checks were for services rendered for December, 1946, and January, 1947. The checks were made payable to Kramer.

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Also, in March, 1947, information was received from a highly confidential and reliable source that Kramer's wife, whose maiden name was Mildred Gladstone, was employed by the Soviet Embassy during 1942 and 1943.

A physical surveillance on March 17, 1947, reflected that Kramer and Victor Perlo met at the Sheraton Hotel in Washington, D. C.

A physical surveillance on April 19, 1947, reflected that Victor Perlo arrived at the residence of Charles Kramer at 10:55 A.M., that date. Shortly thereafter Perlo and Nathan Witt, an attorney from New York City, and his daughter left Kramer's residence in Perlo's automobile and drove to the Jefferson Memorial in Washington. They walked around the Memorial and Witt and Perlo were observed to be engaged in continuous conversation. The surveillance reflected that they were discussing the interviews that had been conducted on April 15, 1947, by Agents of the Bureau with various subjects in this investigation. They then proceeded to the Washington Monument where they again left the car and began walking and conversing.
On August 30, 1947, an article appeared in the Washington "Times-Herald" and was written by James Walter. The article pointed out that the Communist Party in the United States was battling desperately to save itself from virtual extinction as a legal organization, and has reached the inner circles of the Government in an effort to have the heat taken off. The article mentioned a Grand Jury panel in session in New York City and, according to Walter, the Grand Jury hearing had become a question whether politics or national security would prevail. The article stated, "Among the Party's most active political friends in Washington has been Charles Kramer, real name Krivitsky, a former employee of Senator Pepper, Democrat of Florida, who came out as supporting President Truman for re-election. Kramer is listed by Government investigators as pro-Communist. He is reported to have helped Senator Pepper in preparing speeches and statements in which Pepper leans strongly toward Russia on international problems." Rept of SA Lambert G. Zander, U

Wash., D.C., 2/21/48, pgs 41, 40

On September 13, 1947, Kramer was observed to contact John Att, another subject, at the Hay-Adams Hotel in Washington, D.C.
Investigation has reflected that Kramer, during October, 1947, was extremely active in connection with the appearance of the 19 witnesses who had been subpoenaed to appear before the House Un-American Activities Committee in connection with Communist activities in Hollywood. During these hearings Kramer was closely associated with Robert Kenny, an attorney for those subpoenaed; Hartley Crum; David R. Wahl; Max Lowenthal, and Martin Popper.

**Interview**

Charles Kramer was interviewed by Agents of the FBI on August 27, 1947, in Washington, D.C.

When Kramer was advised that the interview concerned his activities during the period he was employed by the United States Government, he somewhat nervously stated, "I would rather not discuss it," and repeated this statement on a number of occasions thereafter. When he was asked why he refused to cooperate in this investigation he finally indicated that he had been the victim of a smear campaign which had irreparably damaged his reputation and jeopardized his position on Capitol Hill. He stated he had learned of this smear campaign from persons other than his friends although he intimated his friends had informed him similarly. However, he declined to furnish their names.

Kramer was informed that he had not been smeared by any campaign and that he was being given the opportunity to explain his position in connection with allegations and known facts involving him. He stated that he had no quarrel with the Agents and realized that they were performing their duties. He then stated that the Attorney General had smeared him and indicated he resented this very deeply and for this reason he declined to cooperate with the Department of Justice although he recognized his responsibility as a good citizen. During the interview he was sullen and determinedly uncooperative.
Allegations of Gregory

According to Gregory, during the early portion of 1940, Earl Browder arranged a meeting for Gregory with a group which was known as the Parlo group. At the first meeting, which was held in the apartment of John J. Abt in New York City, Gregory met with Victor Parlo, Charles Kramer, Henry Nagdoff and Edward Fitzgerald. It was indicated to Gregory that all of the individuals in the Parlo group were government employees and were furnishing information which they had obtained from government files to Gregory for the use of the Soviet Union. Subsequent to this meeting, Gregory learned that there were other members of the Parlo group and that one of these was Sol Lischinsky. Gregory stated that Lischinsky was an employee of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and although definitely a member of this group, to Gregory's knowledge had never furnished any intelligence information.

Background

Solomon Aaron Lischinsky was born on March 27, 1908, at Montreal, Canada, entered the United States in June 1936, and became a naturalized citizen of the United States on February 6, 1940, in the District of Columbia. Lischinsky received his education at universities in Canada. In 1932 he received a Ph.D. degree from the University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada. He took work at the American University in Washington, D.C., in mathematics and statistics in 1931 and 1932. His present residence address is 2502-E Pt. Davis Street, S.E., Washington, D.C.

Lischinsky has had numerous employments in the United States and from October 1938 to February 11, 1941, was employed as the head of the Wage and Hour Bureau, Washington, D.C., of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. It is noted that his immediate supervisor at that time was John J. Abt who has been identified as a prominent individual in this investigation. In 1941 and 1942 he was an economist for the House Committee investigating National Defense Migration, and from 1942 until 1944 he was with the War Production Board. He left the War Production Board and went to WEPRA in September 1944. He was Chief of the Agricultural Equipment Branch, Supply Bureau, Agricultural Rehabilitation Division. He was passed on the Polish Mission but according to recent reports he had not been cleared to go to Europe. In his Federal Employment applications in 1942 and 1945 he listed among other references, Irving Kaplan, George Perazich and Harold Glasser, subjects in this case.

Lischinsky, through a confidential source, has been indicated to have been an active member of the American Peace Mobilization, which group has variously been reported as being a Communist front organization. Lischinsky is also reported to be a contact of Dr. Indvik Witold Majewski, who was also employed with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration representing the Polish Government, and is alleged through confidential sources to be a close contact of individuals suspected of espionage for the Soviets.
Results of Investigation

Through a physical surveillance on December 2, 1945, it was ascertained that Sol Lischinsky was visited at his home by Herbert Schimmel. It has been confidentially ascertained that Schimmel is known to have contacted Dr. Harry Drumlaff, a prominent scientist, who is reported to be a Soviet agent.

Solomon Lischinsky and his wife were visited on December 3, 1945, by Frank J. Donner, an individual who, from various sources, has been reported to be a Communist and who, with his wife, Madeline Jaffe Donner, has been associated with numerous Communist Party front organisations. Madeline Jaffe Donner, on June 22, 1944, was identified through a physical surveillance as having been in attendance at a meeting on that date which was attended by Albert Larrson, Secretary, Communist Party District #1, and a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, and James P. Brans, Chairman, Communist Party, District of Columbia.

On December 8, 1945, through a physical surveillance, it was ascertained that Lischinsky and his wife met Mollie Kasson, a former government employee, who was through confidential sources known to be a member of the Washington Cooperative Book Shop Association, a Communist front organisation. A complaint was received at the Bureau on March 20, 1946, to the effect that Miss Kasson had expressed views extremely pro-Soviet and had praised the Communist government in Russia and had intimated that she was a member of the Communist Party. It might also be noted that Orville Olsen, a close friend of John Abt who is mentioned above, is a contact of Mollie Kasson.

It has been ascertained through confidential sources that Sol Lischinsky and his wife are quite well acquainted with Harry S. Nagdoff who has been identified as a member of the Perlo group. It has been further ascertained through a confidential source that on December 18, 1945, Mrs. Harry Nagdoff advised an unidentified individual as to the address of Mr. Stein, residing at 5750 MacArthur Boulevard, and of Sol Lischinsky. It is noted that Arthur J. Stein resides at 5750 MacArthur Boulevard and this individual is National Research Director of the United Public Workers of America. Stein is also known to be closely associated with prominent Communist Party functionaries and to have on several occasions had these Communist Party functionaries at meetings in his home.

On the evening of April 12, 1946, a physical surveillance at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joel Gordon at 3118 5 Street, S.E., disclosed that a party was
being held in honor of the return of Sol Lischinsky from Seattle. Harry Magdoff and his wife were identified at this party. Gordon has been identified as chief of the Yugoslav Branch, Bureau of Areas, of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

On July 30, 1946, it was observed that Lischinsky had lunch with Irving Kaplan and a third party who was not identified. In the course of this lunch period Solomon Adler, a subject in this case, entered the same restaurant with another man and, after eating his lunch and leaving the restaurant temporarily, returned to join Lischinsky, Kaplan, and the unidentified person with them.

It has been observed that Sol Lischinsky has been in contact with Seth Levine who is Research Director of the CIO Maritime Committee. Levine is an active member of the Washington Bookshop. Levine is said to have attended meetings of the white collar group of the Communist Party and is an associate of prominent Communist Party members.

Through a confidential source it was ascertained that in February, 1947, Sol and Melva Lischinsky were in contact with the Harry Magdoffs, the Irving Kaplans, the Harold Glassers and David Nahle.

Sol Lischinsky left the employment of UNHRA on November 15, 1947, and plans on buying a dairy farm in Virginia.

Interview

Solomon Aaron Lischinsky was interviewed by Bureau Agents on May 11, 1947. Lischinsky confirmed the fact that he was born on March 27, 1908, at Montreal, Canada, and advised that he became a naturalized citizen of the United States on either February 2 or February 3, 1940, in the District of Columbia. He stated that he was first employed in Washington by the Amalgamated Wage and Hour Bureau of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union. According to him this Bureau was set up by Sidney Hillman and was operated by John Abt, who remained in New York City.

Lischinsky advised that he is acquainted with John Abt, Harry Magdoff, George Peranzich, Sol Adler, David Weintraub, Verda Barnes,
Victor Parlo, Charles Kramer, Edward Fitzgerald, Allen Rosenberg, Irwin Kaplan, Dr. Rajchman, Ed Stone, and George Silverman, all of whom are subjects or have figured prominently in this investigation.

Lischinsky denied ever having been a member of the American Peace Mobilization or the Communist Party. He stated that he had never been asked to join the Communist Party and that he knew no Communist Party members. When asked if he considered any of the above-mentioned individuals with whom he was acquainted as being Communists he hesitated and then said that he had never concluded that any of them were Communists.

Lischinsky denied ever having furnished any information, either documentary or orally, to any of these individuals and stated that he did not know whether these individuals had ever furnished information concerning their Government employment improperly to other sources. He added that he would be very surprised to hear that they had done such a thing.

When asked if he had ever attended any meetings at the home of John Abt he replied in the negative, stating that he once had dinner at Abt's home but that none of the above-mentioned individuals were present. He stated that he did not know whether Harry Magoff, Charles Kramer, or Edward Fitzgerald knew Abt. He advised that he had seen Earl Browder once, this being at a public meeting in New York.

Lischinsky readily agreed to furnish a signed statement concerning the results of this interview and when the statement was prepared he signed it.

During the interview with Solomon Lischinsky, his wife, Neva, was questioned as to her connection with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. She advised that she had made several contributions to this organization and had attended one meeting but that this was the extent of her activities.
Harry Samuel Magoff, with alias Henry Magoff

Allegations of Espionage

According to Gregory, Jacob M. Coles had through Earl Browder, made contact with a Government underground Communist group in Washington, D.C. Subsequent to the death of Jacob Coles, Earl Browder arranged a meeting between this group and Gregory in the apartment of John J. Abt, in New York City. Gregory stated that at the first meeting with this group, four individuals were introduced, namely Victor Perlo, Charles Kramer, Henry Magoff, and Edward Fitzgerald. During this meeting these individuals discussed the payment of their Communist Party dues to Gregory, as well as the fact that Gregory would furnish them with Communist Party literature. It was apparent that these individuals, including John Abt, had been associated for some time and had engaged in espionage for Earl Browder. During the meeting, they discussed the type of intelligence information which they would be able to furnish to Gregory. It was ascertained that Magoff, who at that time had just returned from a period of approximately six months of hospitalization, expected to return to his job with the War Production Board in Washington, D.C., and was uncertain as to what specific type of information he would be able to furnish. Gregory recalled that later Harry Magoff did furnish meager information which he obtained through the War Production Board. Gregory recalled that Magoff had come to Washington, D.C., in the early 1930's and was a member of the Communist Party.

Background

Harry S. Magoff was born August 21, 1913, at New York City. His education included a B.S. Degree from New York University received in 1936 as well as education at the University of Pennsylvania and City College of New York, New York.

Harry Magoff was employed as a statistician from 1936 to 1940 by the WPA (Works Progress Administration), which in July, 1939, was changed to the WPA Projects Administration. He was later employed by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense and on July 31, 1941, became an employee of the United States Department of Commerce, where he served as an economic analyst in the War Production Board. On December 26, 1945, Harry Magoff was appointed to the Fact Finding Commission to work on the General Motors strike. In March, 1946, Magoff was moved "upstairs" into the office of the Secretary of Commerce. Magoff resigned from the Department of Commerce in December, 1946, to accept a position with the New Council of American Business in Chicago and New York City. In April, 1948, it was determined that Magoff was employed by Trubeck Laboratories, State Highway 417, Rutherford, New Jersey. (NY teletype to Bureau dated 4-7-48).
Confidential sources have indicated that during Magoff's career at City College of New York, he was reported with his brother, Samuel Magoff, to be a Communist and to have associated with individuals known to be members of the Communist Party. During that period Harry Magoff was also reported to be very active in the Social Problems Club of the City College which club was reported to be a Communist front organization. During the period that Harry Magoff was at the University of Pennsylvania, he resided at 49 East Cliveden Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and at that time was reported through confidential sources, to have been a subscriber to the Daily Worker, which paper was delivered in his name to that address.

It has further been ascertained through confidential sources that Harry Magoff has been in contact in 1943 with Eugene Victor Janisik, an individual who is known to be a member of the Communist Party.

The records of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, reflect that Magoff was admitted to the clinic on January 12, 1944 and was discharged on February 10, 1944. His treatment was listed as being surgery for gall bladder. (Source Report of Lambert G. Zander, dated June 30, 1947.)

**Results of Investigation**

Through a physical surveillance it was determined that on December 10, 1945, Harry Magoff was visited at his home by Solomon A. Lischinsky, who has been identified as a prominent subject in this investigation.

It was further ascertained that on December 1, 1945, Harry Magoff, accompanied by his wife, attended a showing of the picture "The House on 92nd Street" and by means of a physical surveillance it was determined that during the showing of the picture where secret writing was being brought out on a postage stamp, Beatrice Magoff inquired of her husband, Harry Magoff, "Do you do things like that?" It was not known whether or not Beatrice Magoff was referring to the activity on the screen.

During the course of the investigation, it has been determined that Mrs. Harry Magoff is extremely active in the League of Women Voters. She spends a considerable part of her time in the activities of this group and

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attended its National Convention in Kansas City, Missouri. Mrs. Magdoff
and Mrs. Bernard Radnitz frequently attend meetings of this organization
together. Bernard Radnitz has been identified as a prominent subject in
this investigation. Through a confidential source it has been determined
that Mrs. Magdoff informed an unknown man as to the addresses of one Stein
who resides at 5750 MacArthur Boulevard, and Solomon Lischinsky. It is noted
that Solomon Lischinsky is a prominent subject of this investigation and that
Arthur Stein, who resides at 5750 MacArthur Boulevard is a national officer
of the United Public Workers of America, CIO, and is further known to be a
close associate of prominent Communist Party functionaries, including Al
Lennon, Chairman, Communist Party District No. 6. Arthur Stein is further
known to have held Communist Party meetings in his home which have been at-
tended by Communist Party functionaries. Arthur Stein and his wife, Anna,
have contacted the Magdoffs socially on several occasions during this inves-
tigation. On one of these occasions George Perahich was present. There
have also been observed other contacts between Mr. and Mrs. Perahich and the
Magdoffs. Perahich has been identified by Gregory as a member of the Perlo
group.

On December 11, 1945, it was ascertained that the Magdoffs ent-
tained at dinner Eugene E. Finick who was employed by the Soviet Purchasing
Commission.

Also during the course of the investigation Harry Magdoff and his
wife have been determined to be very close friends of Charles Kramer and his
wife, Mildred Kramer. It is noted that Charles Kramer is also a major figure
in this investigation.

On February 2, 1946, Harry Magdoff and his wife attended a party
which was also attended by Irving Kaplan, Edward Fitzgerald and Beatrice
Heiman. It is noted that Beatrice Heiman is the former secretary to Constantin
Cuxansky, former Russian Ambassador to the United States.

On February 26, 1946, a reliable confidential informant advised that
Edward Fitzgerald had invited Harry Magdoff and his wife to come over for
dinner. He suggested that after dinner he and Magdoff could "do some work."
Harry Magoff has been observed to have had several contacts with Catherine D. Stone, who is the wife of Harry Clinton Stone. Mrs. Stone is Russian born and has spent many years of her life in Russia. Her name appears in the indices of the Dies Committee and she is known to be closely associated with the Soviet Purchasing Commission, having acted as an English instructor for that group. She has been closely associated with Victor Stepanoff, a naturalized American of Russian extraction, who was the leader of the Russian War Relief in Portland, Oregon. Mrs. Stone has shown considerable interest in the work of the League of Women Voters and has been in contact with Mrs. Magoff in this connection on several occasions. Repeated contacts have also been observed between the Magoffs and Leslie Kish, a contact of subject Fitzgerald. Kish's name appears on the active list of members of the American Peace Mobilization. The Dies Committee report indicates he was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. His name appears in the 1938 yearbook of the Young Communist League where he is also indicated to have been a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade which fought in Spain. He was interviewed in April, 1942, in connection with a Hatch Act investigation. At that time he denied affiliation with the American Peace Mobilization and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, but admitted being an Abraham Lincoln Brigade Veteran.

Another person with whom Harry Magoff has been observed in contact is Jay Dies. Dies has been reported to be a contact of Mrs. John Abt, editor of "Sovent Russia Today," and wife of John Abt, in whose apartment members of the Perlo group held meetings, according to Gregory.

The cordial relationship existing between the Magoffs and the Liechinsky's is indicated by the observed presence of the Magoffs at a party honoring Sol Liechinsky on April 13, 1946, given by Joel Gordon, and also Liechinsky's presence at the Magoff house on April 16, 1946. During Liechinsky's absence from the city his wife frequently contacts Mrs. Magoff.

A dinner party at the Magoff's residence on April 19, 1946, was attended by Hildegarde Kneeland. Mrs. Kneeland was reported by the Dies Committee in September, 1942, to be a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and the Washington Bookshop. She is also active in the League of Women Voters and, further, in a close friend of Wildred Kramer, wife of one of the subjects in this case.

Another frequent contact of the Magoffs is Leonard D. Mierenberg. His wife, Margaret Pollock Mierenberg, is also friendly with Mrs. Magoff. She is a member of the Washington Bookshop and was formerly employed by the Board of Economic Warfare and in the Office of the OTC. Mierenberg in Washington, D. C., Leonard D. Mierenberg returned from Europe in December, 1945, where he was a civilian employee of the Treasury Department working with the Office of Military Government. The Mierenbergs are in contact with the Irving Kiplans and the Edward Fitzgerald, subjects in this case.
In March, 1946, Morton Long, then employed in the Office of the Administrator of the National Housing Administration, contacted Harry Magidoff on several occasions in an effort to persuade him to take a position with the National Housing Authority. In the course of these conversations he indicated his confidence in Magidoff and his disappointment at Magidoff's decision not to leave the Department of Commerce.

On May 16, 1946, Magidoff suggested the name of Marcel Kisin as a likely prospect for a position with the Assistant Research Director under the Secretary of Agriculture. It is to be noted that Kisin is a frequent contact of several of the subjects of this case.

On July 10, 1946, Magidoff was reliably reported to have visited George Silverman at his home, reportedly for the purpose of discussing the possibility of Murray Latimer's appointment as Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

A confidential source regarded as reliable stated that on September 6, 1946, Beatrice Magidoff, wife of Harry Magidoff, was in contact with Mrs. Sol Lischesky and they discussed their past summer vacations. On the same date, according to this source, Mrs. Magidoff contacted Arthur Stein and Stein invited the Magidoffs to visit them sometime in the future. Stein is an official of the United Public Workers of America - CIO and is strongly suspected of being involved in a current Communist underground group in Washington, D.C.

A highly reliable source advised that on September 21, 1946, Mrs. Magidoff discussed former Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace's resignation and stated that Harry Magidoff helped write the Madison Square Garden speech of Wallace, but it was all of Wallace's ideas. Mrs. Magidoff remarked that they must organise so that something might be done in 1945, if not in 1952. She said that Harry Magidoff is willing to go out on a soap box and said, "It is life or death for all of us." She suggested that letters be written to the President criticizing his request for Wallace's resignation.

The same highly reliable source advised that on September 22, 1946, Joel Fisher of the Commerce Department contacted Harry Magidoff and they...
discussed the appointment of the present Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Parrish. Joel said that he had talked to Harry White, who still has not worked on his speech. It appears that Joel Fisher, Harry Magoff and Harry White with others were attempting to bypass President Truman's request that Wallace discontinue making speeches until after the Paris Peace Conference was over by having Treasury Secretary, Henry Morgenthau Jr., carry the issue until Wallace is again at liberty to speak regarding the foreign policy. Harry Magoff said the more he thinks about it, the decision he must make is either that he steps out and participates in some organization, or he would be a lot happier if he is going to stay in Washington to sit down and do a technical job and be available evenings and weekends for a guy like Henry Wallace if he needs any help preparing material or other things such as that. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, 11/17/46, page 103)

The same source advised that on October 4, 1946, Harry Magoff was in contact with David E. Wahl and Wahl advised that he was selling his house. Wahl remarked that Carl Green had suggested that he contact Harry Magoff before otherwise committing himself. Magoff said he was interested but indicated that his position is now in a "very vague state" but he would like to come to see the house sometime the following Saturday. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, 11/19/46, page 47 and 48)

On October 20, 1946, according to a reliable confidential source, it was learned that Harry White, Irving Kaplan, Harry Magoff, Edward Fitzgerald, Abraham George Silverman, and Y. Lewis Basile were endeavoring to organize a political organization which would be financially supported by business friends of Harry Magoff, in New York City. It appears that after this organization is completed, it will offer its facilities to support Henry A. Wallace and will endeavor to work in conjunction with other labor organizations such as the CIO, PAC, and the AFL. The following men have been suggested to assist in the organization of this political group: Leo Pressman, Joel Fisher, Joe DeBois, Bernard Bernstein, Randy Felix, and David Kerr. Of the above group, White, Kaplan, Fitzgerald, Silverman, and, of course, Magoff are all subjects in this investigation. The other individuals have been mentioned previously in other sections of this memorandum. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, 11/19/46, page 47 and 48)

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that on November 29, 1946, Charles Kraus, a close associate of Senator Claude Pepper and also a subject of this investigation, advised Mrs. Harry Magoff to tell her husband that a group would be meeting on Monday night at 8:00 PM at Senator Pepper's office in room 253 of the Senate Office Building. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, 11/19/46, page 47 and 48)
Through a physical surveillance on November 25, 1946, it was learned that Charles Kramer met Martin Pepper of the National Lawyer's Guild. Subsequently, Kramer proceeded to the Dodge Hotel and was joined by Victor Perlo, likewise a subject in this case, and thereafter they went to the Senate Office Building. Later, Irving Kaplan, another subject, was observed to arrive in his personal automobile and enter the Senate Office Building, also Harry Magdoff and V. Lewis Bassie were observed to enter the offices of Senator Claude Pepper. Another individual observed to enter the Senate Office Building was Herbert Schimmel of the Kilgore Committee, a known close contact of Kramer. Schimmel was later observed leaving the offices of Senator Pepper.

At 11:30 PM that same evening, Kramer, Perlo, Kaplan, Magdoff, Bassie, and Schimmel were all observed leaving the Senate Office Building and after conversing briefly on the sidewalk, departed.

(Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 12/23/46, pages 90 and 91)

In a pamphlet published by the New Council of American Business Incorporated, covering their First Washington Conference - 1946, there appeared a section devoted to views of various Government officials on the business outlook. Among these Government officials were the photographs and comments of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Harry Magdoff, and Victor Perlo. Magdoff is listed as a Special Assistant to the Secretary of Commerce (Program Planning) and Victor Perlo is listed as an Economist, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department. Silvermaster is listed as "Chief Economist, War Assets Administrations, New Council of American Business."

(Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 11/5/46, page 100)

On December 20, 1946, a reliable and confidential source advised that Harry Magdoff stated that he anticipated beginning his new employment with the New Council of American Business a week from the following Monday (December 30, 1946). He stated that although the Council has a Washington office, his work would no doubt keep him out of town in New York and Chicago for the next few months. Magdoff indicated that he was happy to be leaving the Commerce Department as "things have been pretty easy the last couple of months."
During February, 1947, a reliable source advised that David Carliner had been in contact with the Magdoffs and that Carliner was connected with the Washington office of the New Council of American Business, with which organization Magdoff was affiliated.

David Carliner has been connected with the Communist Party for many years. When his true identity was learned he was dismissed from the University.

During the period from January to May, 1947, Magdoff was in contact with the following individuals who are subjects in this case or have been previously identified: Ed Fitzgerald, Sol Lischinsky, George Perazich, Ed Stone, Charles Kramer, Veal Bascic, Leonard Eizenberg, Alfred Van Tassel, Irving Kaplan, Herbert Schimmel, George Silverman, Arthur Stein, and Carl Green. During this period of time, Magdoff spent most of his time in New York City, where he was busy with the New Council of American Business.

On May 4, 1947, a reliable informant advised that Harold L. Posner was in contact with the Magdoffs. Posner has been reported as a known member of the Communist Party by Mr. Victor Perlo, on September 6, 1940.

A reliable informant advised that during the summer of 1947 the Magdoffs resided at Peekskill, New York. During this time they sublet their apartment to Helen and George Jasai.

George Jasai is a Hungarian by birth who became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1931. His government employment began in 1940, and since June 12, 1947, he has been Chief of the National Accounting Section, Bureau of Business Economics.
Investigation has indicated that Madame de Fally Dergely is sympathetic towards the U.S.S.R., but no indication of espionage activities on her part has been noted.

Melvin R. Jasek was formerly employed in the Office of Strategic Services under Donald N. Wheeler. (65-57507; Rept Lambert C. Zander, 4FO, 7-2-47).

Harry Magdoff was employed with the New Council of American Business with headquarters in New York City until early 1948. He is now employed by Trubeck Laboratories in Rutherford, New Jersey. He now resides at 20-17 23rd Street, Astoria, Long Island, New York.

Interview

Harry Samuel Magdoff was interviewed by Bureau Agents on April 15, 1947. He verified most of the background information available concerning him and admitted having been a member of the Social Problems Club while attending City College of New York. He advised that Adam Ladin, whom he understood to be a Communist, was also a member.

He stated that he had been a member of the National Students League and had been editor of "The Students Review," the official publication of the League. He admitted writing the article "Karl Marx, Fifty Years After," for the Review. He denied ever having been a member of the Communist Party and also denied ever having subscribed to the Daily Worker. He admitted, however, that he had read the Daily Worker.

Concerning any serious illnesses of his in the past, Magdoff advised that he had one serious illness in 1925 and another in 1923. After this latter illness he went to the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, for an operation, and remained there for a month or six weeks. He then took a two-week vacation in Canada and did not return to work until March or April, 1926.
Among associates and friends Magoff listed Ed Fitzgerald, Irving Kaplan, Sol Lischinsky, and George Peranioh. He did not mention Charles Kramer or Victor Perlo until asked about them and then admitted knowing both. He denied, however, ever having seen Kramer or Perlo in New York City, and admitted meeting Fitzgerald there only once, in the summer of 1944.

Magoff was informed that information had been received that he had been in John Abt's apartment on February 27, 1944 with Victor Perlo, Edward Fitzgerald, and Charles Kramer. While he shook his head negatively and said "No," it was apparent that this statement had shaken him severely.

(Report of Lambert G. Zander dated April 21, 1947, WFO)
George V. Perasich

Allegations of Perasich

Gregory related that prior to the death of Jacob Selig in November, 1943, he had indicated that Earl Browder had placed him in contact with a Communist underground government group in Washington, D. C. During the early part of 1944 (it later was ascertained from Gregory that the meeting probably took place on February 27, 1944) at the request of Earl Browder, Gregory met with representatives of this group which was identified as the Perlo group, and the first meeting with these individuals took place in the apartment of John J. Abt in New York City. During this meeting these individuals discussed the payment of Party dues, the receipt of Communist Party literature, as well as the type of intelligence information which they would be able to furnish to Gregory during the course of their governmental duties. It was indicated to Gregory that several individuals belonging to this group were not present at the meeting and one of these persons was subsequently identified by him as George Perasich, who was employed during that period in the Yugoslav Section of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and accordingly had access to considerable data concerning Yugoslavia. According to Gregory, the information subsequently supplied by George Perasich, principally concerned the UNRRA activities or counterparty activities in Yugoslavia. Perasich would also make notations on the material which he believed to be of value and thereafter would report it to Victor Perlo, who would type the information. Gregory recalled that sometime in the fall of 1944 George Perasich proceeded to Yugoslavia via Egypt, as a representative of UNRRA and at that time Gregory recalls mentioning the trip to either "Bill" or "Jack", two Russian espionage agents known to Gregory, but who have at this time not been identified. It was indicated that arrangements would be made for George Perasich to be contacted in either Egypt or Yugoslavia but as to whether such contact was in fact made was never known to Gregory. Gregory advised that Perasich was born in Yugoslavia and a naturalized American citizen. He was also known to Gregory as a member of the Communist Party.

Background

George V. Perasich was born on April 20, 1928, at Bakovici Petrovac, Yugoslavia, entered the United States at Galveston, Texas, in August, 1934, as a student and re-entered for permanent residence at Greenville, Texas, on February 26, 1941. He was naturalized as an American citizen on September 3, 1944 at Buffalo, New York. At the present time he resides at 5806 Dorchester Avenue, Apartment 3-C, Chicago, Illinois, with a Professor Paul R. Sweet. His wife Amelia resides at 2307 Oliver Street, N. W. Washington, D. C. which Perasich considers his permanent address and to which he returns on week ends. He is employed by the University of Chicago and is working on the commercial aspects of atomic energy. His office is located at Rom 305, Social Science Research
George Perasich was graduated from the Naval Academy of Yugoslavia, and then was employed as a Junior Officer on merchant ships traveling extensively for a period of two years. During that time he lived for short periods in Holland, Turkey, Italy and South America, and according to his own account reads, speaks and writes Serbian and Italian and has a reading knowledge of the Spanish, French and Russian languages. From 1936 to 1938, he attended the University of California Engineering School, and in the latter year received a B.S. Degree. He has also attended the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Buffalo.

Perasich's employment record includes employment at the University of California. From November, 1935 to August, 1940, he was employed by the National Bureau of Economic Research, Works Progress Administration and National Research Project. During this latter employment he was in charge of a Division and surveyed the technical and economical performances of over 100 industrial plants in the United States. From August, 1940, through October, 1942, he was a Research Director employed by the Research Advisory Service, an organization maintained by fifteen leading banks throughout the United States. From October, 1942, to October, 1943, he was employed by the Western Electric Company, Kearny, New Jersey; from November 8, 1943, to December 31, 1943, by the Foreign Economic Administration as an Industrial Specialist and from January 1, 1944, to February 20, 1945, by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. It has been confidentially disclosed that during the course of his employment with UNRRA, while serving in the Balkan Mission in November, 1944, his brother, whose name is not known, escaped with eight other individuals from Yugoslavia. Four of the party were arrested and Perasich entered the camp where his brother was detained in order to intercede for him. It was reflected in the official report that all of the individuals were definitely anti-Partisan and all of them had received money from anti-Partisan funds. For this action Perasich was reprimanded by UNRRA officials and ordered not to discuss UNRRA policy matters with any members of the Yugoslavian Delegation.

According to the Niss Committee records, Perasich was a known member of the National Committee, Student Congress Against War, as a representative from the University of California, and it was confirmed that the individual mentioned in the Niss report and the subject of this investigation are identical.

Results of Investigation

An Director of the Industrial Rehabilitation Division, Yugoslavia

SECRET
Mission, George Peranich was outside of the United States until December 31, 1945. Immediately upon his arrival he traveled to California to see his wife and family and then returned to the East Coast. Through a physical surveillance it was determined that subsequent to his arrival in Washington, D. C. from Yugoslavia, and prior to his trip to California, Peranich attended a party held at the home of Edward Fitzgerald, on December 31, 1945, which party was attended by Victor Perlis, Irving Kaplan and George Silverman. It is noted that all of the individuals in attendance at this party, as well as Edward Fitzgerald, are prominent subjects of this investigation.

During the course of the investigation Peranich has been observed to be in frequent contact with Irving Kaplan, Harry Magoff and Edward J. Fitzgerald. Many of these contacts were apparently social. The families are on excellent terms. Peranich is also known to have contact with Lou Goldblatt, an associate of Irving Kaplan and a close associate of Harry Bridges. Goldblatt is employed by the International Longshoremen’s and Warehousemen’s Union in San Francisco.

Another contact of Peranich observed was with Alfred J. and Beatrice Vanassel. Vanassel was Peranich’s supervisor in the EPA in Philadelphia from 1937 to 1939 and Vanassel is reported to have been a member of the International Labor Defense and to have been associated with prominent Communists and to have participated in Communist demonstrations in California. He was also reported to have had in his possession a number of Communist pamphlets while he was living in Philadelphia. Among these pamphlets were several relating to the Spanish League for Peace and Democracy.

Peranich is claimed as a friend by Herb Schimmel. Schimmel is a close friend of Charles Kramer, a subject of this investigation.
George Perashich on November 15, 1946, attended a rebroadcast of the Nuremberg trials, which broadcast was also attended by Harry White, George Silverman, and Harry Magidoff.

Highly confidential and reliable sources have advised that Mr. and Mrs. Perashich have continued to be in frequent contact with Irving and Dorothy Kaplan, Beatrice Van Tassel, Harry and Beatrice Magidoff, Jane Stone, and Norman Durler, all subjects or contacts of subjects in this case. In addition they have been in contact with Mr. and Mrs. Dan Rukanja. Rukanja is the chief UNRRA delegate from Yugoslavia.

Reports of St. Lambert U. Zepier, Washington, D. C. 3-11-47 p 111
4-23-47 p 116 9-9-47 p 108

On June 7, 1947, Perashich was interviewed by FBI Agents and stated that he had never been a member of the Communist Party or any organization known by him to have been affiliated with or controlled by the Communist Party.

He said that he was not acquainted with and had never heard of Jacob Golos, Victor Perlo, John Abt, Charles Kramer, Harold Glasser, Donald Theiler, Allen Rosenberg, Mary Price, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, William Ullman, or Anatole Volkov.

He admitted knowing subjects Harry Magidoff, Edward Fitzgerald, Edo Lischinsky, and Irving Kaplan, and also Herb Schimmel, Norman Durler, Carl Green, and David Weintraub, whose names have figured prominently in this case, and said he did not know if any of them were Communist Party members or not.

He further stated that his work with the Foreign Economics Administration and UNRRA did not involve confidential or restricted information, that he never was solicited for any information which was not available to member nations of the UNRRA, and had never given information regarding his work to unauthorized persons.

The above was reduced to a statement signed by Perashich.

In addition he advised that while attending the University of California he had been a member of the League for Industrial Democracy but did not recall ever being on the National Committee of the Student Congress Against War, and had never been a member of the Young Communist League.

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According to Gregory, Jacob Golos was in contact, prior to his death in November, 1943, with a Communist Government underground group in Washington, D.C. Subsequent to Golos' death, Earl Browder arranged for Gregory to meet with representatives of this group which had been identified as the Perlo group at the apartment of John J. Abt in New York City. At the first meeting with this group, probably held on February 27, 1944, the individuals present mentioned the manner in which they would make Communist Party dues payments, as well as receive Communist Party literature. The group also discussed at length what contributions of intelligence might be expected from themselves, as well as other members of the group. With respect to the information to come from other members, Gregory recalled that Allan Rosenberg, who was at that time serving abroad in some capacity for the United States Government, was reported to be able to furnish information on his return to the United States. Gregory held frequent meetings with representatives of this group subsequent to the first meeting and one of the individuals who met with Gregory in Mary Price's apartment in New York City as a representative of the Perlo group was Allan Rosenberg. It was arranged that the representative of the Perlo group would gather together in Washington the intelligence information which had been secured from Government files by the other members of the group and would carry this information to New York to be turned over to Gregory and thence to Golos' successors.

According to Gregory, Allan Rosenberg furnished information which he had obtained as a result of observations, recommendations, plans and proposals made by various Government officials concerning the handling of Germany. During that period he was employed in the Foreign Economic Administration and material of that nature came to him in the course of his duties with that agency. It was recalled by Gregory that Rosenberg submitted rather voluminous reports and he turned over substantial quantities of written material bearing upon matters such as specific suggestions and proposals made by various American officials with respect to the problems expected to be met in postwar Germany. Gregory advised that it was indicated that Allan Rosenberg had come from a wealthy American-Jewish family and had received an LLB degree at Harvard University. He came to Washington in the early 1930's and was known to Gregory to be a member of the Communist Party.

Gregory later advised that he had met Rosenberg only once, in November, 1944. At the time, considerable controversy existed within the Perlo group and Rosenberg was dissatisfied and felt he should withdraw. Gregory had a lengthy conversation with him advising him regarding the material he should attempt to obtain, but does not know the effect of the
Allan Robert Rosenberg, according to his own statement, was born April 21, 1909, in Dorchester, Massachusetts. He resides at 3110 Lee Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia, and practices law at 1822 Jefferson Place, Washington, D.C. His father, Dr. Isaac G. Rosenberg, is presently residing in Brookline, Massachusetts, and was born in Portland, Maine. His mother, Jennie Lewis, was born in Lithuania. His wife, whose maiden name was Erna Rothschild, was formerly employed in the Rural Electrification Administration. She is reported to have been active in a Federal employee's union at that time. In connection with his employment, Rosenberg in 1944 listed the following persons as relatives in Federal employment: Robert Rosenberg, Columbus, Ohio, a second cousin and Lieutenant in the Engineer Corps of the United States Army; Dr. Howard Libby of Brookline, Massachusetts, First Lieutenant in the Army Medical Corps; and Stanley Feinberg, address and employment not given.

Allan Rosenberg has had Government employment with the Railroad Retirement Board and the National Labor Relations Board. During the period he was with the Railroad Retirement Board he was loaned by them to the Senate Civil Liberties Committee as an investigator. It is further noted that while employed in the National Labor Relations Board he was under the immediate jurisdiction of Nathan Witt, who is identified as a contact of subjects in this investigation, and who is identified by a former prominent Communist as a leader in the Communist underground group in Washington, D.C. The informant 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 in leadership by John J. Abt. It was also reported that in December, 1944, while Allan Rosenberg was employed with the Foreign Economic Administration, he was requested by a confidential source to have requested material classified as top-secret by the War Department. Rosenberg was employed from 1943 to 1945 by the Foreign Economic Administration and in 1945 resigned to go into private law practice with his brother-in-law, William Koplowitz. The Dies Committee records reflect that the names Allan R. Rosenberg and Allan Rosenberg were listed as members of the Marian Anderson Citizens Committee. These records also reflect that Allan Rosenberg was affiliated with the National Lawyers Guild.

Through a confidential source believed reliable it was determined that Allan Rosenberg was an active member of the Lawyers Guild in Washington, D.C., and served on the Committee on Civil Rights and Liberties of the National Lawyers Guild.

Results of Investigation

During the course of the investigation, Allan Rosenberg has been...
noted to be frequently in the company of Warren Leonard Sharman, who was
the subject of a Hatch Act investigation, and has been reported by the House
Committee, as well as many confidential sources, to be pro-Communist and
a member of numerous alleged front organizations.

On November 28, 1945, through a physical surveillance, it was
determined that Allan Rosenberg drove to the home of Harold Glasser in
Washington, D.C., who is a prominent subject of this investigation, and
that Rosenberg and Glasser then drove to the residence of Warren Sharman.
The physical surveillances conducted during the course of this investi-
gation have further disclosed that Rosenberg, Sharman and Glasser are
intimately acquainted with each other. It is noted that Harold Glasser
has been identified as a member of the Perlo group of which Allan Rosenberg
was also a member. It has likewise been observed that Rosenberg had
maintained contact with Nathan Witt who has been previously mentioned as
a member of the Communist underground group; David Wahl, a reported Communist;
Edwin S. Smith, formerly Director of the National Council of American-Soviet
Friendship, and Thomas I. Emerson, Associate General Counsel for the
National Labor Relations Board.

On July 28, 1946, a physical surveillance on the home of Harold
Glasser, 3410 Cathedral Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., disclosed that
Allan and Erna Rosenberg attended a party there which was also attended
by Sol Adler, a subject in this case, and Joseph A. Friedman of Arlington,
Virginia, an attorney with the Treasury Department as well as Samuel
Miller of Washington, D.C., an employee of the War Assets Administration
as a sales manager and a former assistant to Harold Glasser of the Treasury
Department.
On September 9, 1946, Rosenberg was observed in the company of George Silverman and Harry Magoff at Fan and Bill's restaurant, Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C. Both are subjects in this case.

On October 11, 1946, Allan Rosenberg and his wife were observed, through a physical surveillance, to have spent several hours at the apartment of Mary Jane Keeney in Washington, D. C. Keeney has also been prominent in this case. Also noted at Keeney's apartment were Bowen Smith and his wife.

Investigation has disclosed that Allan Rosenberg has complained about the lack of law business for his firm and has contemplated obtaining more lucrative employment. Concerning additional business for the firm, Rosenberg has been in close contact with Harry M. Plotkin, General Counsel for the Federal Communications Commission. Plotkin is reported by confidential informants to be pro-Russian.

On February 19, 1947, a confidential and reliable source advised that Carl Marzani and Rosenberg discussed Marzani's case. It should be noted that from this point on Rosenberg was exceedingly active in the defense of Marzani, a former State Department employee later convicted in Federal Court for furnishing false information to the government in that he denied his Communist Party membership. Marzani is a contact of subject Joseph B. Gregg.

A highly confidential and reliable source reported that the Rosenbergs are mentioned several times in the diary of Mary Jane Keeney, subject in this case. (Rept of SA Zander, WFO 4-23-47 p-134)

On March 30, 1947, a confidential and reliable source advised that Rosenberg talked with William and Beatrice Koplovits. Beatrice was upset regarding the difficulty radio station WQQW was having and indicated it had been hurt by the fact that it had been linked with Communists and Communism.

The same informant advised that on the same date Rosenberg conversed with Marshall McIffy of New York, a contact of David Wahl, Andrew Older, Charles Kremer and Herbert Schimmel. McIffy remarked that the Greek situation "turned his stomach", and also indicated his distaste for the President's Executive
Order authorising the dismissal of disloyal government employees. In discussing the Maresani case, Rosenberg exhibited his disgust with the lack of liberalism displayed in it. Both agreed that the Executive Order would be a denial of the right to work for the Federal Government which would be a denial of civil liberties and of constitutional rights. McDuffie indicated that he had been on a mission to Russia.

On April 28, 1947, it was determined through physical surveillance that David Wahl visited Rosenberg at his office on that date.

A confidential and reliable source has informed that Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg have continued to contact the following individuals who either are subjects or contacts of subjects in this case:

Harold and Pays Glasser, Carl Green, Just Lunnin, Charles Plato, Mary Jane Koevly, Elizabeth Sasuly, Polya Habich, Maynard and Anne Gertler, Warren and Emily Sharman, Mary Willies, Peggy Roble, (a contact of subjects William Remington, Bernard Redmon, and Sylvia Skoloff, a known Party member, and Dr. Albert E. Blumberg, Secretary of the Communist Party's National Legislative Board) Lucille and Mr. Mordecai Kackiel, Philip Dunaway, and Nathan Witt.

Additional contacts were made with Isabel Older, (a known Party member) William Kneese, of Sherwood, New Jersey, (subject of a Hatch Act Case and associate of Frederick V. Field of the Daily Worker, New Masses, and Jefferson School) Selma and David Reif (attorney for Gerhard Eisler, German Communist convicted for entering the United States on a false passport). Selma Reif is a member of the United Public Workers of America - CIO and of the reported Communist fronts, the Washington Book Shop, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, the American Peace Mobilization, and the American Youth Congress. Other contacts were Max Lowenthal of New York, (a contact of David Wahl and Barton Cruz, President of the National Lawyers Guild and Chief Counsel for "hostile" witnesses in recent hearings before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives) - Mrs. Rose Green, a known Party member formerly in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, now in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, Howard Haussman, New York, a reported Party member; Lester B. and Janet Levin, New York, whose telephone number
at one time was in the possession of a suspected Soviet Agent, Hubert Cramer
Barton, formerly of the State Department who is presently raising funds for
an appeal in the case of Carl Mergand. Daniel and Harriet Margolis, contacts
of Max Lowenthal, (Daniel is a member of the National Lawyers Guild, the
American League for Peace and Democracy, and subject of a Batch Act Inves-
tigation when formerly employed in the State Department) William H. Beatrice
Koplovitch, (Beatrice is the sister of Erna Rosenberg) Iona Kupchik, (a
contact of Mary Jane Keeney and of Daniel and Harriet Margolis) Helen Dunle
Patterson, New Jersey, another sister of Erna Rosenberg, Allan Saylor, Detroit,
Michigan, formerly with the Federal Communications Commission, married
Frances Schaefer a reported Party member, Bernard and Edith Gekoski, who are
contacts of subject Bernard Kedson and Don Rothenberg, a reported Party
member, Walter and Edith Silant, contacts of subjects Harold Glasser, David
Wahl, and Harry Magoffin.

In conversations between the Rosenbergs and Carl Green, it was
indicated that the Rosenbergs are acquainted with Theodore Athanasov,
wife of Hoyan Athanasov, a reported Communist Party member; Philip Keeney,
Harry and Beatrice Magoffin, Henry Bowen Smith, Barney Leroy, Edward Brecher,
Herbert Schirzel, Marcus Goldman, all subjects or contacts of subjects; Jane
Patterson, employed by the United States Relief and Rehabilitation Adminis-
tration and a contact of Mary Jane Keeney; Gail Richter McDonald, wife of
Angus McDonald who is the Washington representative of the "New Republic";
Elizabeth Semly, Philip Dunaway, Carl Green, Max Lowenthal, Larry Toller of
Tass Agency, Mikhail S. Vavilov, former First-Secretary of the Soviet Ambassy,
Vladimir Honick of the Czechooslovakian Embassy, and Esther Plotnik, a contact
of Carl Green otherwise than for unidentified.

On May 29, 1947, Rosenberg was interviewed by FBI Agents. He would
neither affirm nor deny the allegations of Gregory. He denied ever having
been a member of the Communist Party. He stated that Nathan Witt and John
Ad have been friends of his for years. Rosenberg denied ever furnishing
information from Government files to either of them. He admitted knowing
Mary Jane and Philip Keeney. He said he knew David Wahl who was a former
official of the Washington Book Shop. He described Benedict Alper as a
casual acquaintance and the following as "friends": Harold Glasser, Henry
Bowen Smith, Just Lur_DAC, Charles Kramer, Harry Magoffin. The above are all
subjects or contacts of subjects in this case. (65-5602-2530)
According to Gregory, Jacob M. Golos had been placed in contact through Earl Browder with a Communist underground Government group in Washington, D. C. Early in 1941, Earl Browder arranged for Gregory to meet representatives of this group in the apartment of John J. Abt in New York City. During this meeting the representatives of the group discussed the payment of Communist Party dues, the receipt of Communist Party literature, and the type of intelligence information they would be able to furnish from the Government sources with which they had contact and the group also discussed the intelligence information which could be expected from other members of the group who were not present at the meeting. Gregory recalled that mention was made of Donald Wheeler and it was indicated that because of his position on the Editorial Board of the Research and Analytic Section of the Office of Strategic Services, he would be able to make contributions of value. Accordingly, Gregory indicated that during the course of Gregory's association with the Perlo group, Donald Wheeler furnished considerable information which he had obtained through his employment on the Editorial Board of the Research and Analytic Division of OSS. The information he furnished included "ditto" copies of monthly and semimonthly reports of the Office of Strategic Services as they were concerned with political developments throughout the world. It was recalled that these "ditto" reports were sometimes marked "secret" and sometimes marked "confidential." They did not, however, contain any marginal notations as to what Division of the Office of Strategic Services they were to be routed, nor did they, so far as is recalled, indicate any other Governmental agencies to which they were to be directed. Donald Wheeler also furnished typewritten and handwritten exhibits which he had obtained from an OSS digest made up of cable reports from the State Department and OSS personnel. Included among his material were also 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.

Subsequent to the initial meeting with the Perlo group, Gregory regularly met representatives of this group at the apartment of Mary Price in New York City, and on at least one occasion Donald Wheeler was the representative who brought the intelligence information secured by other members of the group in Washington, D. C. to Gregory. It was further recalled by Gregory that Victor Perlo, at the initial meeting of Gregory and the Perlo group, produced written material including OSS documents which had been made available to Perlo by Donald Wheeler.
Gregory related that Major Duncan Lee, a prominent figure in this investigation, but not associated with the Perlo group, mentioned to Gregory at one time that he had a friend named Donald Wheeler in OSS. He also mentioned that Wheeler had attended either Oxford or Cambridge University with him and that Wheeler was a "progressive person." Gregory further recalled that Donald Wheeler was American born, a graduate of Yale University and subsequently studied in Oxford or Cambridge University, specializing in economics. Gregory also had knowledge of the fact that Donald Eiven Wheeler was a member of the Communist Party.

**Background**

Through confidential sources believed reliable, Donald Wheeler has been reported to have been a member of the following organizations, all of which have been identified by various sources as being Communist front organizations: Civic Emergency Federation, Citizens Unemployment League, Unemployment Council and Spanish Aid Committee.
It has further been indicated through confidential sources that Wheeler is a very close friend of David Hedley, a known member of the Communist Party and a known contact of reported Soviet agents in California.

Another confidential source has stated that while Donald Wheeler was residing at 511 Orange Street, New Haven, Connecticut, he was known to have subscribed to and received the Communist paper "The Daily Worker."

It has further been indicated through a confidential source that Donald Wheeler and his wife are members of the Washington Cooperative Book Shop. The Dies Committee records reflect that Donald Wheeler has been a member of the Washington Book Shop, American League for Peace and Democracy, and was a member at large of the Executive Council of the Washington Committee to Aid China, which organizations have been reported by the Dies Committee to be Communist front organizations.

Through a confidential source it was ascertained that Donald Wheeler attended a meeting of the Second Washington Youth Conference in connection with the American Youth Conference as a member of the Washington Committee for Aid to China. At that time Donald Wheeler spoke to the gathering urging cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union, and indicated the Soviet Union to be the only country giving consistent aid to China. This same source indicated that Hudson Wells, a known Communist Party functionary and at that time acting Executive Secretary of the Washington Branch of the Communist Party, also spoke at this same conference.

Results of Investigation

Through the course of the investigation it has been determined that Donald Wheeler has, on several occasions, been in contact with other individuals prominently mentioned in this investigation. On November 20, 1945, Donald Wheeler parked his automobile in the 4500 block of Brandywine Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., and it is believed that he visited the home of Victor Perlo at 4517 Brandywine Street. It is also believed that on the same evening he visited the home of Harold Glasser who is also a prominent figure in this investigation. It is noted that Harold Glasser and Victor Perlo are both, according to Gregory, members of the Perlo group of which Donald Wheeler was also an active member. On November 25, 1945, an individual driving an automobile registered to Victor Perlo visited at the home of Donald Wheeler.

Through a highly confidential source it was determined that on December 1, Isabel Lee, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Duncan Lee contacted Donald Wheeler's wife and arrangements were made for the two families to
visit the following day. It was decided that Donald Wheeler would pick up the Lee family and bring them to the Wheeler residence. On December 2, 1945, through a physical surveillance it was determined that Donald Wheeler drove to the residence of Lieutenant Colonel Duncan Lee and then returned to the Wheeler home with the Duncan Lee family. It is recalled that Duncan Lee mentioned to Gregory that he had a friend named Donald Wheeler employed in OSS that they attended either Oxford or Cambridge together and that Wheeler was a progressive person. Throughout the course of the investigation it has been determined that the Duncan Lee and Donald Wheeler families have been in close contact with each other.

On December 2, 1945, a highly confidential source advised that Mrs. Wheeler was contacted by a person who identified herself as Annie, and this confidential source advised that through previous conversations, this person was believed to be identical with Annie Stein. It is noted that Annie Stein is the wife of Arthur Stein, a national officer in the United Public Workers of America, CIO, and both Annie Stein and her husband, Arthur Stein, are known to have held meetings at their home which have been attended by Communist Party functionaries, including Albert Lannon, Chairman, District Number 4, Communist Party, and a member of the Communist Party National Committee.

It has further been determined through confidential sources that Mrs. Wheeler has been in contact with Roca Lewis, and on December 2, 1945, through a physical surveillance it was determined that an automobile registered to Roger Abbott Lewis arrived at the Wheeler home and an individual believed to be Roger Lewis visited the Wheeler residence. It is noted that Roca Lewis is a former employee of the National Labor Relations Board and is known to be in contact with many prominent Communist Party members in the District of Columbia. Roca Lewis is also the daughter of Rose Leaf Anderson, a known member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia, and is the step-daughter of John Anderson, also a known Communist Party member. Roger Abbott Lewis is also known to have, in August, 1944, been in attendance at a meeting of the leaders of the white collar units of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia, held at the home of Charlotte Young, who was at that time organizational secretary for the white collar units of the Communist Party.

As of February, 1946, Wheeler was in charge of the Western European Economic Intelligence Section, Economic Branch, European Near East and African Intelligence, Office of Research and Intelligence, State Department. His connection with the State Department was severed June 8, 1946, and he is not yet re-employed.

On February 27, 1946, it was determined that the wife of Donald Wheeler was in contact with Sarah Rosenbaum, co-manager of the Washington Book Shop Association, 916 17th Street. It was further determined that Donald Wheeler's wife was in contact with Eleanor Driessen. Driessen is reported to be a member of the Communist Party Mid City Branch and was
formerly president of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, Local 27. She is presently reported to be an organizer for the Committee for Spanish Freedom. Mrs. Wheeler has also been in contact with Carolyn de Caux. Carolyn is the wife of Leonard de Caux who is editor and publicity director of the CIO News. Leonard de Caux is reported to be a member of the Communist Party and was formerly treasurer of the Washington, D.C., unit of the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, the sponsors of which included several high ranking Communists. The Wheelers have also been in contact with Eleanor Fowler who is presently secretary-treasurer of the CIO Women's Auxiliaries. She has been reported by several informants to be a probable member of the Communist Party and has been a leader in Communist front organizations for many years. Her husband, Cedric Fowler, was known to have been a member of the Communist Party as late as 1938 and is still believed to be active. Eleanor Fowler served as a picket for the Washington Peace Mobilization at the White House in the spring of 1931 and was executive secretary of the Washington Chapter of the American League for Peace and Democracy. She is also a member of the Washington Book Shop Association.

The Wheelers have also been in contact with Ruth Sherman. Ruth Sherman is the wife of Robert Sherman, president of the Commerce Department Local 23, UFWA. He was on the CIO Committee to reinstate Helen Miller who was dismissed from the Labor Department for Communist activity. Robert Sherman was also active in the Committee for Democratic Action and worked for the National Negro Congress.

It has also been noted that Donald Wheeler has stayed in close contact with his brother, George S. Wheeler. George Wheeler was a member of the American Peace Mobilization, the Washington Book Shop, and a member of the Executive Council of the Washington Committee to Aid China. The former superior of Wheeler while the latter was working for the National Labor Relations Board stated that he had a difficult time keeping George Wheeler straight because after each weekend he would have to be talked to to overcome the indoctrination that George's Communist friends had pumped into him over the weekend. Furthermore, it was stated that Wheeler was the principal behind the defense of Helen Miller against the charges of Communism which had been brought against her at the Labor Department.

It might be noted that letters were written on behalf of George Wheeler by Representative Charles Savage from Washington, Senator Wayne Morse from Oregon, and Senator Downey from California. In addition, Representative John Coffey, Congresswoman from Washington, sent his secretary, Paul Olson, to appear on Wheeler's behalf before
the Loyalty Rating Board.

Investigation has reflected that the Wheelers were in contact with an individual named Richard Liebes. Investigation in San Francisco has reflected that Liebes was born in California and while employed as a graduate assistant in economics at the University of Hawaii from September, 1936, to June, 1938, he was closely associated with John Raineske, a well known Communist who is suspected of being the Honolulu contact of Communist couriers. In 1939 he married Brunilde Kauff who is an active member of the Communist Party and attends meetings of the Bethune Branch of the Party. For the past two years Liebes has been employed as an economist for the National Labor Bureau in San Francisco and has been an instructor in the California Labor School which is a Communist front organization. He is also acquainted with prominent East Bay Communists and was a contact of Steve Nelson at the time the latter was a Communist Party functionary in Alameda County, California. 

It has been noted, also, that the Wheelers have been in contact with Elizabeth Grabbs in Berkeley, California. Grabbs was a member of the Communist Party in December, 1943, and

In 1943, Hazel Collins, the wife of Dr. Charles Collins, who has been a Russian espionage suspect since March, 1940, told Sherna Vinograd, wife of Jerome Vinograd, whose visits at meetings with Gregori Kheifets and Kasperov were considered of significance in Russian espionage activity in the San Francisco area, that the "group" was meeting January 3, 1944, at the home of Betty Grabbs. It is also noted that Dr. Collins and his wife correspond with Vladimir Feulner, a suspected Soviet agent. It is also noted that Karl Kahn, who was scheduled to lead a discussion on the Teheran agreement at a Communist meeting to be held in the home of Mrs. Grabbs is also a good friend of Billie Nascher, a known Communist and employee of the California Labor School of Oakland, California. At the time Mrs. Grabbs executed her application for federal employment she gave as references Dr. Ben W. Peters and Lilia Hassie. It is noted that Dr. Peters and Mrs. Hassie have been active in the functions of the Communist Party and are closely associated with many known Communists. Dr. Peters has been employed in a highly confidential position with the Manhattan Engineer District, working on the development of the atomic bomb.

On July 16, 1945, George Taylor of the National War Labor Board advised as follows: "Mrs. Grabbs has submitted her resignation with the War Labor Board to be effective August 15, 1945. We should like to suggest that action in her case remain suspended until such time as she may make application for re-employment in the government."

It is noted that on April 17, 1946, the Wheelers were invited to
dinner at the home of Robert Barnett. Barnett is employed in the Japanese-
Korean Section of the State Department. In connection with the Barnett, it
is noted that during a conversation between Barnett and Duncan Lee, another
subject in this case, Barnett was upset upon learning that a mutual friend
was connected with the paper "Human Events" and described this paper as
"Fascist propaganda," stating that it is "anti-Soviet, anti-Japanese terrorism,
and anti-Sec. Deal."  

It is noted that Donald Wheeler has been in contact with Mrs.
Hastay of New York City. It was determined that this is Mrs. Willard
Walter Hastay who lives at 302 West 121st Street, New York City. Mrs. Hastay
is the sister of Donald Wheeler and her husband was employed in 1941 by
Columbia University to work under contract for the Office of Scientific
Research and Development, being classed as a "mathematical statistician
performing analyses of combat and equipment problems."  

A highly confidential and reliable source advised on June 10, 1946,
that Donald Wheeler, his wife and child, Margaret Jean Davie, and Donald
Wheeler's sister and her daughter left Washington on that date for a motor
trip to the West Coast. This source stated that they would visit with P. W.
Wheeler at Rolling Bay, Washington. It is believed that P. W. Wheeler is
Donald Wheeler's father. It was also reported that they would spend some
time with Mary Wheeler's mother, Mrs. J. H. Lakes, at 122 6th, Warren Place, Seattle,
Washington.  

During the latter part of 1946 Donald Wheeler continued in contact
with the same individuals previously mentioned and was noted to be in contact
with Arthur Stein, Victor Perlo, Duncan Lee, and others.

A highly confidential and reliable source reported on December 7,
1946, that Lilian Clot of the Washington Book Association contacted
Mary Wheeler about a New Year's Eve party that was to be given at Joe Pierce's
place. Mary Wheeler agreed to serve on the committee for this event.

From a highly confidential source it was ascertained that in a
1946 calendar maintained by Donald and Mary Wheeler there was a notation on
the pages for February 22 and 23, 1946, that Vic and Ellen (Perlo) were to be
their guests for dinner on the latter date.  

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that on January 25,
1947, Mary Wagoff mentioned to Joseph Fitzgerald that he had seen Donald
Wheeler on the street and that Wheeler was enfeebled and was depressed.
During February, 1947, Donald Wheeler received a letter which was postmarked February 3, 1947, at Portland, Oregon, and bore the return address of R. Harvest, Reed College, Portland, Oregon.

On March 11, 1947, a reliable source advised that Betty Aradi in Eugene Cotton's office had been contacted by Mrs. Donald Wheeler. Betty Aradi's name appears in the records of the Communist Party of the District of Columbia.

This same reliable and confidential source advised that on April 19, 1947, Mrs. Dasonic C. Lee planned to have dinner at the home of Mary and Donald Wheeler on that date (65-56402, Serial 2349, page 77).

A reliable source advised that on March 29, 1947, Marcus Gold attempted to contact Mary Wheeler. Goldman was listed as being a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the Washington Rock Group. He has occasionally been in contact with Mary Jane Keay, a subject in this case, and is a known contact of David R. White (65-56402, Serial 2349).

A highly confidential and reliable source reported that on May 27, 1947, Donald Wheeler discussed with Henry Baezacher the possible sale of Wheeler's house to Baezacher. Baezacher has been reported from various sources as a Communist Party member and a possible member of the Communist Party underground group (65-56402, Sub 1, Serial 1649).
This same reliable source reported on May 6, 1947, that Dr. Robert Lee was drawing up Donald Wheeler's will.

This same source reported on June 1, 1947, that Donald Wheeler was preparing to leave Washington, D.C., for Seattle, Washington, on the following Tuesday or Wednesday and that Wheeler was planning to do some fishing at the latter place.

A highly reliable and reliable source known to Agents of the Washington Field Office advised in December, 1947, that Donald Wheeler, Conduit Road, Brookland, Maryland, phone Claibor 4324, is a life member of the Washington Book Shop Association.

On May 29, 1947, Donald E. Wheeler was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI. The Agents advised Wheeler that they desired to speak to him regarding a serious and confidential matter concerning his activity in furnishing information obtained by him during his employment with the Office of Strategic Services to an unauthorized source and to a foreign government. Upon being so advised Wheeler stated that he did not want to talk to the Agents regarding this matter and refused to discuss it any further.
MISCELLANEOUS INDIVIDUALS
IN WASHINGTON, D.C.
Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that from the summer and fall of 1943 to about August or September, 1944, Michael Greenberg was supplying information. Gregory informed that Greenberg was associated in some capacity in Washington, D.C., with Lenchlin Currie, who is also a subject in this case. Greenberg became acquainted with Currie when he was an assistant to President Roosevelt and continued close to Currie when he assumed his duties with the Foreign Economic Administration. Gregory further informed that Greenberg was educated in England and at Harvard. Gregory advised, however, that although Greenberg was reputedly brilliant, he was not particularly valuable but he did furnish considerable information, principally concerning China. Gregory advised that the information obtained by Greenberg was passed on to Mary Price, the former secretary to Walter Lippman, and eventually passed on to Jacob Golos. Gregory advised that on one occasion Mary Price mentioned that Greenberg was a Communist in England but Gregory did not know of any Communist Party activities on the part of Greenberg in the United States.

Background

Michael Greenberg was born Menahen Greenberg on November 28, 1911, in Manchester, Lancashire, England, the son of Nachum and Clara Segal Greenberg. His father is believed to have been born in 1888 in Minsk, Russia, and apparently is a Soviet subject. Michael Greenberg has two sisters, Helen, born in 1917, and Esther, born in 1919. There is no substantive information available concerning Helen, who is presently employed in the General Post Office in England.

At the age of twelve years, Menahen Greenberg changed his name to Michael. However, he attended Trinity College at Cambridge University under the name Michael Menahen Greenberg and received an A.B. degree in 1936, followed by M.A. and Ph.D. degrees. In 1938 one Michael Greenberg, believed to be identical, was reported to be a Cambridge member of the Communist Party and the author of a booklet on Palestine.

Greenberg arrived in the United States at New York City on September 30, 1939, on a student's visa to attend the Graduate School of Harvard University. He remained at Harvard from October, 1939, to January, 1941. It has been reliably reported that while at Harvard University, officials of the school were disappointed at his progress and several professors at the school regarded him as "a left of the center." Others reported him as "an out and out Communist."
Greenberg is married to Marian Galin who was born October 15, 1917, at Boston, Massachusetts, and at one time was employed as a stenographer by the British Broadcasting Corporation, Washington, D. C.
Greenberg's last residence in the United States was 426 East 56th Street, New York City. He has been unemployed.

He left the United States and arrived in England September 2, 1947. He is attending Trinity College, Cambridge University, Cambridge, England. His stay in England has been extended until July, 1948.

Results of Investigation

It was determined that Michael Greenberg and his wife moved into Apartment J-14 at 7 West 15th Street, New York City, about the middle of November, 1945. This apartment was originally rented to one Dr. Joshua Epstein and Epstein had sublet the apartment to Greenberg.

In December, 1945, Greenberg placed a call to Port Washington, New York, 2565, which is the number of Thomas A. Bisson, 40 Richards Road, Port Washington. The files show that Bisson had been in frequent contact with Philip Jacob Jaffe, main subject in the investigation involving Jaffe and others in unauthorized disclosures of material contained in Government files. It is noted that Bisson was appointed to the position of Principal Economic Analyst in the Far Eastern Division of the Economic Warfare Analysis Section on January 22, 1942. It is also indicated that Bisson contributed several articles to the Communist magazine "Soviet Russia Today" and had been on the editorial Board of "Amereza."

In February of 1946 it was determined that Greenberg was located in the offices of the PIA, 1515 22nd Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., being employed there on a special State Department project. His regular office was in Room 306 of the LaSalle Building, Connecticut Avenue and I Street. In April, 1946, he was employed by the State Department in the Research and Planning Division of the Analysis Branch. On June 15, 1946, according to the State Department, he was dismissed due to a reduction in force.

In February, 1946, Greenberg contacted Michael Straight of the "New Republic." It is noted that Straight had been employed by the State Department as a division assistant, Division of European Affairs, from August, 1940 to May, 1941. On November 7, 1941, Straight received an invitation to a reception at the Russian Embassy and available information reflected that he was active in the American Peace Mobilization and the North American Spanish Relief Committee.

In March, 1946, Greenberg addressed a letter to Alger Hiss setting forth his qualifications and stating, "I expect to be in New York next week and would appreciate any suggestions you might make. Should it be possible for you to put me in touch with principal UNR people, I would appreciate it very much."
On September 18, 1946, he applied for a position in the American Division of the United Nations. His application was placed in file and not acted upon by that organization. (Report S.A. John Hilsabe, New York City, October 17, 1946, p 33)

Greenberg resided during a part of August, 1946, in New York City, at 80 East 80th Street. This apartment is leased to Murray J. Goldberg, a dentist who was away on vacation during the period that the apartment was occupied by the Greenbergs.
A mail cover on Greenberg's apartment reflected that he received a communication from the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, Washington, D.C.

Greenberg was interviewed by F.B.I. agents on May 29, 1947, and reinterviewed on June 2, 1947. He gave a signed statement at both interviews. In the statement of May 29 he said he met Mildred Price during his association with the Institute of Pacific Relations in New York and through her, in 1941, met her sister, Mary Price, whom he met socially 2 or 3 times in Washington, D.C. from 1942 to 1944. He denied knowingly disclosing confidential government information, unless inadvertently in a social conversation, while employed under Lauchlin Currie on the White House staff.

In the June 2 statement Greenberg said that he and his wife had attended a dinner at the apartment of Mary Price in the middle or latter part of November, 1942, which was attended by a girl named Van Schaik whose first name may have been Elizabeth. In April or May, 1943, he had dinner with Mary Price who told him she was employed by Business Week Magazine. After dinner he spoke about international affairs and thought he spoke about China generally. In late 1943, Mary Price visited him and he was sure they discussed the Chinese situation as he was working on it intensely at the time.

In addition to the signed statement Greenberg advised that when he first went to New York, he became a friend of Phillip Jaffe and in view of their mutual interest in the Chinese situation he usually made a point of seeing Jaffe on his trips to New York. At a New Year's Eve party at Jaffe's house in 1943, Greenberg discussed China and the Chinese situation with him at some length. He refused a request by Jaffe to write an article for "Asia" on occasion because of his official capacity with the government.
JOSEPH B. GREGG, alias
Joseph Greenstein

Allegations of Gregg

Greggory advised that Gregg obtained a position with the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs in Washington, D.C., about 1942. Gregg thereafter had dinner with Jacob Golos 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. From about the early part of 1942 until the latter part of 1944, Gregg turned over to Gregory information he had obtained from a perusal of Office of Naval Intelligence, Military Intelligence and Federal Bureau of Investigation reports. The material 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 bookstore might be engaged in Russian espionage. Gregory stated that similar information was obtained from the reports submitted by Military Intelligence and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Greggory 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. Gregroy stated that Gregg continued his employment with the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs and continued to furnish information until about December, 1944.

Gregory stated that in the latter part of 1943 shortly before Golos died, he, Golos obtained a Leica 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. Golos also informed Gregg that the information he was supplying was in fact going to Earl Browder and as a matter of fact Gregg, on one of his visits to New York City was introduced to Browder and had a long conversation with him concerning Latin-American matters in general.

Gregory stated that in the spring of 1945 "Jack", a Soviet espionage agent whose true identity has not as yet been determined, mentioned that Gregg was becoming highly suspicious as to the ultimate distribution of the information he was providing. Gregory stated, however, that he understands "Jack" was able to convince Gregg that as 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. Gregory advised that Gregg did in fact later act as a courier capacity for "Jack". Gregory further informed that Gregg was a dues-paying Communist Party member and on his visits to Washington he, Gregory, collected Communist Party dues from Gregg.
A highly confidential and reliable source advised that in the early part of 1966, Kittery Wood was in contact with Dr. O. M. F., who is still active in the State Department and is the former husband of Julia Duran Wood. Kittery Wood is an employee of the Department of State and is the former husband of Julia Duran Wood. She is also the daughter of Julius Reisman, an associate of Arthur Adam, a prominent Jewish espionage agent who was, until recently, operating in the New York area.

Frequently, the source born advised that O. M. F. is in the same field of work as Kittery Wood and is still a subject in this case. Confidential and reliable sources have advised that O. M. F. and Kittery Wood were in contact with Miller and contacts.
Results of Investigation

Investigation regarding Gregg was undertaken in November, 1945. According to the Washington Telephone Directory, he was residing at 6829 Piney Branch Road, N.W., Washington, D.C., and was employed with the office of Inter-American Affairs, 499 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

He has since resigned from that position and is presently residing at 846 Helmsley Avenue, London, Ontario, Canada. He is presently connected with the William Leff Company, (junk dealers) in London. He is also connected with Hyman Leff, a son of William Leff, who deals in scrap paper. Gregg recently purchased a paper shredding machine which he was operating in conjunction with the latter business.

As a result of a physical surveillance it was ascertained that Gregg visited the apartment of Winter Wood, 2412 Ely Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Also through physical surveillances it was ascertained that Gregg has been in constant touch with Robert Talbott Miller, III, and Peter Christopher Rhodes, both of whom are subjects in this case. On December 6, 1943, it was learned that Rhodes and Gregg went to New York City and stayed at the residence of Rhodes, 40 Monroe Street, New York City. On the following day, December 7, 1943, Gregg was observed entering the office of Dr. A. B. Weinstein, 20 East 53rd Street, New York City, at about 10:00 a.m. At noon on the same day Rhodes was observed entering this same office. It will be recalled that Dr. A. B. Weinstein is identical with Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, who is a prominent subject in this case. Both Gregg and Rhodes left 20 East 53rd Street together for lunch at about 2:00 p.m. Approximately one hour later Gregg met entered Dr. Weinstein's office and did not again emerge until about 7:30 p.m. that evening.

A highly confidential and reliable source has advised that Gregg, on several occasions, been in contact with Maurice Halperin who is also a subject in this case.

December 18, 1945, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that Gregg indicated he was going to obtain a new position in the Office of American Republics, Department of State (probably the Division of American Republics Affairs).

On January 11, 1946, as a result of a physical surveillance it was learned that Gregg went to the office of Dr. A. B. Weinstein, 20 East 53rd Street, New York City, at 10:45 a.m. and left the office at 5:20 p.m. that same day accompanied by Dr. Weinstein and an unidentified man. Gregg returned to his home in Washington, D.C., on the following day.

In connection with Gregg's activities with the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, it is interesting to note that on January 16, 1946, Gregg received an invitation from this organization, which has offices at 13 Astor.
York City. This invitation was to attend the Eastern Seaboard Conference of the organization to be held on February 9 and 10, 1946, at Manhattan Center. He was asked to fill out an enclosed form furnishing his opinion with reference to the possible revival of the auxiliary of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

On January 24, 1946, Gregg received a letter bearing the return address "5th Floor, 20 East 53d Street, New York City," which is known to be the offices of Dr. Abraham B. Weinstein. On January 21, 1946, Gregg was surveilled from Washington, D.C. to the home of Harry A. Greenstein, 89 Midland Boulevard, Maplewood, New Jersey. Greenstein is Gregg's brother.

According to a reliable source of information, an employee in the offices of Dr. Weinstein in New York City contacted Dr. Weinstein's residence in Stamford, Connecticut, and advised that Gregg had left Weinstein's office without signing the checks. It was indicated that Joseph Gregg had been to Weinstein's office on that date and further, that he would return to the dentist's office in about two weeks.

From another reliable source it was learned that on February 1, 1946, Dr. A. B. Weinstein mailed a letter to Gregg in Washington which stated as follows: "In our great hurry to leave the office we have overlooked to give you another check book which contained ten more checks of the series of the thirty-two, so we will hold them for you to sign when you next come into the office."

A reliable source of information advised that on February 10, 1946, Inez Munoz conferred with Joseph Gregg concerning her dissatisfaction over the lack of work in her office. Gregg requested her to be patient and told her if she did not feel like staying a whole day when she comes to work she might leave as no one would know the difference anyhow. It is known that Inez Munoz was located in the office previously used by Gregg at the Office of Inter-American Affairs.

Inez Munoz is a known contact of Helen B. Tenney and Robert Talbott Miller, III, both subjects in this investigation.

On February 14, 1946, Gregg, according to a reliable source, contacted his wife and advised her that he would immediately depart for New York City from Washington and he stated he would be back on the following day. According to the reliable source it was indicated that Gregg would visit the offices of Dr. Weinstein in New York City. Subsequently Mrs. Gregg contacted one Hannah Goldman and stated, in connection with her husband's visit to the dentist in New York City, that Gregg was having some very intensive business with the dentist and it is necessary for him to be in the dental chair from 9:00 a.m. until 7 p.m. on some occasions. She said that Gregg had previously been going to a dentist in Washington but since he didn't want to have wires on his teeth he decided to go
to this dentist that he had heard about in New York. Joseph Gregg was observed to enter the building at 20 East 53rd Street, New York City, at 10:00 a.m. on February 15, 1946. This is the office address of Dr. Weinstein mentioned hereinbefore. He remained in the building until 1:10 p.m. on this occasion. Gregg returned to Washington on February 17, 1946.

On March 12, 1946, a physical surveillance revealed that Joseph Gregg visited Robert Talbott Miller, III, in his office in the Otis Building at 5:40 p.m. and remained in this building until 6:17 p.m. when Gregg and Miller were observed to enter Miller's automobile.

On March 19, 1946, Mrs. Rose Gregg, according to a reliable source of information, made a statement to the effect that her husband had just gotten a telegram from his dentist in New York City and that it would be necessary for him to go up there for a few days. She indicated that the dentist was expecting Mr. Gregg at 10:00 a.m. on the following day. Thereafter Gregg departed for New York City on the evening of that same date. On March 29, 1946, a reliable source of information advised that Mrs. Gregg contacted her husband and a discussion was had concerning action being taken by the State Department on Joseph Gregg's dismissal. Gregg indicated he had contacted one of his superiors at the State Department and "gave him the old song and dance about his wife and kids" and buying a house, etc., apparently in an attempt to have the State Department forstall any action they were taking against him. Gregg indicated he attempted to determine what charges were brought against him but they would not make any positive commitments that charges would be pressed if Gregg resigned. Gregg advised that he wants it on the record that he is resigning and said he is afraid if he doesn't do so immediately it will get past the charge of "false statement." Mrs. Gregg suggested that her husband contact either Carl Spaeth or Maurice Halpern; however, Gregg did not agree with this suggestion. Halpern, it will be recalled, is another subject in this case and was employed by the State Department at this particular time. Subsequently Joseph Gregg's resignation became effective from the State Department as of April 1, 1946.

Al Prago of New York City, according to a reliable and confidential source, contacted Gregg and told Gregg that he, Prago, was in Washington to see his girl friend and that they intended to go to a concert on the following day. Prago indicated that he desired to see Gregg after the concert. Prago mentioned that he is working at the Jefferson School of Social Science of New York City and wanted to tell Gregg all about it. On the following day Prago again contacted Gregg and stated he intended to pick up his girl friend, who resides on Buchanan Street, and would bring her to Gregg's home at 9:00 p.m. It was subsequently determined that the woman mentioned by Prago was Ruth Schwartz who resides at 477 Buchanan Street, N.W., and who Prago subsequently married on June 23, 1946.
Concerning Al Prago, mentioned above, it has been determined that
he resides at 520 West End Avenue, New York City, and is presently director
of the Extension Division of the Jefferson School of Social Science. He was
born in New York City on November 17, 1911, and is the son of William Prago,
Russian born, and Celina Leibowitz, also born in Russia.

Prago has also been determined to have been active in the Abraham Lincoln
Brigade and the United American-Spanish Aid Committee. He is also reported to
have been a member of the Loyalist Army in Spain from 1936 to 1939.

In 1941, Prago and three other individuals entered the United States
from Canada at Niagara Falls and their automobile was found to contain a quantity
of Communist literature. One of the individuals with Prago was Harold Smith
of No. 7 Highland Place, Yonkers, New York. It is known that Smith is the
secretary to Earl Browder and that Browder resides at the aforementioned address.

On April 6, 1946, the same reliable informant advised that Gregg
conferred with Maurice Halperin and invited Halperin to visit him at his home.
They discussed the possibility of seeing each other the following day at
Halperin's home but Halperin declined stating that a former colleague of his,
namely Phil Dunaway, would be there and he did not feel that they should have
a visit at that time.

The same informant stated that on April 11, 1946, Gregg was in contact
with Charles Plato of P. R. Associates, Incorporated. Gregg advised Plato
he was sorry that he was unable to keep the appointment with him on the previous
day. They made a lunchroom engagement for the following Friday. Plato inquired
as to whether Gregg had heard about Jack Cahy, who, according to Gregg, was in
Callinger Hospital and was not allowed to have visitors.

Charles Plato, mentioned above, is a known contact of many suspected
Communist and Soviet espionage agents. With reference to Jack Cahy it is
interesting to note that Cahy's name appeared in the address book of Ursula
Wasserman, a suspected Soviet espionage agent, upon her departure from the
United States for Buenos Aires in March, 1946. On April 16, 1946, according
to the informant, Kathleen Cahy contacted Joseph Gregg and told him about the
condition of her husband Jack who was at Callinger Hospital with tubercular
pneumonia. She said her husband was alive only because they were able to obtain
some medicine through Mayor O'Dwyer of New York. In this connection she stated
the Commissioner of Health in New York owes his job to Jack Cahy.
A highly reliable source of information advised that Joseph Gregg had lunch with Robert Miller at Alphonso's Restaurant in Washington, on April 23, 1946. On April 29, 1946, Gregg and his family departed Washington for Maplewood, New Jersey, where they visited the residence of Harry Greenstein, Gregg's brother, and on April 26, 1946, a physical surveillance reflects that Gregg was observed to leave the office of Abraham A. Weinsteins at 20 East 53rd Street, New York City, at 1:05 P.M.\(^{(6)}\)

Gregg contacted Minter Wood of the State Department and inquired if Wood would object to using his telephone number in connection with his advertisement, which Gregg intended to place in the paper in an attempt to purchase an automobile. He told Wood he didn't want anyone to know the telephone number he was using in connection with this advertisement. \(^{(r)}\)

On May 12, 1946, according to a highly reliable source of information, Bruce Waybur, formerly an employee of Ludwig Ullmann, another subject in this case, contacted Joseph Gregg and Waybur advised he is now connected with Bill Glazer at the offices of the United Electrical Workers at 1029 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. It was arranged that Waybur, Glazer and Gregg would have luncheon together at an early date. Waybur offered Gregg a job with the United Automobile Workers in their Economic Department in Detroit, Michigan, in which Gregg did not display any interest. \(^{(r)}\)

The same reliable source stated that on May 13, 1946, Robert T. Miller, III, advised Joseph Gregg that Frank Jellinek, whom they both used to see about five years ago, has been in Mexico since that time. Miller stated that Jellinek and several others are thinking of forming an organisation which is practically a duplicate of the Hemisphere Corporation which was operated by Miller and Gregg. Miller said this organization would be situated in Mexico and that Jellinek would be in Washington for a few days. Jellinek appeared to be interested in buying a mailing list owned by Miller and Gregg which they used in connection with the Hemisphere Corporation. However, this sale never transpired. \(^{(6)}\)

The informant stated that on May 24, 1946, Mrs. Rose Gregg, the wife of subject Joseph Gregg, inquired of Robert Miller if he had heard from his bank in New York. Miller stated that he had contacted the bank and that everything seemed to be in order. He advised he would give Mrs. Gregg a check on the following Sunday or Monday in the amount of $1,000. Apparently this was a loan made to Gregg in connection with the purchase of an automobile which Gregg was then attempting to buy. \(^{(6)}\)

While Joseph Gregg was in contact with Minter Wood on May 31, 1946, Wood mentioned that he planned to stay around Washington during that summer since he was afraid of losing his job at the State Department if he took a vacation. Gregg mentioned that the only thing that delayed his departure from Washington is the fact that he didn't know where he was going.
On June 3, 1946, a reliable informant advised that Mrs. Gregg stated that she and her husband would be leaving Washington in about two weeks and that they would store their furniture and probably would return to the United States in the fall. She was apparently referring to their coming trip to London, Ontario, Canada.

On June 6, 1946, according to a reliable source of information, Maurice Halperin referred Joseph Gregg to the Metropolitan Broadcasting Company, a new corporation which has been organized in Washington, as an applicant for the position of sales manager. It is known that William Ludwig Wilzum, Mary Jane Keeley, and Carl Oorem, all important figures in this investigation, are stockholders in this corporation.

On June 12, 1946, a highly confidential source advised that Joseph Gregg apparently was using the telephone number of Ines Munos, mentioned hereinbefore, in newspaper advertisements in an effort to purchase an automobile. It appears that he used this telephone number for individuals to contact him in connection with this advertisement. The informant stated that Mrs. Rose Gregg contacted Ines Munos on June 13, 1946, and Mrs. Gregg told her that Joseph Gregg had enjoyed his visit with her on the previous night and when he left he said he had a queer sensation as though he were back in Madrid.

A physical surveillance further reflected that on June 13, 1946, Gregg was visited at his residence by Lincoln Fairley of 6205 33rd Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Fairley is an employee of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union in California, and a known contact of Henry M. Collins, Jr., mentioned hereinbefore.

A reliable source has reported that Joseph Gregg received a communication from P. C. Rhodes, R.F.C., Amsia, New York. This person is apparently identical with Peter Christopher Rhodes, a subject in this investigation who will be mentioned in detail in another portion of this memorandum.

A highly reliable source of information stated that on June 15, 1946, Joseph Gregg was in contact with Maurice Halperin. Halperin discussed in detail his new position with the American-Jewish Conference in New York City. He stated that he would attempt to obtain a job for Gregg with his organization sometime in the future. Gregg stated that he doubts that this would work out inasmuch as they might look into his background too far and find out "that an Arab got mixed up with a Jew way back in his family."

It is known through a highly confidential source that the Greggs lived at the residence of Maurice Halperin for two nights prior to their leaving Washington for Canada on June 29, 1946. Also, it is interesting to note...
that Gregg made arrangements with Inex Minos, mentioned hereinbefore, to have his mail received at her address at 2231 California Street, N. W.

Gregg and his family left Washington, D. C., on June 25, 1946, and they traveled to New York City where, through a physical surveillance, it was noted that Gregg was observed to enter the offices of Dr. A. B. Weinstein on July 1, 1946. Thereafter the Gregg family visited relatives at 34 Bonair Avenue, New Rochelle, New York, which is the address of David Bogdanoff. From there they traveled to London, Ontario, Canada where they are presently residing with Joseph Gregg’s in-laws, Mr. and Mrs. William Leff at 261 Williams Street.

Since Gregg has been in Canada, there has been no indication that he was in contact with any of the subjects of this case until the Christmas holidays of 1946 when he and his wife visited in Washington, D. C., as stated hereinafter.

Highly confidential and reliable sources advised that while Gregg was in Washington in July, 1946, he received a letter from the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in New York City under date of July 26, 1946. This letter announced that a National Convention would be held on September 14 and 15 and mentioned that Lister and General Walter, former Commander of the 45th Division ("our Division") in Spain had been invited. The letter asked for a contribution to finance General Walter’s trip to the Convention. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 10/1/46, p 34)

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that the records in the offices of Dr. Abraham B. Weinstein, dentist at 20 East 53rd Street, New York City, revealed that Dr. Weinstein has a file on Joseph Gregg which shows a chart with the address 6629 Piney Branch Road, N. W., Washington, D. C., telephone Randolph 5070, New York telephone Beecham 3-3358. The date on this chart is October, 1945, and next to a notation "referred by" is the name Peter Rhodes, who is also a subject of this case mentioned elsewhere in this memorandum. On a treatment chart attached to his file are several dates, the first of which is October 19, 1945. Next to this date is the following notation: "X-Ray series: Study Models, Consultation," followed by the initials, "A.B.W."

Opposite these dates are various notations indicating certain dental.
treatment administered to Gregg on those dates. Also, it is noted that after
the treatment are the doctor's initials. In most cases, these initials are
"L.O.". It is believed that these are the initials of an assistant to
Dr. Weinsten, Dr. Leon Gerber. Weinsten's initials appear only after the
first treatment on October 29, 1945.

Various physical surveillances maintained on Gregg in the past reflect
that on all the dates mentioned in the treatment chart beginning with
December 7, 1945, and ending with March 25, 1946, Joseph Gregg was observed
to go to the office of Dr. Weinsten. (Report of SA John T. Hillsbous, NYC, 11-21-46, pages 81 & 82)

With respect to the visit of Joseph Gregg and his wife to Washington,
D. C., during the Christmas holidays of 1946, information has been received
from a source regarded as completely reliable that on December 25, 1946,
Gregg and his wife arrived at the residence of Robert Balch Miller, III,
a subject in this investigation, having arrived by automobile. This same
source stated that Rose Gregg advised that she and her husband had stopped
in New York en route for a few days. Mrs. Gregg stated that Joseph Gregg
had been working in a paper packing business in Canada which was not very
thrilling but it offered a living. She stated that he had received an offer
from Puerto Rico in his field and a decision would be made concerning this offer
in the near future. (TT from WPO 12-27-46)

Gregg is not known to have been in contact with any of the other
subjects in this case during 1947.

Interview

Joseph E. Gregg was interviewed on April 15 and 16, 1947, at
Toronto, Canada, by Bureau Agents. On the first date that he was interviewed
he was shown a photograph of Jacob Cohen and he advised that he did not
recognize this photograph and that he did not know any individual named
Jacob Cohen.

Gregg volunteered the information that he had been a member of the
International Brigade in Spain during 1937 and 1938, but stated that he had
severed all connections with the Brigade after he returned to the United States
in about December, 1938. He explained his joining the Brigade by saying he
had gone to France in 1937 as a free lance reporter and had gone to Spain
from there. Upon seeing the atrocities committed by the Spaniards he
became sympathetic to the Loyalist cause and joined the International
Brigade as a truck driver. He advised that the only member of the Brigade
he had been in contact with since returning to the United States was Albert Prago who came to see him on one occasion.

Gregg stated that he had started work for the United States Government in September or October, 1942 and prior to that from 1939 to 1942, he had been a representative of the Hemisphere Corporation and that he had been connected with Jack Fahy and Robert Miller in this corporation.

Gregg, when questioned, stated that he had visited New York City on several occasions while employed by the United States Government. He advised that he usually stayed with a personal friend, David Bogdanoff, but on one occasion stayed at the home of Peter Rhodes, 40 Monroe Street, New York City. He advised that he knew Rhodes through his connections in the Government. He also admitted being friendly with Maurice Halperin, formerly of OSS, who now is in New York City.

Gregg talked freely of his having dental work done by Dr. Weinstein in New York City. He stated that the total bill for his work was about $1200 and that he had paid for this by means of postdated checks, many of these being dated for the latter part of 1947 and possibly some in 1948. He stated that he had been to Dr. Weinstein's office on many occasions and on one occasion he spent almost two complete days there. He mentioned that Dr. Weinstein had been recommended to him by a fellow employee in CIAA whose name he could not recall.

Gregg stated that while he was employed by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and the Office of Inter-American Affairs he was never asked to furnish any information or any documents relative to the Communist activity in Latin America to any individual outside of Government service. He stated that he worked under Robert Miller in both of these offices. Gregg was of the opinion that the security measures in both of these offices were more than adequate.

A photograph of Gregory was shown to him and he denied knowing this person and stated he could not recall having met anyone answering the description of this individual.

At the conclusion of the interview a statement setting forth the results of the interview was given Gregg to read but he advised that he did not desire to sign any statement or even read it and did not do so.

(Report of Special Agent J. T. Hilsbos, New York City, 4-21-47)
Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that he became acquainted with Maurice Halperin in the latter part of 1942 through arrangements made for such meeting by Jacob Golos. Gregory stated that Halperin was at one time a professor of romance languages at Oklahoma University and because 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 Minton 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 Minton 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 dues 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 Gregory 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 Park 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 Golos who appeared to attach considerable importance to them.
Gregory stated that on occasions, Halperin visited in New York City and was taken to dinner by Gregory and Olson. Gregory stated that on these occasions it appeared 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 this material.

Halperin continued to furnish information to Gregory until about December, 1944, and at that time Gregory advised Halperin was still employed by the Office of Strategic Services.

Background

A Hatch Act 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 1940 Halperin had cashed a check drawn on the Bank of Foreign Trade, USSR, in the amount of $2,366.00. 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. A reliable informant advised that Halperin while at the University of Oklahoma had contributed articles to "New Masses", a Communist controlled propaganda organ. This same informant stated that Halperin spent considerable time in Mexico where it was alleged he be associated with liberals and radicals.
In February, 1942, Halperin was interviewed in Washington, D. C., under the provisions of the Smith 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 dues from Halperin.

Results of Investigation

Investigation concerning the activities of Halperin was instituted in November, 1945. As a result of this investigation it was definitely determined that he frequently contacted Robert Talbott Miller, III, a prominent subject in this investigation, and David Wahl, mentioned hereinbefore.

A confidential and highly reliable source advised that Halperin visited Joseph S. Gregg at his home on January 6, 1946. It is noted that Gregg is also a subject in this investigation.

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that Halperin had a reservation for a room at the Hotel Embassy in New York City on January 23, 1946. Halperin was seen leaving this hotel on the morning of January 24, 1946, after which he contacted several individuals in New York City. On the afternoon of January 25, 1946, Halperin again left the Hotel Embassy and returned to Washington, D. C., on the Congressional Limited. As a result of investigation it was determined that Halperin had never actually registered under his own name at the Hotel Embassy on any day between January 23, 1946, and January 26, 1946. It was further determined that he apparently registered under the name of Peter H. Odergade, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., According to "Who's Who in America," one Peter H. Odergade is a consulting expert to the Secretary of the Treasury and his home is in Asherst, Massachusetts. No information is available at this time to indicate why Halperin did not use his own name while staying at the Hotel Embassy.

According to a highly reliable source of information, Mr. and Mrs. Phil Dunaway and Mr. and Mrs. David R. Wahl were guests at the residence of Maurice Halperin. Philip Dunaway was a co-employee of Halperin at the Office of Research and Intelligence, U. S. State Department.
The informant stated that on February 9, 1946, Robert Talbott Miller, III, advised Halperin that he and his wife would visit the Halperins on the afternoon of February 10 at the latter's residence.

On February 12, 1946, by order of the Secretary of State, Halperin's employment in the State Department, to which he had been transferred from OSS, was terminated.

With further reference to David Wahl, a highly reliable source of information stated that on February 27, 1946, Halperin conferred with Wahl and told him that he, Halperin, needed a doctor and asked Wahl if he had anyone in mind. Wahl stated he thought he might get some cooperation from a doctor he knew here in town. When asked about the doctor's specialty Wahl replied "allergy, but he is also a general man." Halperin was apparently discussing his separation from the Office of Research and Intelligence, State Department, because he stated that whatever illnesses he had, if any, were broken that afternoon with an ulcer. He indicated that he was suffering from a background of ulcers which he has had for some years. A further discussion was had concerning Halperin's physical condition, which was received with laughter by Wahl. Wahl said he would discuss Halperin's case with his doctor friend who, it was subsequently learned, was Dr. Isadore M. Alpher who has offices in the Farragut Medical Building, 900 17th Street, N.W. He resides at 3700 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., which is the Alber Towers Apartment House.

It is known that in 1941, Dr., and Mrs. (Rose) Isadore Alpher of 2901 18th Street, N.W., a physician, were active members of the Washington Chapter of the American Peace Mobilization which has been described as a Communist front organization. Also, Dr. Alpher was listed as a local sponsor for the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, Washington Friends of Spanish Democracy, and the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign in 1942. During a discussion which Halperin had with Louis Ream of the American Red Cross on March 4, 1946, a reliable informant stated that Halperin mentioned that he was going on sick leave at the end of that week, which would carry him along until the end of May and that upon the completion of his sick leave his annual leave would begin, which would carry him on until October, 1946. Halperin indicated that he hadn't done so badly. Halperin maintained that his dismissal resulted from his old Oklahoma University background but that he felt relieved in getting out of the whole mess and said he was going to get down to work. Halperin thanked Ream for all of his efforts in trying to find out something about his dismissal.

On March 18, 1946, a reliable informant stated that Woodrow Wilson Borah, an employee of the Office of Research and Intelligence, State Department, advised Halperin that Karl Deutch of their division at the State Department had been fired. Borah also advised that Colonel McCormack advised him that he was waiting to clear Halperin's sick leave status through the Civil Service Commission before sending him a letter. He advised that Karl Deutch would remain on the pay roll until June 30, 1946.
The informant stated that on March 22, 1946, Halperin advised Mrs. Robert Tidball Villier, III, that he was on sick leave but that he was "sick in a special way." Mrs. Villier referred to his sickness as an "infection." 

On March 29, 1946, informant stated that Charles Plato contacted Maurice Halperin and advised him he was no longer in the government but he, Plato, was then associated with the New Council of American Business, Inc., and Public Relations Association, Inc. at 1737 K Street, N.W. Plato mentioned he had hired Theresa Soracco as a secretary. Halperin praised her capabilities at great length. It is not clear whether Soracco was the fiancée of Martin Robert Rogers, a close associate of Halperin while they were both employed at the State Department.

On the same date the informant advised that Karl Deutsch, mentioned hereinbefore, contacted Halperin and stated he was preparing to leave Washington and that he had accepted a professorship at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Massachusetts. On April 15, 1946, it was learned through a confidential source of information that Halperin had been appointed to be President of the University of Maryland.

A reliable source of information reported that on May 12, 1946, Joseph Gregg contacted Maurice Halperin and they discussed the possibilities of Halperin obtaining a professorship at the University of Maryland. Halperin stated he did not want anyone around town to get any ideas about this position as there were a lot of people who would definitely prefer to see him not get the job. Gregg indicated he understood about this. The informant further stated that on May 21, 1946, Philip Dunaway invited Halperin to his home in order to meet Robert Lamb of the CIA offices in Washington, and Carl Green of the Metropolitan Broadcasting Company. Shortly after this Halperin told Woodrow Forreth that he would drop by his house at 5:00 P.M.

On May 28, 1946, according to the informant, Mrs. Edith Halperin, wife of Maurice Halperin, advised that a friend of hers, namely, Mary Jane Keeney of 215 B Street, N.W., was going to Japan and she had some furniture she wanted to loan somebody if they would pay for the transportation.

On May 30, 1946, according to a highly reliable source of information, Halperin was in contact with Henry Morgenthau, Jr., former Secretary of the Treasury, and arrangements were made for Halperin to visit Morgenthau in New York City on the following Wednesday at 11:00 A.M. at 385 Madison Avenue on the 22nd floor.
The informant stated that on May 30, 1946, Halperin was in contact with Woodrow Borah and Halperin explained his duties with the American-Jewish Conference, explaining that he will perform liaison work with the United Nations and further stated that the organization represents a number of Jewish groups. He said in so far as he is concerned it will be like working in OSS all over again. He said they gave him a very interesting security check before they hired him in which all the weaknesses of other security checks became points in his favor. He said it really amounted to nothing more than a question as to where his people were born. He said he enjoyed this security check immensely and he might say it was the first time a security check was actually enjoyable.

The informant stated that Halperin, on June 2, 1946, mentioned that Henry Morgenthau, Jr., was considering having Halperin do some ghost writing for him in connection with a book that Morgenthau was writing concerning South America. However, it is known that this ghost writing did not materialize. The informant stated that on June 15, 1946, Maurice Halperin invited Martin Robert Rogers and Theresa Morasco to his home on the following day. It was further indicated that just before the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration, and Donald Russell of the State Department would be there. Lanning is a known contact of other subjects in this case.

On June 16, 1946, a confidential source advised that Mrs. Halperin, while contacting Mrs. Rose Gregg, mentioned that her husband, Maurice Halperin, would contact the Greggs and invite them to their home inasmuch as they wanted Joseph Gregg to meet Phil Dunaway. The informant stated that on June 18, 1946, Halperin contacted Martin Robert Rogers and Rogers commented that Halperin, in his new position with the American-Jewish Conference, would be able to help his friends. Halperin stated he believed he would be able to help them in the fall, stating "we might be able to move in some of our people." Halperin advised his new office is on the 11th floor of 132 Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The informant stated that on June 26, 1946, David Wahl, while visiting at the Halperin home, discussed with one Oscar Coss the employment of various people in the American-Jewish Conference. Wahl, who is connected with that organization, mentioned he is interested in seeing that the committee of the American-Jewish Conference obtain several "live wire" members. We recommended Phil Dunaway, whom he described as having been in charge of all the reports for the Research and Analysis Branch of OSS, as well as John Dierkes of the Treasury Department who is a friend of Bartley Crum. Dierkes is a known contact of the Silvermasters and...

On June 30, 1946, Mrs. Robert T. Miller, according to a reliable source, was in contact with Mr. Halperin and she inquired if the Greggs, meaning Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gregg, had stayed at Halperin's house before their departure.
from Washington. Halperin answered affirmatively and stated they were expected to stay only one night but they stayed two nights. Halperin added that his brother practically had to throw them out in order that the Halperin family could return.

A physical surveillance reflected that on June 26, 1946, Theodore Halperin, brother of Maurice Halperin, who was residing with the Halperin family in Washington, met Elizabeth Searle, Executive Secretary of the Communist Party in Washington, D.C., at 4:00 P.M. in front of the New England Restaurant on 9th Street, Washington, D.C. While in Washington Theodore Halperin was in frequent contact with many suspected Communists and was engaged in the promotional activities of the Win the Peace Conference which was held in Washington during the summer of 1946.

With further reference to Theodore Halperin, it is of interest to note that a confidential source reported that on July 5, 1946, Theodore Halperin attempted to reach Clarence "Casey" Oreszczak who resides at Apartment 102 at 1619 R Street, N.W., and who is a Communist Party functionary in Washington D.C. Subsequently this contact was had and "Casey" Oreszczak informed Theodore Halperin that he would be at home most of the day and it was arranged that Theodore Halperin would drop in to see him between twelve and one p.m. that day.

On July 7, 1946, according to a highly reliable source of information, Maurice Halperin informed Philip Dunaway that he was in Washington for the week-end. He stated that Martin Robert Rogers has an office at 250 West 57th Street in a building which is used in part by the State Department. Halperin stated that he, Halperin, is temporarily living at 7 Grove Street, New York City, which is an apartment occupied by Rogers. Dunaway informed Halperin that the chief thing that he has missed since Halperin left Washington are the various house guests of the Dunaways. In this connection it is stated that Julian Joseph Joseph has been staying with the Dunaways and will be going back in approximately three weeks. According to Dunaway, Joseph is presently in New York City where he will have a vacation for approximately ten days. Joseph is a subject in this investigation who will be mentioned more fully in another section of this memorandum.

A confidential source of information advised that on July 16, 1946, Mrs. Ethel Halperin advised her husband, Maurice Halperin, who was in New York City, that he had received a letter from the State Department which disapproved his request for sick leave. She said the letter stated that under the date of March 5 Halperin had submitted his resignation from the State Department to become effective May 31. The letter pointed out that it was within their province.
to make an administrative determination relative to the granting of sick leave requested at the termination of an appointment; that in the light of certain investigation which has been conducted by the State Department it had been administratively determined that the Department would not approve Halperin's request for sick leave for the period for March 5 to May 31, 1946. Accordingly, the Division of Finance at the State Department was instructed to pay for that period on an annual leave basis. Halperin was to receive a final lump payment for any additional leave which had accrued to his credit prior to his resignation from the State Department.

In this connection it was determined that the State Department investigator had approached Dr. Isadore Alper to whom Halperin was sent by his friend David P. Kahle concerning his certification of the ulcer trouble suffered by Halperin. Dr. Alper reportedly cancelled his original report to the effect that Halperin was too sick to work. 

On July 20, 1946, a confidential source of information reported that Maurice Halperin's family would join him in New York City where they would all reside at 238 Crown Street, Brooklyn, New York, beginning September, 1946.

On July 21, 1946, Maurice Halperin, according to a reliable informant, stated that he has another job in New York City which consists of making short wave broadcasts to Latin America. He described this position as entailing a regular round table program every other week which is entitled "Mass Medals" and this program is beamed to three Latin American countries. He explained he is taking the place of a professor at Columbia University and that the program is broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting System. He also advised that during the coming week he would be on a National Broadcasting Company program entitled "Information Please," which would be short-waved to South America. He bragged about the fact that the employees in the Office of the American-Jewish Conference are not aware of this activity as they think he is lobbying at United Nations.

During August, 1946, Edith Halperin, the wife of Maurice Halperin, was in close contact with Mrs. Mae Rhodes, whose husband Joseph H. Rhodes is an employee of the Department of Commerce in Washington, D.C. Investigation has disclosed that Mrs. Rhodes is very active in Communist Front organizations in the District of Columbia. She is also an active participant in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and the Race Relations Committee of the League of Women Voters. It was determined that on August 7, 1946, Mae Rhodes and Edith Halperin discussed the activity in a Negro rally held in Washington, D.C., to protest the Georgia lynching. They discussed with pleasure that approximately
15,000 people attended this demonstration, and Mrs. Halperin stated that she was encouraged due to the fact that the anti-lynching propaganda was getting more attention in the press.

Maurice Halperin has continued to be in close contact with Philip Dunaway and David Wahl, who have previously been identified in this memorandum.

Through a confidential and reliable source and physical surveillance it has been determined that Halperin has continued contacts with David Wahl, Carl Green, and Woodrow Borah, previously mentioned.

(Rept. SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO 3-25-47 p.71)

Willard Z. Park when interviewed by FBI agents on July 16, 1947, stated that he had first met Philip and Mary Jane Keeney, contacts of the subjects in this case, at a dinner at Halperin's home in 1942.

(Rept. SA Robert E. Leonard, WFO 7-17-47, p.1)

Interview

On May 29, 1947, Halperin was interviewed by FBI agents. He stated that during the period when he was a professor at the University of Oklahoma he had made numerous trips to Mexico and South America, and in 1935, he and a group headed by Clifford Odets, who has been associated with known Communists and a number of Communist front organizations, such as the League of American Writers, were refused entry into Cuba because the group was considered by Cuban authorities to be of a revolutionary nature.

He said that in 1941, as a result of an investigation by the Oklahoma State Legislature, he and several other professors at the University of Oklahoma had been accused of Communist propensities and as a result he had obtained a leave of absence and had come to Washington. During his stay at the University, he went on, he had contributed to the New Republic and "guessed" he "must have" contributed to the New Masses, although he would make no definite statement.

He admitted that he "may have met" Bruce Hinton, editor of the New Masses, and knew Robert T. Miller, Philip Dunaway, Joseph Gregg, David Wahl, Willard Z. Park, Philip Keeney, and Woodrow Borah, subjects and contacts of subjects in this case, but denied knowing Jacob Golos, Gregory, Mary Price, Harry Dexter White, Frank Coe or the Silvermasters and did not identify photographs of Golos and Gregory.
He advised that during his government employment he has taken some government documents for reference work and (of course he might teach on Latin-American affairs and also in case he had an opportunity to write his memoirs. He said he could not see anything wrong with doing so as they were not classified, to his knowledge, and were of no value at that time to the State Department. He stated very specifically that he had not furnished any of the information to anyone else.

He denied ever having been a member of the Communist Party.

(65-56402-2583)
Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that in July or August, 1942, he was requested by Jacob Y. Golos to go to Washington, D.C., and make contact with Julius J. Joseph who at that time was employed by the Social Security Board. From conversations with Golos, Gregory advised that he understands Joseph had come to New York City sometime previously and made contact with the Communist Party headquarters. Apparently the Communist Party headquarters recognized his potentialities and informed Golos of his 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 previous two months. This information concerned labor relations and other matters in the labor field. About Christmas, 1942, 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 he 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 Golos 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 inasmuch as 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 Russian Division.

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 indented as confidential.
restricted or secret, Gregory's association with Joseph continued until December, 1944. Gregory was not able to advise if Joseph actually knew the true identity of Geles and what actually happened to the material being furnished by him. Gregory stated, however, that sometime in 1943 Joseph's wife left him and later, Gregory, when speaking to Joseph's wife, learned that she knew Geles' true identity.

Gregory also advised that both Joseph and his wife, Bella, were dues paying members of the Communist Party and in fact on occasions, Gregory collected their Party dues from them.

Background

Joseph was born February 10, 1914, at Northampton, Pennsylvania, son of parents both born in Russia. He attended high school at Allentown, Pennsylvania, and received an A.B. degree from the University of Michigan in 1936. In 1938 he was granted a master's degree from the same institution with a major in political science, economics, sociology, and public administration.

Joe Joseph, as he is more commonly known, was employed in 1939 by Dr. William Haber, a former professor at the University of Michigan, who was then the director of a national refugee service in New York City.

On June 28, 1940, Joseph secured employment with the federal government as an associate economist with the National Research Planning Board. This employment was at New York City, also under the supervision of Dr. William Haber.

On December 1, 1941, Joseph transferred to the Federal Security Agency at New York City as an associate technical analyst, Social Security Board, Grade F-3.

On July 29, 1942, Joseph was transferred to the War Manpower Commission as a senior administrative official, Planning Division, Grade CAF-12. At this time he moved to Washington, D.C.

Joseph was inducted into the U.S. Army on April 30, 1943, and in May of the same year was assigned to the Office of Strategic Services. In this capacity he attained the position of deputy chief, Far Eastern Division, with a rating of F-6. In May, 1945, he was released from active duty, U.S. Army, in order that he might accept a position with UNRRA.

Beginning on June 29, 1945, Joseph was employed by UNRRA, and his last present position was that of organizational officer in the European Regional Office, London, England, Grade CAF-13.

Joseph was married to Bella Miriam Joseph but is separated, while in New York City he resides at 76-36 113th Street, Forest Hills, New York.
City. His Washington, D.C., address was 2321 Lincoln Road, N.W.

In conjunction with his employment with WERA, Joseph departed from the U.S. August 10, 1945, for London, England. He returned to this country in June, 1946, and again departed for England on July 26, 1946. In January, 1947, Joseph returned to the U.S. for a short period due to the death of his father. On November 13, 1947, he returned to Washington, D.C., where he was expected to remain for approximately one month. He occupied Room 312, Dupont Circle Building, Washington.

A highly reliable source advised that when Joseph was investigated to determine his loyalty and fitness it was not proven that he was a member of the Communist Party but several individuals informed that he was decidedly radical in his views. One of these individuals stated that Joseph made a statement to the effect that he did not believe parents should be sued 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. The source advised that this was typical of other statements attributed by acquaintances to Joseph.

Results of Investigation

It is to be observed that Joseph has been out of the United States during the past two years, except for brief visits in June and July 1946, and January 1947.

The files of the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities reflect that a Julius J. Joseph, as of December 9, 1936, was a Daily Worker Correspondent in Brooklyn, New York. It also reflects that a Julius Joseph, 113 West 51st Avenue, Manhattan, signed the 1940 Communist Party nominating petition in New York City.

On November 10, 1942, J. Joseph of the Planning Division of the War Manpower Commission spoke at the first session of a forum sponsored by "Science and Society" a reported Marxist quarterly. Among other speakers at this session was Earl Browder, the General Secretary of the Communist Party. The 1942 winter issue of the magazine contained Joseph's speech which received favorable comment in the Daily Worker dated February 1, 1943.

Through physical surveillance the following information was obtained: On July 1, 1946, it was determined that Joseph was residing with Phillip and Lillian Dunsmuir at Forest Glen, Maryland. Dunsmuir is a close associate of Maurice Halperin, a prominent subject in this case, and of numerous known and suspected Communists.

On the same date Joseph was observed to enter the apartment of Jeannette Gillman and Marian Aimes, both contacts of known and suspected Communists.

On July 16, 1946, Joseph entered the apartment of Just Lanning, a contact of several subjects in this case.
On July 17, 1946, Joseph entered the law office of Allan Rosenberg and also indicated that he was acquainted with Maurice Halperin, both subjects.

On July 21, 1946, Joseph visited the home of David Wahl.

It was also determined through physical surveillance that during his sojourn in the United States, Joseph visited New York City where he stayed at 39 Commerce Street with his sister and her roomate Edith Feingold, an employee of the National Maritime Union-CIO, and a known Communist Party member.

On July 23, 1946, he attended the Stanley Theatre, 7th Avenue and 51st Street, a Russian theatre which exhibits only Russian films.

On July 24, 1946, he was in the company of an unidentified individual who was overheard to remark that he was interested in going to Russia. This man also mentioned the name of Jessica Smith.


A highly confidential source advised that on January 27, 1947, David Wahl, Mary Jane Keeney and Joseph visited the home of Philip Dunaway, a contact of Wahl, Halperin and Carl Green. Keeney asked Joseph about the squatting movement of Communists in London, England, in the fall of 1946. (A number of Communists trespassed in apartment buildings and refused to be evicted) and Joseph stated that the incident had begun spontaneously but the Communist Party leaders saw its possibilities and organized and led the people. He spoke at great length, describing British government and police reaction and the street scenes.

Joseph resigned from UNRRA on December 22, 1947, due to reduction of force.

It was determined through a reliable source that in December, 1947, Joseph was residing at 41 King Street, New York City. It is noted that this is the same address where Philip and Mary Jane Keeney reside.
On November 17, 1947, Joseph was interviewed by FBI Agents. He failed to identify photographs of Gregory and Jacob Golos and denied knowing them, and refused to state whether or not he ever has been a Communist Party member. He admitted acquaintance with David Wahl, Maurice Halperin, Mary Jane Keeney, Allan Rosenberg, Philip Dunaway and Just Lunnng. He denied ever having furnished information from Government files to any unauthorized individual.
Gregory advised that in 1942 Mary Price, a subject in this case and the former secretary of Walter Lippmann, mentioned to Jacob Colas that D. C. Lee was going to Washington, D. C., with General Donovan in the Office of Strategic Services. Mary Price asked Colas if he was interested in Lee and Colas replied that he was and told Mary Price to handle him. Thereafter some material was obtained through Lee, but it was not very valuable and Colas ordered Gregory to handle Lee direct. Gregory contacted Lee at his residence in Georgetown. This occurred sometime in the latter part of 1942. Gregory learned from him what type of information he could furnish, and also learned that Lee realized that the information he was giving was destined for Russian Intelligence.

After meeting Lee, Gregory saw him at rather frequent intervals until approximately June, 1943, at which time he left the country on an OSS mission. When he returned that fall, Gregory resumed his contacts with him. Gregory advised that Lee furnished him Office of Strategic Services information of a varying nature and always orally. The information included facts on various phases of anti-Soviet work by the Office of Strategic Services, its activities in European countries with respect to uncovering Russian activities and the location of Office of Strategic Services personnel in foreign countries. The information furnished by Lee was on a quality rather than on a quantity basis.

Gregory advised that Lee's wife, Isbel, had been a Communist Party member in New York City and when 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. During the fall of 1943, Jacob Colas informed Gregory that he desired to meet Isbel, and this meeting was arranged and took place probably in October, 1943, in Washington. Gregory remembers the place distinctly as being a German restaurant and beer establishment on R Street between 11th and 15th, and said that he, Colas and the Lee spent a few hours there one evening. Colas was, as usual, introduced to Isbel as "John" and she was given to understand that he was a big man in the Party.

Gregory stated that at first he contacted Lee at his Washington residence but later met him on the streets. Gregory recalled that in February or March, 1944, Lee told him about the proposed exchange of agents between the OSS and the NKVD. These and other developments resulted in Lee's becoming increasingly apprehensive over meeting Gregory and they began meeting at the Georgetown Pharmacy on Wisconsin Avenue and at another pharmacy on R Street.
Lee's uneasiness intensified and in the fall of 1944 Lee did not show up at
prearranged meetings. After Mary Price was unable to persuade Lee to see
Gregory again, Gregory went to the Lee's residence and tried to convince
Isabel that it was all right for her husband to see Gregory.

In addition to the meetings in Washington, Gregory met Lee on several
occasions in New York City. The first meeting occurred in January, 1943, at
which time Gregory, Colos and Lee met at the Old Homestead Restaurant on Ninth
Avenue. So far as Gregory is able to recall this constituted Colos' first
meeting with Lee, who was in uniform at the time. The conversation at the
meeting was principally along political and party lines. At infrequent
intervals after this meeting Lee would telephone Gregory at his residence and
they would arrange to see each other at some restaurant in New York. Gregory
said that Lee occasionally came to New York to visit Mary Price and it was on
these occasions that he would contact Gregory.

Gregory's last meeting with Lee occurred probably in January, 1945,
and it was at Longchamps Restaurant on Fifth Avenue at 12th Street. By this
time Gregory had virtually terminated his espionage activities as far as the
Washington group was concerned.

Background

Dunstan Chaplin Lee was born in Anking, China, on November 19, 1913.
He resided there until 1926. From 1926 to 1931, he lived at Chatham Hall,
Chatham, Virginia, with his father, Reverend Edmund Jennings Lee, an Episcopal
minister, who is the rector of the girls' preparatory school known as Chatham
Hall.

In 1935, Lee received a B.A. degree from Yale University and in
1938, he received a B.C.L. degree from Oxford University, Oxford, England.
On June 16, 1939, he was employed as a clerk by the law firm of Donovan,
Leisure, Newton and Lambard, 2 Wall Street, New York, New York. He left
this law firm on June 30, 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 Price,
another subject in this investigation, was at that time the Executive Secretary
of the China Aid Council.
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 1622 33rd 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." 

It was determined that on May 23, 1946, Robert T. Miller, III, another subject in this case, contacted Frank Jellineck, a mutual contact of the subjects in this case, concerning a journalistic venture in Mexico City. Miller appeared favorable, however, they indicated that Joseph Gregg, another subject in this investigation, was somewhat unfavorably disposed. Jellineck commented, "If he'll go ahead with Duncan Lee," indicating that Lee would take it if Gregg and Miller did not.

Investigation has reflected considerable data concerning Reverend Edmund J. Lee, the father of Duncan Lee. Reverend Lee is presently rector of the Chatham Hall School for Girls, located at Chatham, Virginia. This is a finishing school for girls whose families generally possess considerable wealth. Available information shows that the name of Edmund J. Lee of Chatham, Virginia, appeared in a black notebook of Alice Parks, then Secretary of the Communist Party, District No. 16. It was also noted that Reverend Lee is an advocate of racial equality, which stand has made him rather unpopular.

On August 26, 1946, Mary Price, a prominent figure in this investigation whose activities are identified elsewhere in this memorandum, was in contact, according to a confidential source, with Isabel Lee. Mary Price advised that she was going to New York City and offered to leave her automobile with the Lee for their use while she was in New York stating that she preferred to go by train.

During February, March, April, and May, 1947, Duncan Lee and his wife, were in contact with Robert Wheeler and Robert Purcell, who are identified elsewhere in this memorandum.
From a confidential source it was ascertained that on May 9, 1947, Duncan Lee was in contact with Eli Shrock. Shrock remarked that he had been in the First French Army in France and Germany from November 1944 until the war's end. He asked to be remembered to Isabel Lee and remarked "tell her and you both that I remember our work together with the North American Committee to Aid Spain."(1)

On June 11, 1947, Mary Price left word for Lee that she was just passing through town again and would recontact him on the 18th. On this latter date she did contact Lee and they arranged to meet shortly thereafter at "that place we met the last time."(2)

Again on June 30, 1947, Mary Price contacted Lee and advised that she was en route to New York and was staying in Alexandria overnight. Lee arranged to meet her at Farcy's Restaurant, 1900 K Street, N.W., within a few minutes. (3)

Lee is still residing in Washington, D.C. at 1522 31st Street, N.W., and is employed as an attorney with the law firm of Coopers and Youngman, having become associated with them on January 28, 1946. (4)

Interview
(Duncan Chaplin Lee)

Duncan Chaplin Lee was interviewed by Bureau Agents on May 30, 1947. He verified the background information previously reported concerning him, but advised that instead of being Assistant Secretary he had been General Counsel for the National Board of Directors of the Russian War Relief in 1942. During the same year he was on the Executive Committee of the China Aid Council. He said he was, and still is, connected with the Institute of Pacific Relations.

He identified a photograph of Gregory. He disclaims knowing his last name and did not remember whether he had ever heard it. His recollection was that he first met Gregory at the apartment of Mary Price, probably during the latter part of 1944, and was certain that he was not introduced to Gregory at his own home.
He stated that he may have discussed his OSS work with Gregory, but said that Gregory did not appear overly curious concerning it and did not ask him for any OSS records or any specific information concerning the work. Lee claimed not to be aware of the type of business that Gregory was engaged in, but said he gathered from Gregory’s conversation that he sold some type of article or service.

According to Lee he first met Gregory in the fall of 1942 and the last time he saw Gregory was in either late 1944 or early 1945. He could not recall whether his last meeting with him was in Washington or New York, and while he recalled meeting Gregory on one occasion at Longchamps Restaurant at Fifth Avenue and 12th Street, New York City, he could not say whether this was the last time he saw Gregory.

It was pointed out to Lee that he admitted knowing Gregory for approximately two years and it seemed rather unusual that he could not recall Gregory’s last name or his occupation, but he replied that he had a very bad memory for names.

Lee was asked if he had not seen Gregory rather frequently at approximately two week intervals after he met Gregory until the time he left the country in June 1943, and he replied that he did not recall that this was the case. He said that whenever Gregory came to town Gregory called him and he explained this by saying that Gregory seemed to be quite fond of both himself and his wife, Ishbel. He said that Ishbel was with him nearly every time that he saw Gregory. He denied ever having met Gregory at the Georgetown Pharmacy on Wisconsin Avenue or at any other pharmacy, but stated that on one or two occasions he had met Gregory on the street.

He recalled having met Gregory in New York City on only two occasions, although he often telephoned him when he was in New York on business. He could not recall Gregory’s telephone number and said he did not know Gregory’s address as he had never met him at his home.

Lee recalled having met Gregory in the Old Homestead Restaurant on Ninth Avenue in New York City on one occasion and that at this time Gregory introduced him to a man he knows only as “John.” He placed this meeting as being during the first part of 1943, shortly after he met Gregory, and he said he recalled seeing “John” on only one other occasion, which was in the fall of 1943 in Washington in a restaurant located at 823 Fifteenth Street, N. W. He claimed to know nothing about John’s background, and said he was an interesting guy. He stated that “John,” Mary Price and Gregory were all “left-wing” and therefore interesting as he himself was “left-wing,” and as he described it, a “Henry Wallace Democrat.”

Concerning Mary Price he stated that he first met her in 1941. He recalled that he and his wife stayed with her for approximately two weeks in
July, 1942, when he first came to Washington and while he was looking for a place to live. He said that Mary Price never appeared overly interested in OSS work and did not ask him for any confidential information.

Lee denied ever having furnished "John", Gregory, Mary Price or any unauthorised individuals with any confidential information concerning OSS. He admitted that Gregory had given him and his wife Christmas presents of a slight value, but that he had attached no significance to them.

Interviewed
(Ishbal Scott Gibb Lee)

Ishbal Scott Gibb Lee was also interviewed by Bureau Agents on May 29, 1947. She advised that she was born on October 12, 1913, in Allahabad, United Provinces, India. She resided in India and England until June, 1938, when she came to the United States with her husband. She is still a citizen of England.

Ishbal Lee denied ever having been a member of the Communist Party either in the United States or in England. She admitted being associated with the China Aid Council with which her husband was connected.

Mrs. Lee identified a photograph of Gregory. She advised that she met Gregory at the same time that her husband did at a party held in the apartment of Mary Price. While she was unable to recall Gregory's last name she believed that it might be Grant.

She recalled that in October 1943 she met an individual named "John" in a restaurant at 823 Fifteenth Street, N.W. She did not recall John's last name and did not know whether she had ever heard it. She was of the opinion that she had seen Gregory about five times, the last one being about one and a half or two years ago. She recalled that at one time Gregory had telephoned her from a drugstore on Wisconsin Avenue and at Gregory's invitation Ishbal met him at the drugstore and they discussed family matters and so forth over coca-colas.

Mrs. Lee stated that she had never heard her husband discuss OSS matters with Gregory and had never heard Gregory ask specifically concerning Duncan Lee's work. She advised that she had no information concerning any activities of an espionage nature engaged in by Gregory, "John", Mary Price or anyone else.
SECRET

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that in April or May, 1941, Jacob Golos 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 these occasions Miller furnished him with copies of "Hemisphere" which he gave to Golos. Gregory stated that Miller is 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 (Jennie) Levy who worked for the Moscow Daily News and married her. Gregory stated that while in Moscow, Miller apparently became indoctrinated with Communist philosophy. Gregory advised 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 with 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 allegedly informed Gregory that his files had 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 OMI, O-9 and FBI 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 verbally inform Gregory of the material that he had observed in the above-mentioned Government reports.
Gregory stated that Miller's association with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs ceased about November, 1933 and thereafter he informed him that he was attempting to obtain a position in the State Department. Gregory stated that he saw Miller in December, 1941, at which time he was employed in the State Department but advised that Miller never furnished him with any information from the files of the State Department.

Background

Robert Talbott Miller, III, was born April 5, 1910, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. On August 29, 1931, he left the United States allegedly for a visit to Moscow, Russia, where he arrived September 12, 1931. 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 3, 1935, to Jenny (Jeannie) Levy, an American born employee of the Academy of Sciences in Moscow.

From June, 1937 to August, 1938, Miller and his wife lived in Paris, France, and he apparently was employed there as a newspaperman. From October, 1939 to September, 1941, Miller 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, Miller 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. 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. Later he was 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 resigned from the State Department in December, 1946. He presently resides at 2731 Palisade Avenue, Spuyten Duyvil, New York, and is associated with J. H. Randolph (Nandy) Peltus in a public relations business at 128 West 56th Street, New York City.

The Hemisphere News Service was incorporated under the laws of New York on September 25, 1939. Miller was listed as President, Jack Bradley Fehy was listed as Vice President and Treasurer, and Jeannie Miller 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, 1941, the Hemisphere News Service was moved to Washington, D. C., and became the Export Information Bureau, Incorporated. This concern was managed by Joseph E. Gregg and was devoted exclusively to research work for the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. It will be noted
that Jack Bradley Fahl, former Vice President of the Hemisphere News Service, was a veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War. In the "Daily Worker" for 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. Jack Fahl's name has appeared in an address book of Ursula Kasserman, a strongly suspected Soviet espionage agent. □

As a result of a physical surveillance it is known that in February, 1941, Miller was in contact with Jacob Golow. □

A highly confidential and reliable source has advised that in the summer of 1941, 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 E. Gragg, a subject in this case. □

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

On January 17, 1946, Pelageya (Polya) Habicht gave a talk at the Frienks Meeting House of Washington, 2111 Florida Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., which was sponsored by the East-West Society. This talk was actually a propaganda lecture on behalf of Russia. It was noted that both Mr. and Mrs. Miller attended the talk. Pelageya Habicht is a native of Russia who was at one time interned by the Russians as a political prisoner and who in 1934 was exchanged to the United States for Gen. B. Ovadam, the head of the Soviet espionage organization in the United States from 1934 to the time of his arrest in 1944. A highly confidential and confidential source has advised that the Millers are very friendly with Pelageya Habicht. □

A highly confidential and reliable source has stated that on several occasions Robert Miller has visited with John Paul Milan Marsalka who lives at 3317 R Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Marsalka 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 Administra-
tion in Washington, D. C. A very reliable source advised that in August
1942, he was dismissed from the Office of Price Administration because of
charges of being a Communist or having Communist tendencies. In 1943,
he 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
the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. A highly re-
liable source has advised that

Through a highly reliable source it is known that on March 5,
1946, Miller was in contact with Mr. Charles F. Kindleberger requesting
advice relative to Miller's being detailed by the State Department to a
job at the German Embassy in Washington, D. C. Kindleberger told Miller
that Miller should go into the job with his eyes open, that it was an ad-
ministrative job and not a policy-formulating one and that the politicians
were handling it.

Also on March 5, 1946, Miller is known through a highly confidential
and reliable source to have contacted Dr. Robert L. Horse, 3106 E Street, N.W.,
who is Miller's personal physician but whom he has known through this source to
have contacted under peculiar circumstances in the past. It is believed that
Miller's contact with Dr. Horse related to matters other than medical treatment.

Ann Feltur, wife of Randy Feltur, a former employee of the Treasury
Department and a known contact of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Harry Dexter
White, both prominent subjects in this investigation, contacted Jennie Miller,
on March 11, 1946, and advised her that she and her husband had arrived by
plane on the previous evening from California.

On March 12, 1946, through a physical surveillance, it was determined
that Joseph B. Gregg and Robert Talbot Miller, III, were together and that
Gregg had gone to Miller's office at 810 13th Street, N. W. On March 16, 1946,
it was determined that Florence Levy, sister-in-law of Robert Miller, was then
employed at the State Department. It will be noted that investigation has de-
termined that Florence Levy has been affiliated with Communist front organi-
sations and has indicated Communist sympathies. She was dismissed from the State
Department on June 23, 1947.

Jennie Miller, on March 22, 1946, was in contact with Maurice Halperin,
who is a prominent subject in this investigation. Also on that date Jennie
Miller was in contact with Rose Gregg, wife of Joseph B. Gregg. According to a
highly confidential source, during the contact with Rose Gregg, Rose advised
Jennie Miller that Joseph Gregg had left Washington on the previous Wednesday
and that he would let her know when he was going to return. She informed Jennie
Miller that Gregg still had some more dental work to be finished. This was an
apparent reference by Mrs. Gregg to her husband's visit to the office of Dr.
Abraham B. Weinsstein, a dentist in New York City who is prominently mentioned
in this investigation.
Joseph E. Gregg, as well as other individuals in this investigation, has visited the office of Dr. Weinstein under peculiar and questionable circumstances. This point is being brought out in view of the fact that Mrs. Miller apparently had knowledge of the fact that Gregg had visited this dentist in New York City.

On March 26, 1946, Mrs. Maurice Halperin was in contact with Jennie Miller, and at that time the Halperins agreed to meet for dinner at the Miller residence on Friday, a week.

Through a highly confidential source it is known that on April 2, 1946, Helen Silvermaster, wife of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, attempted to contact Mrs. Robert Miller.

Through a physical surveillance maintained at the residence of Robert Talbot Miller, III, at 3223 Northampton Street, N.W., on the night of April 5, 1946, the following people were observed to enter the Miller residence between 7:30 P.M. and 8:30 P.M.: Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and a man believed to be William Ludwig Ullmann, who, by noted, resides with the Silvermasters and is a subject of this investigation; Maurice Halperin and his wife, Edith; Mr. and Mrs. John Dierkes, and Charles Plato, all of whom are highly suspected of being Communist functionaries. Also, an unknown man and woman arrived in a Buick sedan and entered the Miller residence. It was subsequently determined that the license plate on this car was assigned to Bernard Leroy of 6142 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. An unknown man and woman also arrived in a District of Columbia car which was identified as being registered to Myra C. Callis, 3206 E Street, N.E., who is the wife of a colored doctor. It was further observed that Mrs. Polya J. Habicht, a suspected Soviet agent, was also in attendance as was Florence Levy, Miller's sister-in-law, who has been mentioned previously.

On April 10, 1946, Joseph E. Gregg and Robert Miller met and discussed Miller's work for the State Department at the German Embassy.

Victor Perlo, a prominent subject in this investigation, was in contact with the Miller residence, according to a highly confidential source, on April 15, 1946. At that time Perlo stated that he would like Mrs. Brinkerhoff to have her husband contact him concerning a tennis engagement.

On April 17, 1946, Robert Miller was in contact with Mrs. Kathleen Fahy, then an employee of the American Red Cross and wife of John Fahy, then employed at the Interior Department. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fahy are suspected to be Communist Party members. The conversation was of a personal nature.

William Ludwig Ullmann, who has been mentioned hereinbefore as a subject in this case, attempted to contact Robert Miller at his residence on April 20, 1946.
On April 21, 1946, Joseph B. Gregg and his wife were supposed to be at the Miller residence at 8:00 on that evening.

Mrs. Miller was in contact on April 23, 1946, according to a highly confidential source, with Alexandra Pavlovna Lewis, also known as Sina Lewis, wife of James W. Lewis, who was an employee of the State Department and was formerly employed in Moscow, Russia, as a code clerk in the United States Embassy. Mrs. Lewis was a Russian National at the time of her marriage to James Lewis in Russia and she is highly suspected of being an MVD agent. Mrs. Miller invited Mrs. Lewis to a gathering which was to be held on the evening of April 23, but Mrs. Lewis declined the invitation inasmuch as she had guests for the evening.

Through a physical surveillance on April 29, 1946, it was determined that Miller and his wife visited the residence of John P. Marsalka, a suspected Communist.

On May 19, 1946, according to a highly confidential source, Mrs. Polya Habicht, mentioned hereinbefore, was in contact with Miller, at which time she invited him to a discussion which was to take place at her home. She asked Miller to take the part of the American view in the discussion and added that she would take the Russian view. She informed Miller that she had received up-to-date literature and newspapers direct from Pravda and Izvestia in Moscow.

On June 19, 1946, Robert Miller contacted Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and William Ludwig Vilmann, at which time Mrs. Silvermaster invited the Millers to dinner on that evening. During this contact Helen Silvermaster advised Robert Miller that Vilmann was trying to make an impression on his new boss, John Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury. Miller informed Mrs. Silvermaster that his place (his job at the State Department) was going to "rack and ruin" and he desired to talk to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster in order to obtain some advice from him. He also stated that he wanted some advice from Mrs. Silvermaster and from William Ludwig Vilmann.

On June 19, 1946, Jennie Miller was in contact, according to a highly confidential source, with Ruth Seagar, who inquired as to the individual in charge of the Friends School. It appeared that Ruth Seagar was interested in placing her son, Michael, in the school. Jennie Miller advised that Dr. Savits was in charge and that if she talked to Dr. Savits to use the Millers as a reference. Ruth Seagar further advised Jennie Miller that her husband, Charlie Seagar, had been working behind closed doors on a very important letter. Jennie Miller told Ruth Seagar that she knew three adults who had formerly gone to Friends School and all had turned out very well. One later fought in Spain. Jennie Miller mentioned that at the progressive schools the
children get more democratic ideas nowadays and she said that the progressive intellectuals in New York all send their children to "the little red schoolhouse and the town and country schools." 

Through a highly confidential source it is known that during the month of June, 1946, Jennie Miller was in close contact with Rose Gregg, Helen Silvermaster, and Edith Halperin.

Through a physical surveillance it was ascertained that on June 21, Robert Miller was in the company of John X. Tibby, who was a former Lieutenant in the United States Navy, during which time he served as Senior Intelligence Officer and Principal Intelligence Officer with the Board of Economic Warfare and with the Joint Intelligence Committee as an Assistant Secretary. Subsequent to his contact with Miller he was observed to enter the War Department Building, Room 215n, which is the office of the Central Intelligence Group.

Through a highly confidential source it is known that in June, 1946, Jennie Miller was contacted by a person who identified himself as Ed and who stated that he could be contacted at the Roosevelt Hotel, Room 111.

On July 2, 1946, according to a highly confidential source, Jennie Miller was contacted by a woman believed to be Margaret Greenfield. At that time she told Jennie Miller that the Callises were in town and she would contact them. The Callises referred to are probably Dr. Henry Arthur Callis and his wife, Nyra, who reside at 2306 P Street, N.W., and are colored.

Robert Miller and his wife were invited by Olga Margonin to a reception to be held for Abel Plam at the home of Henry Hilgard Villard, 1520 33rd Street, N.W. Villard was born in 1911, his wife is named Mary. He has been employed by the Federal Reserve System as an economist since October 1945. Before he had been employed by the State Department in the Foreign Service Unit and in the War and Treasury Departments. His grandmother, Mrs. Henry Villard, is a member of the American Peace Federation, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Women's Peace Party, and...
According to a highly confidential source, on July 22, 1946, a woman identified as Ella contacted Florence Levy, who was at that time residing at the Miller residence. Florence Levy advised Ella that the State Department had begun an investigation of her and that a friend of hers had been contacted by investigators who inquired as to whether her parents were born and concerning her integrity. Florence Levy stated that this was probably a security investigation. During the conversation, Ella informed Florence Levy that the investigators probably had not found out that they bought the "PS" which, she added, is supposed to be the uptown edition of the Daily Worker.

Robert Miller is also known through a physical surveillance to have been in contact with Ione Menos, who is known to be a close contact of Joseph B. Greig and Helen Tenney, both of whom are prominent subjects in this investigation.

A highly reliable and confidential source advised that on August 9, 1946, Alice Rains was in contact with Jennie Miller and Alice advised that she and her husband, Philip, had returned to Washington on August 3, 1946. She said that they just got back from Florida and the situation there is terrible - just like going to Germany in 1934 and 1935. The people in Florida, she stated, are very reactionary and, in fact, it is more or less that way all over the south. Alice stated that Philip Rains was going back to work at the State Department the following week.

This same source advised that Alice Rains and her husband have contacted the Millers socially on numerous occasions subsequent to this time.

On August 19, 1946, a source regarded as completely reliable advised that Jack Marsalka contacted Jennie Miller and was desirous of knowing when she would be free for a shopping tour. When questioned as to what he intended to buy, Marsalka said, "nothing," but that the remark that had been made by Jennie Miller about Mrs. Condon gave him an idea that they "might do Mrs. Condon some good." Jack stated that Mrs. Condon is rather touchy on several subjects and he thought that one of these days she might accidentally be downtown with Mrs. Condon and they might accidentally run into Mrs. Miller in Carnegie's and Jennie could give him some idea as to how to get Mrs. Condon "fixed up." Marsalka remarked that Mrs. Condon must think that she is in Pittsburgh somewhere where she has to economize. Jennie remarked that she thought that Mrs. Condon is a born economizer. Mrs. Miller and Marsalka made arrangements to meet that...
afternoon and Marsalka remarked "we will give her the works. $200 and she'll think I cleaned the town." This reference is regarding Mrs. Edward Uhler Condon, wife of the Director of the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 9-17-46, page 151) 

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that on August 30, 1946, Randy Feltus, formerly employed by the Treasury Department and now residing in New York City, contacted Mr. Miller and invited the Millers to New York for the week-end, furnishing his address as 30 West 70th Street. This invitation was tentatively accepted.

Subsequent information through this same source has reflected that when Randy Feltus comes to Washington on business, he contacts the Millers and visits at their home. (Rept of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 9-17-46, p. 153)

According to a highly confidential source, on September 12, 1946, Alix Reuther of the State Department was in contact with Jennie Miller and advised her that a friend of hers, Ines Munoz, was leaving on the 22nd of September and that she, Alix, was giving a farewell party for her on the 21st and would like the Millers to attend. This invitation was accepted and it was indicated that the party would be held at 2211 California Street, N.W., Apartment 107. Alix Reuther is a known contact of Mary Jane Keely, who is mentioned elsewhere in this memorandum. (Rept of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 10-2-46, p. 140 & 141)

This same highly confidential source advised that on October 29, 1946, Jennie Miller was in contact with Peggy Greenfield, previously mentioned, and Mrs. Miller advised that they are going to picket the Lisner Theater. Mrs. Miller suggested that she and Peggy could take some colored guests with them however, Peggy was not in agreement with this. Peggy stated that she would tear the tickets up in their face. The picketing of the Lisner Theater was due to racial discrimination inasmuch as this theater does not permit negroes to attend its plays. (Rept of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 12-6-46, p. 73)

A reliable source advised that on November 19, 1946, Robert Miller invited David and Edith Wahl to their home for dinner on Friday night, November 22, 1946. David Wahl has been mentioned previously as a contact of numerous individuals connected with this case. A physical surveillance at the Miller residence on the night of November 22, 1946, reflected that the following individuals were present: Dr. Henry Arthur Callis and his wife, Myra, (negroes); Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife, Helen; Ludwig Ullman; Jack Marsalka; and Mr. and Mrs. Wahl. (Rept SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 12-23-46, p 92 & 93)

On February 28, 1947, through physical surveillance it was determined that Miller conferred with subject William Ludwig Ullman and Barney Leroi, a contact of several subjects. (SA Lambert G. Zander, D.C., 3-25-47, p. 138)

On March 7, 1947, through physical surveillance it was determined that Miller met with Joseph Gillman and Randy Feltus at the Hay-Adams House. A confidential and reliable source previously had advised that Gregory Silvermaster also was supposed to have met with them, but he was not observed.

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On March 13, 1947, it was determined through physical surveillance that Miller, Joseph Gillman, Randy Feltus, Gregory Silvermaster and an unknown individual met at the Mayflower Hotel. (Rept. of SA Lambert G. Zander, D.C., 4-23-47, p. 100)

On April 3, 1947, it was determined through physical surveillance that the Millers and Margaret Greenfield attended a dinner held at the Statler Hotel by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. (Rept. SA Lambert G. Zander, D.C., 5-27-47, p. 74)

On April 6, 1947, it was learned through physical surveillance that the following individuals attended a birthday party for Miller at his residence: Florence Levy, Helen and Gregory Silvermaster, Ludwig Ullman, Milada Marsalka, Margaret Greenfield, Minter Wood, Polya K. Habicht, Bernard and Eleanor Leroy, Bella and Samuel Roisman and J. Leiter. (Rept. SA Lambert G. Zander, D.C., 5-12-47, p. 112)

A reliable informant who had been engaged in military intelligence work for the Russians from 1928 to 1937 advised that she met Miller on a boat to Paris, France, in the summer of 1934, as he was on his way to Moscow. She became friendly with him and, as he was quite anti-Soviet in his views, she attempted to convert him to Communism without success. She gave him the name of Louis and Maekoosa Fisher in Moscow, however, and later heard that Louis Fisher had converted Miller to Communism. (Mrs. Hedweig Massing, the first wife of Gerhart Eisl.)

Another reliable informant advised that Miller had visited her home frequently when he had first arrived in Moscow and that although he was not pro-Soviet when he arrived, he became so during his stay. (Maekoosa Fisher)

Through physical surveillance it has been determined that on April 14, 1947, Miller and Charles Plato, suspected Communist functionary, went to New York City where they contacted Randy and Ann Feltus and Maurice Halperin, a subject of this investigation. (Rept. of SA John T. Hilsbos, 6/3/47, p. 30, New York)

A highly confidential and reliable source has furnished the following information: On May 3, 1947, Anna Monat, wife of Dr. Henry A. Monat and contact of Randolph Feltus, inquired of Jennie and Robert Miller whether Ann and Randy Feltus were in town. She said that the Polish Embassy party the previous night was the third one to which she had not been invited this year, and she was "mad" because she had wanted to see Randy. She said she had been sightseeing all day with Roman Tautenberg (phonetic) and Archie Baufin (phonetic). (Both connected with the Polish Embassy) Tautenberg told her that the people at the Polish Embassy were very complimentary toward Feltus, and that he would like to have Feltus handle his public relations work. Anna told Robert Miller that she recently had had lunch with Dr. Joe Gillman, who had asked her if she knew Feltus and Miller. (Rept. of SA Lambert G. Zander, D.C., 5-12-47, p. 112)
Gillman is a known contact of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and David Wahl, prominent subjects in this case.

On May 8, 1947, Mrs. Pluto told Jennie Miller that Luke Wilson had opened an office in Washington and needed some experienced people. She asked Jennie to help. (S)

Wilson is the Washington representative of the Progressive Citizens of America and a contact of David Wahl and Elizabeth Gansky, both subjects.

On the same date, Jennie Miller contacted Shura Lewis, previously mentioned, and asked her if she were getting ready to return to Russia because of the stories carried in the newspapers about her speech at Western High School. Lewis said no and that neither she nor her husband had had any trouble. She then asked Jennie if she had seen the headline, "Western High Speaks Eyed by FBI Since Entry Into United States in 1943," and Jennie replied that the FBI have been watching her and listening to her conversations, and that "there is a witch hunt going on and, particularly, a foreigner is a bad influence. This disgusting thing of giving these children (Western High students who objected to Lewis' speech) a swastika flag and bestowing honor upon them. It's disgusting. Don't worry, it will all pass like a bad dream." (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, 6/30/47, p. 95, Washington, D.C.)

On May 12, 1947, Duncan Aikman, formerly of the Office of Inter-American Affairs of the Commerce Department, and of the State Department, contacted Bernard Redmont, subject, and Isabel Olden, known Party member, discussed with Robert Miller the current excitement concerning the Communist situation. Duncan remarked that it is a form of "political hypochondria, like rubbing the spot, you think you've got a cancer until the darn pimple may turn into one." (S)

On May 20, 1947, Robert Miller discussed the Marsani case with Margaret Greenfield. (Carl Marsani was being tried for falsifying a Government questionnaire in that he stated he was not a Communist.) Greenfield said that since the "stool pigeons" had been on the stand, she didn't see how Marsani could be convicted. She also said that she couldn't see why the subjects in this case had said anything when interviewed by FBI agents on April 15, 1947.

On May 21, 1947, Rose Hannah, as yet unidentified, discussed with Jennie Miller the divorce of Polya (suspected Soviet Agent) and Herman Habicht, and they were much concerned because Herman accused Polya of being a Communist. They also discussed the Shura Lewis incident.
On May 26, 1947, Ross Harman told Jennie Miller that Polya Habicht had gone over a lot of Herman Habicht's correspondence which was stored in their attic and had turned the papers she thought might be useful over "to the proper authorities, the embassy." (Soviet Embassy)

On June 17, 1947, Robert Miller told Duncan Alman, previously mentioned, that he had been glad to see so many people at the Henry Wallace meeting "after they (Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives) had tried to scare everybody away." (Alman)

On June 23, 1947, it was determined through physical surveillance that Miller visited the home of James Ansara.

On June 25, 1947, Alice Ansara told Jennie Miller that she and James Ansara (discussed by the State Department for alleged disloyalty) were beginning to consider his letter of dismissal as a great compliment.

A confidential and reliable source has advised that Mr. and Mrs. Miller have continued to contact the following individuals:

- William Indig Alman, subject in this case.
- Hilda Kohn, wife of Paul Kohn, formerly of the Office of Strategic Services and subject of a Hatch Act investigation.
- Ed Bart of Radio Station WMA, who conducted a program in extenuation of ten State Department employees who had been discharged for alleged disloyalty.
- Elinor and Barney Leroy, formerly of the Treasury Department and a contact of Randolph Fieldus, David Wahl, Charles Kramer, and Elizabeth Family.
- Helen and Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, principal subjects.
- Ruth Seagar, who has indicated Communist sympathies.
- Lucy Krato, wife of Charles Krato, previously mentioned.
- Fritzie Manel, a contact of Herbert Schimmel and Charles Kramer, the latter a subject and the former a contact of Dr. Harry Grunfeld, a suspected Soviet Agent.
- Harman and Polya Habicht, previously mentioned.
- John Harrelka, a pro-Soviet individual.
- Henry Bowen Smith, a contact of Mary Jane and Philip Keeney, and Larry Todd of Tass News Agency.
- Maynard and Anne Cartler, contacts of David Wahl, Carl Green, Philip Dunaway; and Woodrow Borsh, discharged by the State Department for alleged disloyalty.
- Carl Green, contact of David Wahl, Maurice Halperin, Mary Jane and Philip Keeney, and Philip Dunaway.
David Wahl, 

Mollie Williams, formerly employed in the office of Leonard Berman, who was dismissed by the State Department for alleged disloyalty.

Florence Domier, wife of Thomas A. Domier, contact of Bernard Rappaport and William Remington, subjects, and Helen Scott, a contact of Remington.

Wilder Peets of Eastchester, New York, husband, Mollie. He is formerly of the State Department Security Council and a contact of principal subject Alger Hiss.

Jane Hinchman, with alias "Shea", secretary of Abe Flaxer, president of UPN, COO, who has been reported to be a Communist Party member by numerous sources.

Helen Leib, employed by the New Republic and contact of the Silvermasters, Philip and Mary Jane Kearny, and Harry Bowen Smith, all previously mentioned.

Bella and Sam Rodman. Bella is a known Party member and Sam is a member of the Washington Bookshop Association. Both are contacts of Polya Kibick and the Marables.

Herbert Schwell, contact of Dr. Harry Crummett, previously mentioned, Charles Kramer, George Passich, and Sol Machinsky, subjects.

Jack Foby, a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and contact of suspected Soviet agent Ursula Heasman and Joseph Gregg, subject.

Charlotte Heasman, a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, Dr. Henry Alpert, reported to be pro-Soviet.

Len and Carolyn De Camp. Len is editor of the CIO News and a reported Party member.


Dr. Nathan Bellutie, a Soviet laboratory physician.

Mollie Marables, wife of John Marables.

Mollie Sweney, close friend of Laura Lewis, Joan, and Bernard Rappaport, and Abel Plank.


On April 22, 1947, Robert Miller was interviewed by FBI Agents. He admitted having been employed by the Spanish Loyalist Government News Service in Paris, France, for 8 years, commencing in July, 1937, and stated that he had
met Mrs. Joseph Gregg during that period, although he did not meet her hus-
band until the summer of 1939. He admitted being aware that Gregg and Jack
Pahy, Miller's associates in the Hemisphere Corporation, were truck drivers
for the Spanish Loyalist forces in Spain. Miller claimed he could not re-
member ever having met Jacob Golos, alias Jacob Raisin, or having been intro-
duced by Golos to Gregory and described as ridiculous the accusation that
he had been a Soviet political agent. (This information appeared in the files
of the Czech Communist Headquarters in Paris, France, which was raided
in October, 1939.)

He admitted that he and his wife knew Gregory in New York City, and
that Gregory afterwards came to see them in Washington, D.C. He did not offer
any explanation as to why he knew Gregory only by a first name after seeing
him on a number of occasions over a period of years, though he admitted it was
unusual and constantly tried to change the subject. He denied that he ever
gave Gregory prepared reports or any information on Communist or Russian ac-
tivities in South America. He admitted, however, that he may have discussed con-
fidential matters with him generally and in a casual sort of way.

He denied being a member of the Communist Party or ever having been
connected with it in any way and stated that he would not employ, or associate
with, any individual whom he knew to be a Communist or a definite Communist
sympathizer.

He readily admitted acquaintance with the following individuals
who either are subjects or whose names have appeared in the course of the in-
vestigation:

| Nathan Gregory Silvermaster | Alice Rains |
| Helen Silvermaster           | Philip Rains |
| William Isidig Ullman        | Hilda Kohn   |
| Joseph B. Gregg             | Sylvia Wayl  |
| Maurice Halperin            | Nathaniel Wayl|
| Algar Hiss                  | Dr. Nathan Hellgott |
| Harry Dexter White          | Margaret Greenfield |
| Victor Perlis               | Dr. Henry Arthur Callis |
| David Wahl                  | Myra Callis  |
| Mary Jane Reaney            | Gisa Margolin |
| John Marsalka               | Ben Margolin |
| Herman Habicht              | John Diarks  |
| Polya Habicht               | Cynthia Diarks |
| James Lewis                 | Rosem Reesel  |
| Shuna Lewis                 | Kinter Wood |
| John Hazard                 | Duncan Alisen |
| Jack Pahy                   | Barney Leroy |
| Ann Feltus                  | Charles Flato |
| Randolph Feltus             | Dr. Eugene Kulischer |
He insisted that he had no knowledge of any Communist sympathies on the part of the above individuals. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, Washington, D.C., 4/21/47, p. 19)

On April 21, 1947, Miller was re-interviewed by FBI Agents. He furnished no additional information but admitted that he has been pro-Soviet ever since his trip to Russia in the middle 1930's. He added, however, that he has harbored no anti-American sympathies and in the event of a war between the United States and the Soviet Union, he would most certainly do everything in his power to assist the United States. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, Washington, D.C., 5/27/47, p. 74)
GREGORY advised that Maurice Halperin, an individual who has figured prominently in this investigation and who was a former professor at Oklahoma University, and Willard L. 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 Braunstein, alias Bruce Milton, a prominent Communist Party member, that they desired to be placed in contact with some Communist in the East. This information was transmitted by Braunstein to Jacob K. Golos. Gregory, on the instructions of Golos, contacted Halperin and Park and collected Communist Party dues from Halperin. Gregory stated that Golos 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, Golos apparently made arrangements with them that on occasion he would be supplied with information to which they had access in the course of their governmental duties. 

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 K. Golos. 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 Golos. 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 Golos 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.

Willard L. Park was born October 14, 1906, at Alba, Colorado, and received his formal college education in the United States and Germany. Park was employed from 1925 to 1930 as a professor at Northwestern University and from 1933 to 1942 at Oklahoma University as a professor of sociology and anthropology. From February, 1942, through July, 1944, Park was employed by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs as Assistant Chief of the Economic Section and later as Head of the Social and Geographical Unit. From July, 1944, to September, 1945, he was employed by the Foreign Economic Administration as Chief, U.S.R.A. Mission and Coordination Staff. On September 24, 1945, he was appointed as Chief of the Ethiopian Mission in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration which position he presently holds. He has been in Ethiopia from September, 1945, to July 4, 1947, with the exception of one month, July 13, to August 13, 1946.
As of July 16, 1947, he was still employed by UNRRA but expected to be through within seven to ten days, after which he would take a three to four months vacation to visit his mother, Mrs. William Stafford Park, at 1820 South Chapel Street, Alhambra, California, and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Brandenstein, (Mrs. Henry Brandenstein) at 2030 Cough Street, San Francisco, California, after which he may return to Ethiopia as an advisor of the Ethiopian Government. In April of 1943, he was residing at Pond Farm, P. O. Box 168, Guerneville, California, and used both addresses alternately on his correspondence.

Park is married to Suzanne Brandenstein who is a cousin of Louise Bransten, the former wife of Richard Bransten, alias Bruce Hinton, mentioned previously. Louise Bransten is a well-known Communist Party member who has had close association with USSR officials. Park also is a known associate of Winter Wood and Julia Dorn Wood. Beatrice Heiman, sister of Julia Dorn Wood, was formerly Secretary to Constantine Comansky at the time he was Russian ambassador to the United States. Winter Wood is known to have many Communist contacts and is a former employee of the State Department. Wood is a known contact of Robert T. Miller III and Joseph B. Gregg, both subjects in this case.

Results of Investigation

A confidential source, considered reliable, advised that Park held a conference with Max Yergan, a well-known Communist Party figure in New York City.

Interview

Park was interviewed by FBI Agents on July 16, 1947, and denied furnishing information to United States Government files on unauthorised persons. He said he met Maurice Halperin while both were professors at Oklahoma University. He denied knowing Gregory and did not identify his photograph or that of Jacob Golos. He admitted knowing Louise Bransten as she is his wife's cousin, and through Bransten, meeting Max Yergan prior to Park's departure for Ethiopia in November, 1943. He insisted that this contact concerned Africa and nothing else. He described Philip and Mary Jane Keeney as extremely casual social acquaintances, with whom he had first met in 1912 at a dinner at Halperin's. He said he knew Robert Talbott Miller III as Miller was his superior at the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and Winter Wood, who was employed in the same office. He denied all other allegations of Gregory. (Report of SA Robert E. Leonard, WFO, 7-17-47 in 65-561,02)

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MARY WOLFE PRICE, with alias
Mary Watkins Price

SECRET

Allegations of Gregory

Jacob M. Golos informed Gregory that he was interested in the articles of Walter Lippman, as well as the friends he had and any information which Lippman might have in his possession. Golos 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 Golos indicated to Gregory that he desired to introduce Mary Price to Gregory, and accordingly a meeting was arranged which was held at the 13th and 5th Avenue Schrafft's Store, New York City. At the time Gregory was introduced to Mary Price, Gregory was introduced under a cover name and arrangements were made for Price to forward mail to Gregory through an intermediary. Arrangements were also made between Gregory and Mary Price for future meetings every two weeks, alternating between Washington and 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 the correspondence of Walter Lippman. This envelope was given by Gregory to Jacob Golos. 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 Golos. On the subsequent visits of Mary Price to New York, Gregory accompanied Golos, and the material in Mary Price's possession was turned directly over to Golos. 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 passing of information continued as previously until June of 1943, at which time Mary Price resigned her position with Walter Lippman.

It will be recalled that Gregory had established contact with Maurice Halperin and Willard Park in Washington, D. C. During one of Jacob Golos' infrequent 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 Willard Park began to supply Jacob Golos with 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 Golos. 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 Goles that Major Duncan Lee was going to Washington, D. C., with General Donovan of the Office of Strategic Service, and she inquired whether Goles would be interested in Lee. Goles 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 Goles 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 at that time 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 Tenney, who was also an employee of OSS and who supplied Goles with intelligence information, took over Mary Price’s apartment located at 2038 X Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mary Price also had another contact who supplied her with information which she in turn passed on to Jacob M. Goles. In this connection, according to Gregory, Michael Greenberg, who was associated in some capacity with Lauchlin Currie, was invited to give information when Mildred Price, the sister of Mary Price, suggested to Jacob Goles that Greenberg might be of some use. Thereafter, appropriate arrangements were affected by Mildred Price whereby Greenberg would relay information to Mary Price and thence to Goles. Gregory recalled that Greenberg’s activities continued until approximately September, 1944, 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 collect 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 1944 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 Parlo 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 West - 11th Street, New York City. It was arranged that when a member of this group desired to meet Gregory, Mary Price would arrange the 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 apprised 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, between the spring of 1941 and December, 1944, Gregory met a member or members of the Farlo group in Mary Price’s apartment once every two or three weeks. Victor Perlo represented the group in the meetings more often than anyone else. However, Edward Fitzgerald, Charles Kramer, Allan Rosenberg and Donald Wheeler each represented the group in Mary Price’s apartment on at least one occasion.

In November, 1943, “Catherine,” one of Gregory’s Russian contacts, and a Soviet agent who has not as yet been identified, introduced Gregory to the person who was to replace Golos as Gregory’s principal. This individual who was identified as “Bill” and who has not been further identified, instructed Gregory that all of the material collected from Mary Price should be turned over to him. Also, the individual who succeeded “Bill” as Gregory’s Russian contact and who has not 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, Earl Browder informed Gregory that he desired to meet some of the people whom Gregory had been contacting, and shortly thereafter Earl Browder was introduced to Mary Price and Joseph Gregg, at Mary Price’s apartment in New York City. This was, to Gregory’s knowledge, the first meeting between Mary Price and Earl Browder, and after they had conferred for a considerable time, Mary Price informed Gregory that she had indicated to Browder that she desired to get out of the whole business and that he had stated he would let her know. A few days later Earl Browder informed Gregory that he had decided to let Mary Price get out of the business and that Gregory was to inform her accordingly.

**Background**

Mary Wolfe Price was born March 31, 1909, at Madison, North Carolina. She received her university education from 1926 to 1930 at the University of North Carolina. Mary Price’s employment includes numerous private enterprises and it is noted that she was employed from June 1939 to June 1943 by 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, 1945, was appointed director of the Legislative and Educational Department of the United Office and Professional Workers of America.

Mary Price's sister, Mildred Price, is now Mrs. Harold Cuy. Mildred Price is a known member 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 Bransten, who reportedly was the mistress of Gregori Kheifets, prominent NKVD agent on the West Coast at one time.

Through a confidential source it was determined that in 1940 the names 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 Tenney, an individual who has been identified with this investigation and also with Donald Henderson of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who is National President of the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union of America, CIO, and who is reported to be closely associated with important Communists in the United States. It has also been ascertained that Branson Price is the brother of Mary Price and it is noted that Branson Price, during 1942, was the subject of a Hatch Act 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 Mobilisation 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 Wolfe Price is presently residing at 903 Courland Drive, Greensboro, North Carolina, and is serving as Secretary-Treasurer of the North Carolina Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

According to a confidential source it is known that on December 10, 1945, James Ribben endeavored to contact Mary Price. This individual is believed identical with James Herbert Ribben who was associated as Chief of the Chemical Division, United States Tariff Commission and who, according to confidential sources was reported to have performed services for the Soviets.
Trading Corporation to influence the securing of men to fill technical positions in the USSR. This individual has also been reported to have attempted to procure files and reports from the Army-Navy Munitions Boards and to have attempted to obtain other confidential information on explosives, all of which was outside of the scope of his jurisdiction. A confidential source advised that Ribben was acquainted with Russian Ambassador Constantin Comansky and expressed the opinion that Ribben would aid Russia even though it is to the extent of harming the United States. This source stated that Ribben had, on several occasions, taken confidential files of the Chemical Division, United States Tariff Commission, to his home in violation of the Commission rules.

During the December holidays in 1945 Mary Price visited her sister and other individuals in New York City, and on approximately January 1, 1946, returned to Greensboro, North Carolina. During 1946 she was known to have been in contact with Duncan C. Lee and his wife Isabel.

On June 11 Mary Price left word for Duncan Lee that she was just passing through town again and would recontact him on the 13th. On the 13th she did contact him and she arranged to meet him shortly thereafter at "that place we met the last time".

On June 30, 1947, Mary Price contacted Duncan Lee and advised that she was enroute to New York and was spending the night with Virginia Durr in Alexandria. Lee arranged to meet her at Parchay's Restaurant, 1900 K Street, N.W., within a few minutes.

Mary Watkins Price was interviewed by Special Agents at Birmingham, Alabama, on April 17, 1947. During the interview she was shown photographs of the following individuals: Maurice Halperin, William J. Park, William W. Remington, Bernard Sidney Bedmont, Victor Perlo, Solomon Aaron Lifschinsky, George Perasich, Harold Glasser, Allan Robert Rosenberg, Donald Niven Wheeler and Harry Samuel Engdoff. She denied knowing any of these individuals although she stated that she had heard of Donald Niven Wheeler and knew he was an employee of the Office of Strategic Services.

She was asked concerning Charles Kramer and advised that she did not know any individual by this name. She was also shown a photograph of Joseph Gregg, alias Joseph Greenstein, and stated that while this individual looked familiar she could not state definitely that she had ever seen him.

She recognized a photograph of Michael Greenberg as an individual she had met at a dinner party in New York City at the home of her sister, Mildred Price. She recalled having seen him on one or two occasions thereafter and having been quite friendly with his wife.

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Concerning Duncan Lee, she advised that she first met him through her sister, Mildred Price. She saw him on numerous occasions in New York City and admitted that when he moved to Washington, D. C., he resided in her apartment for a week or two until he found a place to live. She also recalled that after his arrival in Washington he became associated with OSS. She denied that her contacts with Lee were other than social and stated that she had not asked for nor received any confidential information from Lee.

She recognized a photograph of Helen Tenney and stated that she met Helen as a result of an advertisement which she placed in a New York newspaper offering to sublet her Washington apartment. Helen Tenney, among others, answered the ad and did sublet the apartment. Mary Price claimed to have only seen Tenney on one or two occasions but stated that at one time when she was in Washington and unable to secure hotel accommodations she spent the night with Tenney.

When shown the photograph of Jacob M. Golou, she immediately stated she believed she recognized this individual but then hesitated and eventually said she was not positive and that she could not recall the circumstances under which she might possibly have met him.

When shown a photograph of informant Gregory, she was rather hesitant but then stated that she recalled this person as "a Vassar gal" whom she may possibly have met in New York City through Hope Sterling, also an alumna of Vassar. She stated she recalled seeing Gregory in Washington on a few occasions but that was of the opinion that Gregory was just in Washington on visits as she believed Gregory was employed in New York City for a travel bureau. The name "World Tourist" was mentioned to Mary Price but she appeared not to recognize the name of this company.

Concerning Earl Browder, she stated she knew of him but had never met him.
BERNARD SIDNEY REDMONT  
also known as Bernard Sidney Rothenberg

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that Bernard Sidney Redmont was recruited by William Walter Remington, a subject in this case, sometime in 1943. Gregory stated that Redmont had attended the Columbia University School of Journalism and had won a Pulitzer Prize and had travelled through Russia and Mexico in the course of his studies. Gregory stated Redmont 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 Press Division.

Gregory advised that he told Jacob Golos of the possibilities of Redmont and Golos gave instructions that Gregory was to obtain Remington's assistance in getting the cooperation of Redmont.

Gregory stated that Redmont subsequently met Golos in New York City and at that time Golos told Redmont 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. Thereafter Gregory met Redmont in Washington, D. C. from sometime in the spring of 1943 until August, 1943, when he enlisted in the United States Marine Corps.

Gregory stated that the information supplied by Redmont concerned principally information from cable intercepts and other such material concerning Latin America that would normally pass through the Press Division of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Background

Bernard Sidney Redmont was born in New York City on November 8, 1918. On May 5, 1932, Bernard Sidney Redmont 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 1938; an M.S. degree from the Graduate School of Journalism, Columbia University in 1939. While in college he was awarded the Pulitzer Travelling Scholarship. At the City College of N.Y. he was entered as Bernard Sidney Rothenberg. He was a member of the American Student Union, a reported Communist front organization, and openly criticized the college president for a public attack on "The Red Menace."  

Redmont voluntarily enlisted as a private for general services in the United States Marine Corps Reserve on August 2, 1942. At that time he listed as his occupation, Chief Day Editor, Radio News 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. Redmont was married March 12, 1940, to Miss Joan Rothenberg at Mexico, D.F., she having been born in Brooklyn, New York. Her brother, Donald Rothenberg, has been reported to be a Communist Party member. Redmont 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 23, 1944.

Results of Investigation

An investigation of Redmont was started in November, 1945, 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 3418 Tenth Place, S.E., Washington, D.C.

On January 9, 1946, as a result of a physical surveillance, it was ascertained that Redmont 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 Redmont 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. (A)

On January 10, 1946, a reliable source advised that Redmont had obtained a new position in Buenos Aires. Further information reflected that this new position was as a staff correspondent for "World Report," a weekly international news magazine owned by the United States News Association and headed by David Lawrence. Redmont left the United States April 5, 1946, and arrived in Buenos Aires, April 16, 1946, to assume his new position.

A close contact of both Mr. and Mrs. Redmont has been Helen Grace Reswick Scott Keenan, commonly known as Helen Scott.
On February 12, 1946, Dwight Mallon invited Redmont to a cocktail party that he was giving for his brother Horace Taft. Dwight indicated that he was in the War Manpower Building, but hoped something would come through on the UNO section of the State Department. Dwight indicated that a man in the State Department, whose identity he did not reveal, had talked to Alger Hiss in London on that date and received a limited okay on him.

In April, 1946, shortly after Bernard Redmont's arrival in Argentina, his wife was asked if Bernard had met any of "the gang" and Joan stated he had met Lowbray, Connie, Al Fisher, and another friend of Lowbray. Lowbray, mentioned above, is possibly identical with Henry S. Lowbray, graphic press designer, Grade SP-5, $1,800 per year, who was on military leave from the Guidance and Reference Division of the State Department. The Al Fisher mentioned above is probably identical with Allen Fisher, writer-photographer, GAR-12, $5,120 per year, Press and Publications Division, State Department. It is further noted that Joan stated that Bernard met a friend of Boris Krylov on the plane from Rio to Montevideo. She stated that Krylov had given Redmont a letter of introduction to this person who is described by Bernard as "the top man down there." It is also stated that this individual is the Tass News Agency correspondent in Buenos Aires who had just come from Mexico. It might further be pointed out that Helen Scott is apparently in love with Boris Krylov, although the latter is married.

On numerous occasions Helen Scott and her husband have been in contact with Kiesnor Drissen. This individual is reported to be active in the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., a member of the City executive Committee, and is paid secretary for the American Committee for Spanish Freedom. She attends Communist Party meetings regularly and is believed to possibly be the liaison agent between the Communist Party and the Communist Party white collar group.

Considerable information is available concerning Malcolm R. and Peggy Hobbs, whom the Redmonts have been in contact. Hobbs has been employed by the McGraw Hill Publishing Company as a reporter, both in Mexico City and in Springfield, Massachusetts. His wife has been employed by the Office for Emergency Management, Division of Inter-American Affairs, as a radio script writer. In 1934, Peggy Hobbs of the Commerce Department was reported to be a delegate to the Maryland - D. C. CIO Council Convention et.

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Cumberland, Maryland. In 1946, also Peggy Hobbs of the War Department was reported to be Secretary of Local No. 1, United Federal Workers of America. The Hobbs family has also been reported on previous occasions to have been in contact with William Remington, another subject in this case. Peggy Hobbs has also been in contact with Sylvia Skoloff, a registered member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia in 1946. She has also been in contact with Dr. Albert Emanuel Blumberg, Secretary of the Legislative Board of the Communist Party of the United States, and also with Dorothy pump of the National Negro Congress.

Investigation has also reflected that Joan Redmont and her children departed for Buenos Aires, May 29, 1946.

On April 15, 1947, William Walter Remington, a subject in this case, was interviewed by FBI agents. He advised that during Gregory's contacts with him, on one occasion Gregory questioned him as to his knowledge of South America, and asked if he knew anyone who had a good knowledge of South American affairs. He told Gregory he had a friend, Bernard Redmont, who could furnish such information. Subsequently, he continued, he introduced Redmont to Gregory or arranged for such an introduction. He could not recall the details. To the best of his recollection Redmont continued seeing Gregory for sometime after he, Remington, had stopped seeing her - at least until Redmont's entry into the Marines (August 2, 1943). He said he knew this because Redmont would talk to him occasionally and would mention that he had seen Gregory and that Gregory sent regards to him, Remington.

Interview

Bernard Sidney Redmont was not interviewed until August 25, 1948, since he had been in Buenos Aires since April, 1946. When interviewed, Redmont identified the photograph of Elizabeth Bentley as one "Helen Johnson" whom he stated he had met in Washington, D.C. He recalled this "Johnson" woman as a reporter for FN newspaper but he did not recall an individual named Jacob Cohen. He denied any discussion with the "Johnson" woman to the effect that any information furnished by him was going to the Communist Party or any foreign nation, and he stated the information given to "Johnson" by him was available to any reporter. He admitted acquaintance with William Walter Remington but did not recall meeting "Johnson" through Remington or discussing her with him. He denied ever having been a member of the Communist Party.
Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that he became acquainted with William Walter Remington and his wife, whom he referred to as "Bing", sometime in 1942. At this time, Gregory had dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Remington and family in New York City.

Gregory stated that shortly thereafter he contacted Remington who was employed with the War Production Board in Washington, D.C. Gregory stated that all contacts were made in Washington, D.C., from 1942 until the early part of 1944, when Remington was drafted into the United States Navy. During this time, Remington furnished Gregory with 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. Gregory stated that Remington copied this material from reports and other information that came into his hands through official channels. Remington 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 Remington told Gregory about a new process that he himself had developed for the manufacture of synthetic rubber.

Gregory stated that Remington was a dues-paying Communist Party member and that on his visits to Washington, Gregory would attempt to obtain from Remington his regular dues.

Gregory stated that in 1943, Remington introduced him to Bernard Redmont, who is also a subject in this case, and who also later furnished Gregory with confidential information.

Background

William Walter Remington was born in New York City on October 25, 1917. He received an A.B. degree in June, 1939, from Dartmouth 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. 6, Washington, D.C. reflect the following employment for Remington: November, 1940 to December, 1941, Tamiment 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. Remington was married on June 23, 1939, to Anna Hoos. They now have two children.

Prior to the time Remington entered the United States Navy, a Hatch Act 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, 1941. Both he and his wife were also reported to have been members of the Cooperative League and Rochdale 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 resided at 11 Taunton Road, R.F.D. 1, Alexandria, Virginia. At the time he was also an ensign in the United States Navy.

A highly reliable and confidential source advised that on December 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, 1946, Remington was offered a teaching position at Williams College starting on June 24, 1946.

On January 9, 1946, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that Remington was invited by Bernard Sidney Redmont to attend a meeting of the American Veterans Committee. It will be noted that Gregory informed that he was introduced to Redmont by Remington and that Redmont also furnished confidential information to him.

On January 11, 1946, 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.

On January 23, 1946, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that Remington and his wife were studying Russian with one Ward Allen.

The same source has advised that Remington accepted a position with Williams College to teach for two semesters beginning in September, 1946, as a visiting lecturer. At the same time it was indicated he would try to write a thesis on Russian economics. However, on July 27, 1946, he communicated with President Baxter of Williams College indicating that John R. Steinman, Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion and an Administrative Assistant to President Truman, had written to Baxter requesting that Remington be released from his promise to report to Williams College as a visiting lecturer in September. Remington advised Baxter that this request was made because of his position with the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion and the important duties which he had assumed in connection with this position. A reply was received from Williams College on July 31, 1946, advising him that he would not be held to his commitment.

A highly confidential and reliable source advised on December 3, 1946, that Remington stated that he, Remington, would be looking for another job in the next couple of weeks, but that he did not expect to try another government agency.
A source reported as completely reliable advised on January 24, 1947, that Remington had been discharged from his position with the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, later known as the Office of Temporary Controls. The effective date of his discharge was not given, however, it is known that he left sometime in January, 1947. (Memo from Mr. Fitch to Mr. Ladd, 1-21-47, 65-5602)

On March 10, 1947, Remington was employed as an Economist with the Council of Economic Advisers, Executive Office of the President. (Rept 8A Lambert C. Zander, 3-9-47, 5-12-47, Washington, D.C.)

On March 16, 1947, Remington transferred from the Council of Economic Advisers to the Department of Commerce where he is the Director of Export Program Staff, Office of International Trade. (NFO lett 1-8-48)

Remington has separated from his wife and is at the present time residing at 1707 Riggs Place, Northwest, Washington, D.C. (Rept 8A Lambert C. Zander, 3-9-47, D.C.)

William Walter Remington was interviewed by Bureau agents on April 15, 1947. During this interview he advised that he had been a member or closely associated with the following organizations: the Spanish Relief Committee, the Caritas Christian Organization, the American Student Union (worked closely with this organization in organizing peace meetings and so forth, but does not recall that he was a member), Consumers Cooperative, American Federation of Government Employees, Central Labor Union, the T.V.A. Union (AFL), and the American Peoples Mobilization.

Regarding the Washington Cooperative Book Shop, Remington advised that his wife, Anne, was a member of the Book Shop and may have given his name also as a member.

Regarding his mother-in-law, Elizabeth Koch, Remington stated that he was aware of her radical activities and that while he did not believe she was a member of the Communist Party at the time he married Anne, he believes she is now a Party member. Remington admitted acquaintance with Joseph North and of knowing that North was editor of "New Masses," a Communist publication. Remington stated that he considered North to be a "very dangerous person." When questioned as to his association with North, Remington advised that he usually visited his mother-in-law once a year and that he saw her about every time he visited her.

He recalled that North had introduced him to people but he could not recall their names. He described one as being a little man about 55 to 60 years of age and who looked "Dutch." He also recalled that this man was introduced by North under the name of John. Remington could not recall whether this introduction took place on the occasion that he and his wife were introduced to John and Gregory at a restaurant in New York City.
He added that his meeting with John and Gregory occurred either at lunch or dinner, he believed the former. Gregory was introduced to him as being a newspaper reporter for P. M.

Remington was visibly shaken at this point in the interview and was rather evasive, at first attempting to leave the impression that this was the only meeting he had had with John and Gregory. Upon additional questioning, however, he stated that he had run into Gregory several weeks later on a street corner in Washington, at which time he gave him his telephone number. He contradicted this later, however, and advised that he had given Gregory his telephone number during the luncheon in New York City.

Remington stated that after the luncheon engagement in New York, Gregory had contacted him by phone on his next trip to Washington and when he was unable to recall him by the name, Gregory refreshed his recollection. Remington then recalled him and they met at a street corner in the vicinity of 5th Street and Constitution Avenue. On subsequent occasions when Gregory was in Washington he would telephone Remington and they would meet at the Mellon Art Gallery or in restaurants or street corners in that vicinity.

According to Remington, he furnished Gregory with certain information with regard to personalities connected with the War Production Board and specifically informed him about Donald Nelson, William L. Bott, and others. Remington also admitted having furnished Gregory with his own biography.

Concerning these meetings, Remington admitted that he had, on occasions, slipped scraps of paper to Gregory, which according to him contained only the correct spellings of the names of the people about whom he furnished information. He denied ever furnishing Gregory any information regarding aircraft production and related matters, but did call to his attention certain articles appearing in various newspapers which related to the war effort. One specific article he recalled dealt with the fact that the United States should produce 125,000 airplanes during a certain year, and which fact he confirmed when Gregory questioned him about it. Remington recalled that Gregory was interested in determining how fast the U.S. could reach maximum production and the method of priorities control known as the "Production Requirement Plan."

Remington was very non-specific regarding the dates of his meetings with Gregory and believed that they began late in 1941 or early in 1942 and continued until 1943. He stated that he had not seen Gregory since he entered the U.S. Navy.
Remington emphatically denied membership, present or past, in the Communist Party and denied ever having paid Party dues to Gregory. He, however, admitted giving money to him on various occasions and stated that these payments were for copies of P.M. and The Daily Worker. He indicated he usually only gave Gregory a nickel or a dime each time, although he recalled having loaned him a dollar on one occasion but said that he later repaid him.

He recalled that one occasion Gregory questioned him as to his knowledge of South America and asked him if he knew anyone who had a good knowledge of South American affairs. He indicated that his friend Bernard Redmont could furnish such information and that he subsequently either introduced Redmont or arranged for him to be introduced to Gregory. Remington claimed to be unable to recall the details as to how Redmont met Gregory.

He advised that he believed that Redmont continued seeing Gregory after he stopped seeing him. The reason he knew this was that Redmont would talk to him casually and would mention that he had seen Gregory and that Gregory had sent regards to him.

According to Remington, he had never discussed with Redmont any of his contacts with Gregory and did not know what type of information Redmont furnished to him. Regarding Redmont's political philosophy, Remington stated that he had always considered Redmont somewhat of a radical but had never felt that Redmont would be disloyal to this Country.

Remington advised that he had received some sort of Christmas present from Gregory on one occasion and he believed it was some little gift, probably a box of candy. He denied emphatically that he had ever been contacted by anyone in such a way as to lead him to believe that the person may have been associated with Gregory. He also denied ever having introduced, or made arrangements to have introduced, anyone to Gregory for the purpose of furnishing him information with the exception of Bernard Redmont.

He admitted knowing P. Bernard Hortman and stated that Hortman had formerly been an assistant to Professor James W. Angell of Columbia University and had been recommended for a position in the Government by Angell. He also admitted knowing Maynard Gertler, Herbert Schimmel, and Robert Lamb, all of whom have been identified in this investigation.

Concerning his association with Henry Holdship Ware, Department of Commerce, Remington stated that he had met Ware's wife when she was in attendance at Columbia University.
Remington advised that he felt the Bureau had every reason to suspect him of being a Communist, but added that he is, at the present time, very strongly opposed to Communism and that he very much suspected that this Country would have to fight Russia in the near future. He stated that he felt every Communist in the United States was a potential agent for Soviet Russia in the event of such a war.

At his request, Remington was reinterviewed on April 22 and 23, 1947, at which time he advised that an additional organization to which he belonged was the American Veterans Committee. Concerning the A. V. C., he stated that he had played a semi-active part in the anti-Communist group in Washington and added that the so-called Communist group seemed to be led by Don Rothenberg, the brother of Mrs. Bernard Redmont. During these interviews, Remington advised that Gregory had probably contacted him on five or six occasions in Washington, D.C. He admitted that on one occasion he had contacted Gregory in New York City as Gregory had given him his telephone number and asked him to call when he was in New York. He also advised in these interviews that at Christmas, 1942, Gregory had given him and his wife Christmas presents consisting of a neck tie and a handkerchief.

On April 23, 1947, the information given by Remington was incorporated into a statement which he willingly signed.

(65-56162-2349)
**Allegations of Gregory**

Gregory advised that in the latter part of 1942 Jacob Golos mentioned that he was acquainted with Peter Christopher Rhodes. Golos told Gregory that Rhodes had been born in the Philippine Islands and that seemed to be some question about his nationality inasmuch as his father was reputedly a German citizen. Golos also mentioned that Rhodes' mother was a British intelligence agent and had killed his father during World War I. Gregory further advised that Golos had received information from Rhodes and was definitely interested in it, but Gregory was not able to inform what types of information Rhodes had given to Golos.

In the early part of 1945 Gregory ascertained through conversation had with Mrs. Peter Rhodes, that she, Mrs. Rhodes, was aware of the true identity of Golos.

Also in 1945 Gregory advised that "Jack," a Soviet espionage agent whose true identity has not yet been determined, and Anatole B. Grocov, the former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, were attempting to find out where Rhodes was at that time. Gregory stated that Grocov attached some importance to Rhodes, but Gregory was never able to determine why Rhodes was regarded as valuable to the Soviets.

**Background**

Peter Christopher Rhodes was born on December 30, 1911 in Manila, Philippine Islands, the son of Christof Beutinger and Margery C. Clair. He received an A.B. degree from Columbia University in 1933, and an M.A. degree in 1934. From 1934 to 1936 he attended Oxford University, England on a graduate fellowship.

Rhodes entered on duty with the Federal Communications Commission on October 16, 1941, 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, 1941. On March 15, 1944, Rhodes was separated from the service of the Federal Communications Commission and was employed by the Office of War Information in London, England.
During 1942, 1943, and 1944, Rhodes traveled through Europe and North Africa. On November 17, 1944, he arrived at LaGuardia Field, New York City. The files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at New York City reflect that on November 29, 1920, Margery Clare Beutinger 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. This file also reflected that Peter Christopher Rhodes was born December 30, 1911 and arrived in the United States with his father and mother on August 16, 1914, at New York.

Rhodes' parents were married in 1906, divorced in 1914, and remarried in 1915. Christof Beutinger 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 contended 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 Margery Rhodes, it being said that was her maiden name. One informant, believed reliable, has advised that Mrs. Beutinger's father's name was Abraham and not Rhodes and that he was Jewish.

In February, 1944, as a result of a physical surveillance it was ascertained that Colos, previously mentioned, met a young couple in New York City. Thereafter this young couple was observed entering Apartment CC-10, Knickerbocker Village, 40 Monroe Street, Manhattan. This apartment was found...
to be occupied by Peter Rhodes and it is believed that Golos was in contact with him and his wife at this time.

Results of Investigation

As a result of a physical surveillance it was ascertained that on December 3, 4, and 5, 1945, Rhodes was in the company of Joseph B. Gregg, who is also a subject in this case. On December 6, 1945, Rhodes had lunch with Claymer Schluter, an employee of the Office of Strategic Services. On the following day, December 7, 1945, Gregg was observed entering the office of Dr. A. B. Weinstein, 20 East 53rd Street, New York City, at about 10:10 a.m. At noon on the same day Rhodes was observed entering this same office. It will be recalled that Dr. A. B. Weinstein is identical with Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, who is a prominent subject in this case. Both Gregg and Rhodes left 20 East 53rd Street together for lunch at about 2:00 p.m. Approximately one hour later Gregg re-entered Dr. Weinstein’s office alone. Peter Rhodes returned to Washington, D.C., on December 10, 1945.

On December 21, 1945, 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 26, 1946, information was received that Rhodes was again in contact with Claymer Schluter, mentioned above, and on January 31, 1946, it was learned that Rhodes was moving to his new address, RFD, Asenio, New York.

In December, 1945, through a reliable source it was ascertained that Peter Rhodes was in contact with George Adams, Editor of a weekly French newspaper entitled, "Lettres Francaises," which is reputed to be a left wing newspaper published in France and which is also reputed to be Communist dominated.

On January 22, 1946, it was ascertained through a physical surveillance that Peter Rhodes was again in contact with Dr. Abraham B. Weinstein.

During 1946, Peter Rhodes and his family resided at RFD 1, Asenio, New York, where he was engaged in free-lance writing. It has been ascertained through a reliable confidential source that during February, 1946, Peter Rhodes addressed a letter to Mr. and Mrs. Granich, 239 East 16th Street, New York City. It is noted that this is the address of Max and Grace Granich who are known to be closely associated with Communist Party functionaries and suspected NKVD agents. These individuals are believed to be closely associated with Soviet espionage activities in the United States.
Rhodes still resides at 40 Monroe Street, New York City, and he has been engaged in writing a book dealing with the life of a young Italian boy during the war and after. He has titled this book, "A Donkey By the Way Side." (Report of S.J. John T. Hillsboss 6-7-47)

Rhodes is not known to have been in contact with any of the other subjects of this investigation during 1947.

Interview

Peter Christopher Rhodes was interviewed by Bureau Agents on June 3, 1947. He advised that he was born on December 30, 1911, in Manila, Philippines Islands, and came to the United States with his parents when he was two or three years of age. He stated that his father died in 1936 under mysterious circumstances but he did not learn until 1942 or 1943 that there had been allegations that his mother had killed his father.

Rhodes stated that he completed his education at Oxford, England, in 1936 and in the same year was employed by the United Press and stationed in Paris, France. He remained in Paris until November, 1939, when he went to Copenhagen and then to Stockholm where he covered the Russian invasion of the Baltic States. He then was transported to Moscow by the Russians at the request and expense of the United Press and was then transported to Siberia in July of 1940 and thence back to the United States.

He related that he spent three weeks in Moscow but met no officials of the Russian Government other than those who met the train and the customs men. All of his time in Moscow was spent in the United Press Office and with United Press personnel there.

In August, 1941, he was employed by the Federal Communications Commission and in November, 1941, went to London to set up a system of foreign intelligence broadcasts to Europe. He worked in London until October, 1942, when he was called back to Washington to organize the same type of work for North America. He remained in Washington only a short time and was then sent back to London where he prepared the organizational work of the Psychological Warfare Section attached to Allied Headquarters. He remained in the Psychological Warfare Section until 1944 and this was mainly with PGO although the Psychological Warfare Section was changed before his return to the United States so that it was covered by the Office of War Information.

Upon his return to the United States in November, 1944, he remained with OWI and was assigned to the European Field of Operations. In 1945,
the State Department took over the work of OMI and he was summoned to Washington about September and from September to December, 1945, worked for the State Department in setting up psychological and propaganda broadcasts to the Balkans and other parts of Europe. During this time his main work was in giving the State Department the benefits of his past experience in psychological warfare.

After leaving Government service in December, 1945, he returned to New York and since then has been engaged in composing and editing his book.

Rhodes was shown photographs of Jacob Golos and Anatoli Ormanov and denied ever meeting or knowing these individuals.

Concerning Joseph Gregg, Rhodes advised that his wife and Mrs. Gregg became acquainted in Paris, France, where both were active in Spanish Refugee Relief activities. He did not meet Gregg, however, until sometime in 1941 when both were in Washington. They became quite friendly and when Rhodes was called to Washington in September, 1945, he roomed with the Gregg's until December.

In about December, 1945, Gregg visited the Rhodes in New York City and on this visit Rhodes referred Gregg to Dr. Abraham Weinstein for dental work. Rhodes related that his wife previously had some dental work done by Weinstein and by virtue of her recommendation he, Rhodes, likewise patronized Weinstein. Satisfied with the results, he recommended Dr. Weinstein to Gregg. Rhodes professed to be unable to recall how his wife happened to originally patronize Dr. Weinstein.

Rhodes stated that about a year ago Gregg visited him while he was staying at the Rhodes cottage in Amana, New York, and he has not seen Gregg since that time.

Concerning the Gregg's, Rhodes stated that he would not consider them Communists despite Gregg's service in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and his other kindred activities. He stated that he himself had been active in effecting the repatriation of various members of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade to the United States. He classified Gregg as he does himself, a true liberal.

Rhodes stated that neither he nor his wife were Communists and to his knowledge they had never associated with Communists. He denied ever knowing any Soviet nationals or Communist Party members although he said it is
quite probable that Grace Granich, 339 East 16th Street, New York City, with whom he is acquainted, is a Communist.

Rhodes was questioned concerning Noelle Davis, who formerly roomed with Mrs. Rhodes at 40 Monroe Street, and he stated that it was absurd to think that she was a Communist. When it was mentioned that Miss Davis was Publicity Director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and later affiliated with the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Rhodes strongly condemned these organizations as being very good in their "anti-Fascist" activities. (Report of SA John T. Hilsbos, N. Y., 6-7-47)
RUTH RIFKIN, with alias
Ruth Rivkin, Ruth Reid

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that in 1943, Ruth Rivkin furnished information to
Helen Tenney, who is a subject in this case, which Tenney 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.

Later Gregory advised that he first met Rivkin at the latter's resi-
dence in Washington in the fall of 1943, after Helen Tenney had made appropriate
arrangements. He had known about her before, however. He knew she was per-
sonally known to Jacob M. Golos who instructed Tenney that she should be handled
by Gregory. Gregory met her occasionally in Washington until the Spring of 1944,
when she was turned back to Tenney for handling.

Background

Ruth Rifkin, who is identical with Ruth Rivkin, was born at Wilkes-
Barre, Pennsylvania, on February 1, 1912. Her father was born in Moscow, Russia,
and is alleged to be a naturalized citizen at this time.

Rifkin entered on duty May 3, 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. She then
was employed by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration
and presently is employed by the National Lawyer's Guild. She resides at
Hancock Hall, 3665 38th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

At this time, Rifkin 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.

No information has been developed to the effect that she is in contact with any of the subjects of this memorandum. (Report of Stubert O. Zander, WFC, 8/30/44, page 84)

Interview

On May 29, 1947, Rifkin was interviewed by FBI agents and denied ever having been a member of the Communist Party. She said she had used the name Ruth Reid as a pen name in 1936 when writing for the Employment News. She denied knowing Gregory and failed to identify him from his picture but admitted knowing Helen Tenney in New York. She said, however, that she had seen Tenney only once since coming to Washington. She admitted "gossiping" about UNRRA affairs but denied ever disclosing anything confidential. (Report of Stubert O. Zander, 6/4/47, Washington, D.C., page 29)
HASEN EDWARD SIZG
 Alias, Hassen Sizg

Allusions of Gregory

Gregory advised that from the early spring of 1943, until about
the spring of 1944, Hassen Sizg 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 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 similar
matters were concerned.

Gregory also informed that he and Jacob Golos first met Sizg in
New York City. Gregory explained that at this time Sizg was associated with
the Canadian Film Board in Washington, D. C.

In the spring of 1944, Gregory explained that his Russian contact
"Bill" gave orders to drop Sizg. However, in the fall of 1944, Anatoli B.
Gromov, former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy who was also a Russian
contact of Gregory, ("Al") inquired as to the whereabouts of Sizg and indicated
that he should not be dropped. Gregory also stated that just prior to
dropping Sizg as an informant, he observed that Sizg was suffering from
nervous indigestion and was consulting a psychiatrist. Gregory stated that
at the present time, as far as he knows, Sizg is in Canada.

Background

Hassen Edward Sizg was born in Montreal, Canada on July 22, 1906.
He is the son of Paul F. Sizg, President of the Northern Electric Company
of Canada, and is described as one of the wealthy men in Canada. Hassen
Sizg is married to Nancy Elizabeth Sizg who was born on April 26, 1920 at
Honolulu.

Sizg is an architectural graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
graduating in 1930. In 1933 he was the representative of
the Western Hemisphere at the Fourth International Congress of Modern
Architects in Athens. Sizg was employed by the "New World" magazine, Toronto,
Ontario in 1940 as an assistant editor working in the magazine's Montreal
office. In October, 1940 or 1941, he left Montreal to take a position
with the Canadian National Film Board. His application was refused but he
was permitted to obtain the necessary credentials in order to proceed to
Washington.
Results of Investigation

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

Interview

Mason Sisa was not interviewed in connection with this case since he has been residing in Canada during the entire course of this investigation.

From Ottawa dated 1/26/48.

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that some time in 1942 Jacob Golos stated that he had been supplied with certain material to which Tenney had access in the course of his duties in the 32nd War Department in New York City. Golos also told Gregory that the short-wave unit mentioned above, was disbanded later in 1942, and thereafter Tenney was employed by "One" magazine in New York. Gregory stated that in the late summer of 1943, Tenney went to Washington, D.C., at the suggestion of Golos for the purpose of obtaining employment with the Office of Strategic Services. Gregory stated that in Washington Tenney took over the apartment formerly rented by Mary Price at 2030 I Street, N.W. It will be recalled that Mary Price is also a subject in this case.

Gregory contacted Tenney in Washington, D.C., and received from her information she had been able to memorize or make notations from during the course of her employment with the Office of Strategic Services. Later on, Tenney 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 Golos' death in November, 1943, Tenney had given him information direct, and it was not until after his death that Tenney supplied the information to Gregory.

Gregory stated that early in 1944, Tenney's duties began to include some work in connection with a monitoring station on Long Island, and Tenney had access to digests prepared in connection with the monitoring activities 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 his opinion that Tenney did not know the true identity of Golos; however, Tenney must have at least strongly suspected that the data being supplied by her eventually went to the Russians. Gregory explained this by stating that Tenney had had considerable experience in the 1930s working with the Spanish Communists and at that time Tenney had mailed various material to Russia at the request of these Communists. Gregory also stated that in December, 1944, Tenney mentioned that she was financially embarrassed and thereafter arrangements were made to pay her $50.00 a month. Gregory advised that these arrangements were made through his Russian contact "Jack" whose true identity has not yet been determined.

After Gregory ceased contacting Tenney in December, 1944, Tenney met a man whose description tallys very closely with the unknown Russian contact of Gregory's known to Gregory only as "Jack." Shortly after meeting
this unknown man he turned Tenney over to Joseph B. Gregg, another principal subject in this investigation, whom Tenney had previously known.

Tenney was in frequent contact with Gregg, meeting him in various places in Washington and turning over to him material in the same manner she had formerly turned it over to Gregory.

However, Tenney became displeased with Gregg's technique and complained about it to the unknown man who told her that Gregg was merely a messenger and that she should not confide in him.

In about the middle of 1945 the unknown man introduced Tenney to a new woman contact whose identity is unknown. Tenney continued to see this woman at approximately two-week intervals in Washington and turned over material to her in the manner she formerly had turned it over to Gregory. Tenney last saw this woman on the evening of Thanksgiving Day, 1945. Gregory has continued to be in contact with Tenney and reported that on March 9, 1946, Tenney expressed considerable concern because she had had no contact with any Russian agent since about two weeks prior to Christmas, 1945. At that time a woman had telephoned her concerning a contact and thereafter failed to meet her as agreed. Tenney told Gregory that she had had several contacts since Gregory discontinued contacting her. The names of these contacts were not available, however. Tenney indicated that she suspected that she was under surveillance and felt the need for reestablishing contact with the Russians. She asked Gregory to assist her in this regard.

Results of Investigation

Helen Tenney went to New York City on December 22, 1945, for a visit over the holidays and returned to Washington, D.C., on December 26, 1945. She stayed at 150 East 52nd Street, New York City.

Helen Tenney has had frequent contact with Ines Munos in Washington, D.C. It is believed that Munos is a significant contact in view of the fact that she is known to be closely associated with Joseph B. Gregg and Robert S. Miller, III, both subjects in this investigation. It might be noted that when Gregg left Washington recently he arranged to receive his mail at the
address of Ines Munos. Temney's relationship with Munos is apparently of fairly long standing in view of the fact that she gave Munos' name as a reference at the time of her application for government employment.

Helen Temney resigned from the Strategic Services Unit, formerly the Office of Strategic Services, on June 25, 1946, and on July 22, 1946, she left Washington to return to New York City. It has been ascertained that she was planning to travel to Italy and France as a free-lance reporter for "Cue" magazine.

On January 13, 1947, Informant Gregory advised that Helen Temney was confined at the Payne Whitney Clinic for mental patients at 525 East 68th Street, New York City; that she had been in poor physical condition for some time as a result of a shock she received when her passport was suddenly revoked in the summer of 1946; that Temney was suffering from a severe psychosis; and that Temney appeared to be recovering from her nervous collapse. Gregory subsequently advised that when Temney was visited in Washington during the summer of 1946 by Irma Nelson, a mutual friend of Gregory and Temney, that Temney was greatly disturbed because she said that people had been following her; that her telephone was tapped and her friends were under surveillance and that Temney was muttering about being a Russian spy. Gregory advised that when Nelson next saw Helen Temney in September, 1946, after her passport was refused that Temney became hysterical and said that she was a spy and shortly thereafter took an overdose of phenobarbital, which was regarded as an attempt at suicide. She was removed to a hospital and remained unconscious for about five days and upon regaining consciousness was delirious. She then appeared to have a violent phobia against everything Russian, even the mention of the word "Russian," and she was being watched carefully in order to prevent suicide. It was believed that Temney was suffering from hallucinations concerning her being a spy. (Teletypes from New York to the Bureau dated January 13 and 14, 1947)

Dr. Oskar Dietrich, Payne Whitney Clinic, was contacted and in answer to preliminary questions advised that both by State Statute and medical ethics he was prohibited from giving any information concerning any of the patients. In view of this fact the name of Helen Temney was not mentioned but Dr. Dietrich seemed to be aware that she was the person the Bureau was interested in.
as he referred to the patient he believed the Agents were inquiring about as "her." Dr. Diethelm was asked whether any patients in his Clinic had by their remarks or in any other manner indicated activity of which the United States Government should be cognizant and he replied in the negative.

In view of the fact that Tenney had indicated to Irma Nelson her desire to see Informant Gregory, Gregory met Helen Tenney on February 7, 1947. Although Tenney was still hospitalized in the Payne Whitney Clinic on this date she was permitted to leave the hospital and this meeting took place outside the Clinic. Tenney indicated to Gregory on this date that her nervous collapse had been brought on by several things, culminating in the cancellation of her passport by the State Department. Tenney indicated that after this happened she started drinking heavily and in the latter part of August, 1946, took an overdose of sleeping tablets. Tenney gave two versions of this incident, one being that the act was accidental and, again, that she knew what she was doing. Gregory feels, however, that Tenney actually did try to commit suicide.

Tenney did not indicate anything to Gregory concerning her alleged utterings about being a Soviet spy and she indicated to Gregory that she had not told the people of the Clinic anything as far as she knew, but that she might have said something while in an hysterical condition.

Gregory pointed out that Tenney might not have confided in her concerning Tenney's alleged phobia on everything Russian as Tenney might well feel that she could not safely tell Gregory these things because of possible consequences on the part of the Russians with whom she had formerly worked. Furthermore, Tenney presumably has no reason to believe that Gregory is not still actively identified in espionage work. There was no indication that Tenney desired to talk to Government authorities or anyone else in an effort to make a break with the past and reveal information she has relating to the past activities of herself and others.

Tenney did advise Gregory, however, that her meeting with the unknown man in Washington, presumably in November, 1945, was arranged "through Tenney's contact whom she referred to as "the shopper."" When Gregory asked who "the shopper" was Tenney replied that she was the woman whom she used to meet in department stores. Tenney indicated that at this meeting with the unknown man she had only a limited conversation with him and had never been able to understand the purpose of the meeting. Gregory was unable to discreetly obtain a description of this man other than that he was tall and thin and spoke like an Austrian or Middle European who had learned to speak English with a British accent. Gregory also could secure no elaboration from Tenney on her meetings with the unknown woman referred to as "the shopper."

(Report of Special Agent John T. Hisabos dated 2-5-1947, at NYC)
Helen Tenney resides at 63 West 63rd Street, New York, New York, and is employed at the Pan-American Society Incorporated, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City. (Report of St. John T. Hillsb., dated 6-7-47, at NYC)

Interview

On June 7, 1947, Helen Barrett Tenney was interviewed by Bureau Agents. She was shown a photograph of Jacob H. Golos and advised that she did not know him and had no idea as to his identity.

When shown a photograph of Gregory she advised, after studying the photograph for some time, that she thought she knew this individual. She said that she had not seen this individual for two years and could not recall his name.

Tenney declared that she met Gregory in New York City sometime prior to the war at the home of some person whose name she could not recall. After Tenney secured employment with the Office of Strategic Services in Washington, D.C., Gregory contacted her telephonically and requested permission to stay with her overnight. Altogether Gregory stayed with Tenney in her Washington apartment on four or five occasions.

Concerning her acquiring Mary Price's apartment, Tenney claimed she answered an advertisement in a Washington newspaper. She declared that she had not previously met or heard of Mary Price and that she did not know her present whereabouts. Tenney advised that she thought Gregory was employed by some advertising agency in New York City and was a writer by occupation. She claimed not to know the specific purpose for Gregory making his various trips to Washington and stated that Gregory was never inquisitive about her employment with the Government.

She thought that at one time Gregory had mentioned to her that he had changed employment but she claimed to be unable to recall more details.

Tenney was asked whether Jacob Golos or anyone else had ever asked her to divulge any information either oral or written coming into her possession during the course of her Government employment and she replied in the negative. She was also asked if she was formerly in the habit of meeting persons by prearrangement at various stores in Washington and she replied that like other New Yorkers she occasionally did keep appointments.
with acquaintances in public places. When asked specifically about whether she recalled keeping any such appointments in the Peoples Drug Store at 19th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., during Thanksgiving week of 1945, she answered that she had no such recollection.

The subject of Jacob K. Colos was again brought up and Miss Kenney was asked if, in fact, she had not met this individual through Grace Granich. She expressed mild amusement and asked who Miss Granich was. It was noted that Kenney wrote down the name Grace Granich and also the name Colos and when asked the reason for so doing she replied that she has recently found since her illness that if she looks at a name long enough she sometimes is able to refresh her recollection.

During the interview and especially when she was advised that the Bureau had reason to believe that she had been in contact with persons seeking unauthorized possession of information which she had, she seemed somewhat dazed and stated that the whole matter was almost beyond her comprehension. Due to her obviously poor physical and mental condition and the fact that she was greatly upset from the moment the interview was commenced, she was not intensively interrogated. (Report of SA John T. Ilsbos dated 8-7-47 at NYC)

Allegations of Gregory

Approximately two months prior to his death Jacob M. Golos advised Gregory that he had very recently made contact with another group of individuals engaged in furnishing espionage information to Soviet intelligence in Washington, D. C. According to Gregory, Golos indicated that he regarded the acquisition of and the contact with this new parallel as very valuable. However, he did not at that time identify the members of this newly acquired parallel to Gregory, nor did he advise Gregory the type of information to be expected from the agents making up this group. According to Gregory, Golos did indicate, however, that he had been placed in contact with this parallel by Earl Browder, then head of the Communist Party, USA, and had made the initial contact with the group in an apartment in Greenwich Village, New York City, arranged for by Browder.

Early in 1944, Earl Browder advised Gregory that Golos had been contacting this group and that he was anxious for Gregory to meet the group and take over the operation thereof. Browder told Gregory he would arrange for him to meet this group, and approximately two months later he informed Gregory that such arrangements had been made. Pursuant to Browder's instructions Gregory proceeded to the apartment of John J. Abt, identified by him as Counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, on Central Park, West near 90th Street, New York City. Gregory was admitted by Abt to his apartment and Abt introduced Gregory to four of the subjects in this case who are considered in greater detail in other sections of this memorandum, namely, Victor Perlo, Charles Kramer, Henry Morgoff and Edward Fitzgerald. The espionage parallel to which these agents belonged, as set out previously in this memorandum, is generally referred to as the Perlo Group.

At this meeting which Gregory believes was on February 27, 1944, a general discussion was held concerning the information the above-listed agents would be able to furnish Gregory for transmittal to Soviet intelligence. It was obvious to Gregory that these agents, including John Abt, had been associated together for some time and had been engaged in some sort of espionage for Earl Browder.

Gregory had never met John Abt prior to the above-described meeting in his apartment, but upon one occasion Nathan Gregory Silvermaster had mentioned to Gregory that a person named Abt was active in Washington securing information. Gregory recalls that a second meeting and possibly a third were held in the
apartment of John Abt between Gregory and various members of the Perlo Group. At the second meeting in Abt’s apartment, Perlo and Fitzgerald were present, according to Gregory, and discussed the payment of their Communist Party dues. Subsequent to the meetings at the apartment of John Abt, Gregory met various representatives of the Perlo Group at the apartment of the subject Mary Price in New York City.

As reflected elsewhere in this memorandum, the espionage agents comprising the Perlo Group were contacted by Gregory upon many subsequent occasions and furnished Gregory with valuable, highly confidential information for transmittal to the Soviet Union. It is interesting to note with regard to Abt that at the first meeting described above in Abt’s apartment Victor Perlo asked Gregory if the information his group was furnishing was going to "Uncle Joe," at which juncture Abt appeared extremely amused. According to Gregory, on the basis of this conversation it was obvious that these individuals, including Abt, were aware of the ultimate destination of the espionage information furnished to Browder, Golos, and Gregory, namely, the Soviet Union.

The only other information Gregory has been able to furnish regarding Abt is that in the spring of 1945 "Jack," the Soviet agent who was then Gregory’s contact, told her that "they" were having trouble with John Abt, who was attempting to "move in" on Gregory’s former contacts on behalf of Earl Browder. "Jack," who has not been identified, requested Gregory to contact Earl Browder and persuade him to instruct John Abt to cease this activity. Subsequently, Gregory did discuss this matter with Browder, at which time it appeared that Browder was well aware of Abt’s activities in this regard.

Background

John J. Abt was born in Chicago, Illinois on May 1, 1904, attended Elementary School and High School in Chicago and graduated from the University of Chicago with an L.L.B. Degree. Abt was, until early in 1938, General Counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in New York City. He is presently assisting in the campaign of Henry A. Wallace for President. On March 15, 1937 John Abt married Jeannine Smith, the widow of Harold Ware, the son of the aged prominent Communist, Mother Ella Reeve Bloor. Harold Ware, prior to his death, was the head of the Communist underground in the United States Government in Washington, D.C.

With regard to John Abt’s employment prior to becoming a Counsel for the OIO, it is noted that he was employed in the Department of Agriculture from 1933 to 1935, in the Federal Emergency Relief Administration during 1935, with the WPA from 1935 to 1937 and as a Special Assistant to the Attorney General from 1937 to 1938.
Results of Investigation

An important former Communist who was active in Communist affairs and Soviet intelligence operations from 1924 until 1937, and who from 1935 until 1937 acted as liaison and courier between the known Soviet espionage agent Alexander Stevens, (who was then known as J. Peters) in New York City, and the Communist Party underground in the U. S. Government in Washington, D. C., has furnished considerable information concerning the implication of John J. Abt in the Communist Government underground during the 1930's. According to this informant, this underground group was headed first by Harold Ware, referred to above, and later by John Abt, formerly with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and later with the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice and the LaFollette Senate Civil Liberties Committee.

This informant stated that at the time Abt married Jessica Smith, Harold Ware’s widow, she was employed as a secretary in the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. Among the individuals associated in this underground group in the Government in the 1930’s with John Abt were Lee Pressman, Henry Collins, Nathan Perlow (who is identical with the subject Victor Perlo) Charles Kramer and Alger Hiss, all of whom are discussed in greater detail elsewhere in this memorandum. This informant indicated that Schlosser (Sol) Adler, who is discussed in detail elsewhere in this memorandum, was also connected with this underground Communist group. It should be noted that Abt, Pressman, Kramer, Hiss and Schlosser (Sol) Adler are all subjects of this investigation.

After the death of Harold Ware in an automobile accident about 1935, according to this former courier, a meeting was held attended by, among others, Charles Kramer, Lee Pressman, Henry Collins, Nathan Perlow and J. Peters, at which time John Abt was elected leader of the group to succeed Ware. The informant who furnished this information in connection with his services as courier between this underground group and J. Peters in New York, was securing information from the members of the group and delivering this information to Peters.

It is interesting to note in this connection that it has been ascertained through investigation that since 1942 at least John J. Abt in New York City has been in frequent contact with J. Peters (Alexander Stevens), who in recent years has been active in New York State Communist leadership.
For the past several years Abt has been in contact frequently with a large number of important Communist functionaries, as well as with official Soviet representatives in the United States and known or strongly suspected Soviet espionage agents. His wife, Jessica Smith Abt, is presently the editor of "Soviet Russia Today," a pro-Communist, pro-Soviet propaganda publication in New York City. In addition, she has been in frequent contact with numerous Communist functionaries and known or suspected Soviet espionage agents.

It should also be noted that John Abt's sister has been determined to be Marian Bachrach, employed by the Council for Pan-American Democracy, a Communist front organization. Bachrach has been identified as an important and active New York Communist.

Upon several occasions in June and July, 1942, Abt was in contact with Alexander Stevens (J. Peters). Early in 1948, Abt was in contact with Roy Hodson, long-time Communist functionary, who has been extremely active in the leadership of the Communist Party, USA.
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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65-57462-36 20x3 pg 291, 293, 294
On August 29, 1945 John Abt made arrangements whereby Andrew Voynow, an assistant of Jessica Smith at the offices of "Soviet Russia Today" could live in Abt's apartment for a period of two months while Abt attended the World Trade Union Federation Conference in Paris, France. Voynow is known to have been in contact with a number of identified or suspected Soviet agents, including Vladimir Sergeevich Pravdin and his wife, Olga Borisovna Pravdina, former employee of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, who has been identified as the Soviet agent "Margaret" who for a period was Gregory's superior.
On July 9, 1946, it was reported that Abt was the guiding force behind the World Federation of Trade Unions and headed that matter for Sidney Hillman.

Charles Eraser, another subject in this case, made out a check dated July 22, 1946, for $60 to Abt.

From August 13 to August 16, 1946, John J. Abt was in Washington, D.C. During this period upon two occasions he was in contact with Victor Perlo, the important subject in this case who is discussed in detail elsewhere in this memorandum.

Abt and Perlo had lunch together on August 15, 1946. In this regard it will be recalled, of course, that it was John Abt who first introduced Gregory to the espionage group headed by Victor Perlo, from the members of which Gregory subsequently secured voluminous, highly confidential and important espionage information obtained from the files of the United States Government for transmittal to Soviet Intelligence.

The Daily Worker for September 4, 1946, carried an article which indicated that Abt was nominated by the American Labor Party State Convention for the position of Associate Justice for the Court of Appeals. On September 6, 1946, the Daily Worker carried a story stating that on September 5, 1946, the day after he was nominated Abt withdrew from the campaign in favor of Norman Epstein, the Democratic candidate.

On September 20, 1946, Abt was host to a group of six or eight delegates from the Soviet Union to the World Federation of Trade Unions. This delegation also attended a convention of Mike Quill's Transport Workers Union in New York City on September 22, 1946.

The October, 1946, issue of the magazine "Plain Talk" carried an article in which it is stated that Congressman De Lenger charged Abt with having acted as an intermediary for the proposed conference between Sidney Hillman and Ernest Thornton, the leader of the Australian Communist Party, during the latter's visit to the United States.

On December 7, 1946, Abt left New York by air for Paris, France, where he attended a conference of the World Federation of Trade Unions. He departed...
from Paris on December 17, 1946, to return to New York. An article entitled "Soviet Labor Laws," written by Abt appeared in the January, 1947, issue of "Soviet Russia Today." In this article Abt stated that during his stay in Soviet Russia he had occasion to visit a considerable number of factories and to meet and talk with their directors. Abt said that taken as a group he had never met a more impressive lot of executives anywhere.

Abt has been given a leave of absence as Counsel of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America - CIO, and has also resigned as Counsel of the CIO-PAC in order to participate in the campaign of Henry A. Wallace for President. He became affiliated officially with the Wallace campaign on January 5, 1948.

Abt continues residence at 644 Central Park West, Apartment 10-D, New York City.

Interview

John Abt was interviewed by Bureau Agents on August 1, 1947. Prior to the actual interview Abt attempted to elicit information concerning the case he was to be questioned about, but no information was furnished. He was asked concerning the meeting held at his home in the early part of 1944 at which Perlo, Kramer, Magdoff and Fitzgerald were in attendance, and he advised that he could not recall such a meeting but that the address given was his residence.

Abt admitted knowing Harold Ware, advising that inasmuch as this individual was his wife's former husband there was no objection to answering this question in the affirmative, but he denied belonging to any club or group to which Ware also belonged while he was residing in Washington.

During the interview Abt was visibly disturbed and talked almost inaudibly and after answering the above questions he terminated the interview by remarking that he would discuss nothing but "the weather."

(Report of Special Agent Francis D. O'Brien, dated 8/25/47, New York City)

Earl Browder was also interviewed by Bureau Agents on August 27, 1947, and was questioned concerning John Abt. Browder admitted knowing Abt as an attorney for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and stated that he had met Abt socially. He advised that he would not comment upon any association that he had with Abt or with any other individual which would bear upon his former position in the Communist Party. He specifically denied that he had ever arranged a meeting of any persons in Abt's apartment in New York City.

(Report of Special Agent Charles N. Noonan, dated 9/2/47, New York City)
CEDRIC HENNING BELFRAGE
with alias Benjamin

Allegations of Gregory

Some time during the latter part of 1942 or early 1943, Gregory learned that Cedric Belfrage was contacting Jacob Golos and supplying him with certain information. Golos 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 Golos by either Earl Browder or V. J. Jerome.

Belfrage is known to have supplied Golos on one occasion with a report apparently emanating from Scotland Yard which was a treatise on espionage agents. This work dealt with the type of people who might be employed for this sort of work and the precautions which should be taken to elude or determine whether or not a person was being surveilled. Also contained in this article was a contribution by some prominent burglars in England who apparently had submitted certain techniques of surreptitiously opening safes, doors, locks, and other protective devices. Belfrage apparently had extracted this report from some British file 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 Golos.

At no time did Gregory meet Belfrage up to and including when Golos died. However, when Gregory was in contact with "Bill," one of the successors of Golos, he requested Gregory to contact Belfrage and secure from him information which he had previously been supplying to Golos. When "Bill" was advised there had been no previous introduction to Belfrage, he suggested that Gregory contact Earl Browder and through him locate Belfrage for contact. Gregory, in fact, had a conference with Browder and the latter indicated "He is out of the racket now; let him stay out." Gregory then told "Bill" that Belfrage could not be located.

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

After Gregory's activities had ceased, a casual contact occurred with V. J. Jerome, an individual prominent in the national organization of the Communist Party, in the spring of 1945. 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
Browder but Jerome had actual knowledge of the activities carried on for the
Russians by Belfrage. Belfrage was known to the Russians as "Benjamin" and
from all circumstances, it is Gregory's belief that he was not a member of
the Communist Party.

Gregory recalls that considerable trouble ensued from an article
published in "The Protestant" some time in the fall of 1943. The subject
matter of this article originated with Cedric Belfrage, who had furnished
Colos with some confidential information, the exact nature of which is not
known to Gregory. Belfrage, who at that time was associated with British
Intelligence in New York, happened to read the article and reproached Colos
severely. After its appearance, Colos realized the leak was through Browder
but felt that he could not for strategic reasons condemn Browder too strenuously.

When Gregory came in contact with "Jack" in October, 1944, he posed
the question why Browder had not permitted the American contacts to be turned
over to the Russians more speedily and demanded specifically that Mary Price
and Belfrage be immediately made available. Gregory reported this demand to
Browder and the latter refused to cooperate at that time. It is believed that
Browder was reluctant to release Belfrage directly to the Russians because of
his connections with British Intelligence. Whether this was based on fear of
a plant or because Browder was desirous of keeping the contact himself is not
known.

Background

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect
that Belfrage was born on November 8, 1904, in London, England, where he
resided until 1928. From the latter date until 1937 he resided in New York
an application for a nonquota immigration visa at the American Consulate at
Ensenada, Mexico, stating that his final destination would be Hollywood,
California. He listed as his wife Mary Beatrice Pigott Belfrage, then residing
in Hollywood. It was his desire to remain in the United States permanently.
On November 15, 1937, Belfrage filed a declaration of intention to become a
citizen of the United States at Los Angeles, California, along with his wife,
also a British subject.

In 1939 Belfrage made a trip to England, the ostensible purpose of
which was business. However, he continued to reside in Los Angeles, California,
and vicinity until some time in late 1941. On December 9, 1941, a Foreign
Official Status Notification in the name of Belfrage was forwarded to the
Department of State indicating that he was employed with British Security
Coordination in New York City (British Intelligence). There is no indication
that Belfrage, prior to this time, was in any way associated with British Intel-
ligence, as his ostensible occupation was that of an author and journalist in
Los Angeles, California.
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 28, 1945, and since that date has been residing with his wife at Croton-on-Hudson, New York, and is employed as a free-lance writer.

Information available prior to the charges made by Gregory indicates that the "New Masses" Communist Party line publication dated December 28, 1947, contained an article written by Belfrage entitled, "Politics Catches 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 President 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 an article in the "People's World," 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 articles 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 just lost away their freedom of speech, press, and radio. He warned "Democracy died before our eyes in England without our knowing it 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 Claus Williams of the Peoples Institute of Applied Religion, 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 p.m. 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 702 at 55 West 42nd Street, where he has buried himself with a new publication entitled "Distributor's Guide."
A physical surveillance reflected that at 2:10 p.m. on January 1946, Belfrage entered the building at 55 West 42nd Street and proceeded directly to Room 702. It had previously been determined that there were several people in this room, the exact identities of whom could not be ascertained. Belfrage remained at this appointment for about one hour and a quarter and then left the building accompanied by Earl Browder and an unknown man and woman. The woman may have been Browder's wife. The unknown man accompanying Browder was determined to have proceeded to Furnald Hall on the Columbia University Campus.

With reference to "Don", referred to above, a highly confidential source advised on January 7, 1946, that Molly Belfrage, wife of Cedric Belfrage, was in contact with an unknown woman. During this conference, reference was made to the impending appearance of Don West before a group for which the unidentified woman appeared to be arranging a program. Molly Belfrage stated that West is on sabbatical leave from a school in Georgia. He was described as having a Georgia background and was attending Teachers College at Columbia University preliminary to his return to Georgia to run for Congress against Congressman Woods of the reorganized Dies Committee.

Molly Belfrage on another occasion is known to have discussed what appears to be the meeting between Belfrage and Browder with an unknown man. She indicated this meeting concerned the establishment of a news service, the purpose of which was the analysis of the international business situation. Molly indicated that she was aware of the identity of the man holding the meeting and added that he was going into the business with a brother. This obviously refers to Earl Browder and his enterprise in publishing "Distributor's Guide" with which he is assisted by his brother, William Browder.

Don West referred to hereinafore was subsequently identified as Donald Lee West, who was registered as a student at Teachers College, Columbia University. West has been known as a Communist sympathizer and actively engaged in Communist activities in Georgia and other Southern states for a considerable period. West is known also to have been in contact on January 21, 1946, with Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, who has tentatively been identified as "Charlie" to whom Colos delivered the information collected by Gregory from the various persons serving this parallel of Soviet espionage. Dr. Weinstein is dealt with in detail under another subtitle in this memorandum.

Molly Belfrage is known to have been in frequent contact with Louis Fischer, whom she keeps advised as to the activities of her husband. It is known 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 who is 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 "Why Recognize Russia." He resided abroad from 1918 to 1939, the major portion of which time was spent in Russia. Although probably closely associated with the Communists, he made an ideological break with them following the Moscow Purge Trials in 1937 and 1938. Although Fischer can be considered a Socialist, he is ideologically anti-Stalin and anti-present Soviet policy.

Through a highly confidential source, it was determined on January 14, 1946, that Belfrage was in contact with an individual named Viertel and arrangements were made to meet the following evening for dinner at 7:00 p.m. at Tony's Restaurant in New York City. A physical surveillance determined that Belfrage kept this appointment, arriving at 7:10 p.m. and having dinner and drinking and talking until 11:15 p.m. The individual referred to only as Viertel left the restaurant alone under circumstances which appeared to be an attempt to avoid surveillance. He proceeded to 346 West 84th Street, New York City, where it was determined that his full name is Berthold Viertel.

Viertel was born June 25, 1885, in Vienna, Austria, and, according to the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, became a naturalized American citizen in 1942. He is known as previously having been a notorious active German Communist. With his wife Falsa Viertel, who resides in Santa Monica, California, he has associated with numerous Communists in the United States. During the war, he was employed for a short time by the Office of the Coordinator of Information in New York City. Viertel has been living in New York City separate from his wife, presently in California, since the summer of 1944 and has participated in forums on "Postwar Germany," which are held under the auspices of the "German-American." He is known in the summer of 1945 to have been one of the individuals signing a petition supporting the Free German Committee in Moscow.

Through a highly confidential source, it was determined on January 14, 1946, that Molly Belfrage, when in contact with Louis Fischer, had advised him that her husband had lunch the previous day with V. J. Jerome, during which time they discussed a controversy concerning Earl Browder. It will be recalled that Gregory mentioned V. J. Jerome as an individual who was aware of the activities of Belfrage for the Soviets during the time he was serving Coles. Molly indicated that her husband had told Jerome that he had two Communists, a "Leftist" and a "Rightist," in his outfit in Germany who were always complaining about each other. Belfrage was attempting to impress them of the necessity of working together. Jerome seemed interested in this view and decided to have a conference between Joe Ruth, editor of "New Masses," Mr. and Mrs. Belfrage, and several other individuals.
On January 25, 1946, Belfrage was contacted by Leo Huberman, at which time a meeting was arranged on January 29, 1946, at 8 West 40th Street, 51st floor, New York City, which is the firm of Reynal and Hitchcock, Inc., publishers. Huberman is currently the director of the "Palmsilk Press," located at 8 West 40th Street, New York City, and maintains the same telephone listing as Reynal and Hitchcock, Inc.

Huberman was formerly employed by the U. S. International Book Association, New York City, and has associated with leading figures of the National Maritime Union as well as with prominent leaders of the Communist Party in the New York area.

On January 25, 1946, it was determined that Belfrage contacted Mrs. Truda Reient, at which time he indicated he would meet her on the following Tuesday at Grand Central Station. Mrs. Truda Reient in reality is Mrs. Gertrude Reient Sangareen, who previously was employed as a translator in the office of British Security Coordination, the same place where Belfrage worked, during the war. Truda Reient was born in Czecho-Slovakia. While living in Moscow, Russia, she married an Indian of British nationality, and it is reported that they both became Soviet citizens. While attending medical school in Moscow, her husband was placed in a Soviet prison camp or otherwise disappeared and has not been heard from since. Apparently the fact that she had become a naturalized Soviet citizen was not known to the British authorities and she obtained a British passport in the summer of 1941 which she used to travel to this country. While in Moscow, Reient was employed by the office of the United States Military Attaché. She was finally discharged from this position, the exact background of which is not known. Her employment extended over the period from October 15, 1940, to August 10, 1941. From individuals who knew her while in Moscow, it has been learned there is strong suspicion that she was then working with the NKVD. She apparently acted as an agent provocateur by entering into conversations in an attempt to secure sympathy because of the disappearance of her husband. By criticizing the Soviet regime, she attempted to have other individuals join her in this criticism, the details of which she reported to the NKVD. She always seemed to have sufficient funds without working and on one occasion was permitted by the Russians to take over an apartment previously occupied by an NKVD agent. Physical surveillance determined that Belfrage spent the evening of January 29, 1946, in the company of Mrs. Truda Reient.

During May, 1946, it was ascertained that Belfrage was greatly enamored with Mrs. Truda Reient and had asked her to marry him. This offer of marriage was declined.

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A highly confidential source advised that Belfrage was in contact with Claude Williams, a director of the People's Institute of Applied Religion, on February 2, 1946. At this time it was learned that Belfrage had collaborated with Williams in writing the book "South of God." On May 9, 1946, it was ascertained that Belfrage, Claude Williams, Lind Ward, and Carlton Moss were involved in a plan to write the script for animated cartoons on Bible subjects. This latter project was possibly in connection with the activities of the People's Institute of Applied Religion which allegedly is a Communist front organization and has for one of its purposes the control of the Negroes and poor white classes of the south through religion. It has also been indicated that the People's Institute of Applied Religion might possibly be used to advise the American people that religion actually exists in Soviet Russia and in this manner combat the attempt to mobilize the world against Russia, allegedly fostered by the Vatican and other reactionary church people.

On February 11, 1946, Belfrage met for luncheon with two individuals who were believed to be Joseph North, also known as Jacob Soifer, and Victor Jeremy Jerome in New York City. Joseph North resides at Mt. Airy Road, Croton-on-Hudson, New York, and is an editor of the publication "New Masses." North has long been reported to be active in Communist Party circles. With reference to Jerome, information has been received that he is a managing editor of "Political Affairs" and resides at 320 Second Avenue, New York City. Jerome was formerly the managing editor of "The Communist" during July, 1944, at which period Earl Browder held the title of editor. Allegations have further been made that at one time Jerome was a New York Communist Party delegate to the national convention of that Party held in New York City. Jerome has the reputation of being most active in Communist Party circles.

During the early part of February, 1946, information was received from a highly confidential source of information that Belfrage was in contact with Isadore Schneider of the publication "New Masses." At this time it was ascertained that Belfrage had collaborated with Michael Sayers and Albert E. Kahn in compiling material for their book "The Great Conspiracy; The Secret War Against Soviet Russia." With reference to Isadore Schneider, it is known that he was employed as literary editor of the "New Masses" magazine and that his wife, Helen Berlin Schneider, was formerly employed by the publication "Amerasia." It will be recalled that the personnel of the publication "Amerasia" were involved in an investigation concerning the unauthorized disclosure of confidential governmental documents.
The Croton-on-Hudson News for February 1, 1946, reported that
Sulfrage had previously been employed in a psychological warfare unit which
went into Germany to build up democratic newspapers in that country after
the occupation by Allied troops. In speaking before the Cortlandt League
of Women Voters of the Croton, New York, Municipal Building, Belfrage reportedly
stated that there is not the slightest danger of Communism in Germany today
since only about one per cent of the German Communists are still alive.

It was also indicated that Belfrage was closely associated with Bill Morrell of the SWRRA.

On March 4, 1946, Belfrage was observed to meet Luther Conant in
New York City. It has been reliably reported that Luther Conant resides at
304 North Broadway, Nyack, New York, was an employee of the Office of War
Information, and had been in Germany in charge of the administration of
German newspapers. Conant has also been reported to be a member of the Ameri-
can Newspaper Guild and was at one time associated with the newspaper "PM.,
At one time Conant was employed by the monthly newspaper "Counter Current,"
which had for its slogan "Against All Fascism Everywhere."

It was reported on March 8, 1946, that Belfrage had indicated to
Mrs. Zelma C. Brandt that if he did not obtain a position in Germany he would
probably go to Alabama to work on another book with Claude Williams. By way
of background Zelma C. Brandt resides at 405 Park Avenue, New York City, and
in 1941 reportedly had several contacts with the League of American Writers.
It has been stated that the League of American Writers originated at Kharkov,
Russia, in 1930 and that a similar organization was formed in the United States
in 1935. It has been alleged that this organization is a Communist front
group. Mrs. Brandt resides at the above address in New York City and also
at Weshire Road, Stamford, Connecticut. She is reported to receive an income
from securities and is not in any business or profession. Mrs. Brandt is
divorced from her former husband, who is a member of the firm of Brandt and
Brandt, literary agents in New York City.

During March, 1946, Belfrage maintained contact with Shelba Tronsky
of the International Relief and Rescue Committee, Incorporated. Shelba Tronsky
has been alleged to be a Trotskyite. Belfrage was also in contact with
Neuriatta Buchmaster, the author of "Deep River, who reportedly is affiliated
with the League of American Writers, the Jefferson School of Social Science,
the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee
Committee, and the American Youth for Democracy.

On April 1, 1946, Belfrage reportedly was in contact with Joseph Gaer,
publication director for the CIO Political Action Committee. Gaer has previously

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been employed by the Office of Emergency Management, the Farm Security Administration, Department of Agriculture, and the Treasury Department. He is known to have been closely associated with Louise Bransten, Leo Huberman, and Jacob Aronoff, all alleged Communists.

During April, 1946, both Mr. and Mrs. Cedric Belfrage were reported as planning to spend an evening with Dr. Erich Fromm, author of the book "Escape From Freedom."

On April 15, 1946, it was reliably reported that Belfrage indicated to Gregory Bateson that he had received a Guggenheim fellowship to write a book on Germany. This book was to be a narrative of German press history. Bateson also was the recipient of a Guggenheim fellowship and indicated he was interested in German propaganda files.

During April and May, 1946, Belfrage was in contact with Allen J. Aronson. Belfrage reportedly had been invited by Ehrenberg to contact Ehrenberg at his hotel. It will be recalled that Ilja Ehrenberg is a correspondent for the Russian newspaper "Pravda," who recently toured the United States. A highly confidential source of information reported on May 18, 1946, that Belfrage and Aronson were interested in material described as the Fulda (phonetic) paper. This paper allegedly revealed what the Catholics in Germany had really done during the Nazi era. It was indicated that Aronson believed this material was probably in the Bensalet (phonetic) file and Belfrage was reported as stating "we can easily steal them from the file." Aronson reportedly had a contact at Bensalet who might be able to obtain for him any kind of information, and Aronson indicated it was his intention to approach this individual.

It was ascertained in the latter part of May, 1946, that Belfrage had sold his rights to the book "The Great Conspiracy" and contemplated doing a pamphlet for Claude Williams entitled "The Chamber of Horrors." This pamphlet was to include the names of all persons in America who were using religion for Fascist purposes.
On July 15, 1946, Belfrage contacted John Roman whose office is located in the Newspaper Guild of New York, East Fortieth Street, New York City. Roman is the subject of a separate security investigation being conducted by this Bureau. It is known that he has lectured at the Thomas Jefferson School of Social Science and at the Bronx Council of Soviet-American Friendship. In 1944, Roman was listed as a member of the Board of Directors (Russian Section) of the American-Slav Congress. It is also noted that Roman was formerly the editor of the Hungarian newspaper Magyar Jovo.

On September 8, 1946, Belfrage was advised by Vera and Sam Rubin that he had probably been nominated to the Publicity Committee on the United Nations Welcoming Committee.

In connection with the Dr. Blaser with whom Belfrage and his wife had been in contact to obtain general medical information, it is pointed out that this Dr. Blaser may be identical with one Dr. Alfred Blaser who is the subject of a separate security investigation being conducted by this Bureau.

Dr. Alfred Blaser is a member of the Communist Party, was active in Russian War Relief and is friendly with Anne Colombe, the subject of a separate security investigation being conducted by this Bureau.

During January and February, 1947, Cedric Belfrage received mail from Barthold Fles, Rannie E. Holtzmann and D. M. Lewitan, among others. Of these individuals, Fles is reported to have admitted in 1943 to Carmen Langewin, New York City, that he was a member of the Communist Party and believes in the overthrow of the United States Government. He also was reported to have given lectures at the New School for Social Research in New York City.

Concerning Rannie E. Holtzmann, Mrs. Clara Dellar, New York City, alleged that Princess Stephanie Dolgorouky of New York City had told her that Rannie E. Holtzmann was being paid well to aid Communism in the United States and was very smart to be making so much money from the Russian Government.

Belfrage still resides at Finney Farm, Croton-on-the-Hudson, New York. (65-56402-2260)

Interview

Cedric Belfrage was interviewed by Bureau Agents on June 3, 1947, and typed a statement on his own typewriter. In this, he advised that he first met V. J. Jerome about 1937 in Hollywood, California, he believed at a gathering to aid Republican Spain. In 1941, Belfrage moved to New York City and became employed by the British Security Co-Ordination Office at 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City, with whom he worked until 1943. His work with BSC was primarily in co-ordinating intelligence information about international affairs in liaison with OSS and to a less extent with the FBI.
During 1942 V. J. Jerome telephoned him in New York City and they arranged a luncheon meeting in the vicinity of Communist Party headquarters where Jerome was employed. At this meeting, Jerome asked Belfrage about the relationship with Russia in connection with the second front and they talked about the general international situation.

During 1942 and 1943 Belfrage met Jerome on eight or nine occasions usually for luncheon. The only direct interest he had in common with Jerome was the People's Institute of Applied Religion concerning which Belfrage had written a book. According to Belfrage, BSC considered it useful for its employees to keep up whatever contacts they had which might produce information of value and so he continued seeing Jerome with a view towards finding out what he could about Communist and Russian policies.

During the eight or nine meetings Belfrage had with Jerome, the latter inquired concerning the policies towards Russia and the second front and while Belfrage had no information on these, he did furnish Jerome with information of a trifling nature. He supplied information about Scotland Yard surveillances and also some documents relative to the Vichy Government which were of a highly confidential nature with respect to their origin but which contained information of no value. He said these consisted of a telegram sent from Laval's Vichy Government in France to the Vichy Government in Washington, D.C., and which had been sent through the diplomatic pouch. During the meetings, Jerome took notes on the information Belfrage furnished.

Sometime about the middle of the period during which Belfrage was meeting Jerome, Claude Williams came to New York and when Belfrage learned he was going to see Earl Browder, he suggested going along as he was interested in meeting Browder. They went to an apartment in Greenwich Village where two (possibly three) others were present in addition to Browder. Browder did practically all the talking analyzing the world situation as he saw it. Belfrage does not know the identity of the others present. When shown two photographs of Jacob Golos, he was of the opinion that Golos may well have been one of the men present.

On four or five occasions when Belfrage met Jerome, other men came to their table and spoke to them but Belfrage did not know their identity. He said that it was possible that among these men there may have been one who was present in the apartment where he met Browder.

According to Belfrage, in 1943 he came to the conclusion that his meetings with Jerome were of no particular value and he discontinued meeting him pleading pressure of business whenever Jerome called. In 1944 he went overseas and joined the Psychological Warfare Division of SHAEF, not returning to the United States until the end of 1945.
He next met Jerome in December, 1945, at a meeting of the People's Institute of Applied Religion in New York City where he had been invited to take part in a discussion. Later Claude Williams told him that Jerome was interested in learning more about the People's Institute of Applied Religion. Belfrage met Jerome in a cafe on Lafayette Street in order to tell him what he wanted to know about the People's Institute of Applied Religion. He assured Jerome wanted to find out whether it was an organization about which the Communists should be instructed to cooperate. In this same connection, Belfrage met Jerome for lunch on another occasion at which time Joseph North was present.

Belfrage advised that during the spring or early summer of 1946, he accompanied Claude Williams and Donald West on a visit to Earl Browder in his office on 42nd Street. Williams had mentioned to Belfrage that he was going to see Browder relative to his recent expulsion from the Communist Party and the general situation, and as Belfrage wanted to hear what Browder had to say he accompanied Williams and West.

Concerning Jerome's contact with Belfrage in 1942, Belfrage stated that he realized Jerome's main interest in him was to obtain information from the files of BCC. As to his own political beliefs, Belfrage advised that he is not a member of the Communist Party although he has been asked on several occasions to become a member. He said his interest in Communism is from an intellectual standpoint and while he advocates free and close relations with Russia, he does not in any way advocate application of Communism here.

Belfrage expressed the desire to cooperate fully in any investigation conducted by any United States Government agency and stated that he would be willing to testify under oath to the information he furnished.

(Report of SA John T. Hilsbos, 6-7-47)
Allegations of Gregory

In approximately May of 1940, Golos introduced Gregory to Abe Brothman, who at that time resided in Nassau County, New York, and was employed in the Republic Steel Company, New York City, as an engineer. After Gregory met Brothman, he indicated that he had some blue prints to be copied and the copies delivered to Golos. All in all, Gregory met Brothman approximately ten times until some time in the fall of 1940. Sometimes Golos would meet Brothman to obtain these blue prints direct, but whenever these appointments could not be handled personally, Gregory would execute them. Gregory is unable to state how many separate blue prints were actually delivered since they were supplied in an envelope. On some occasions copies of the blue prints were delivered to Gregory by Abe; however, on other occasions, it was necessary for Gregory to take the originals and have copies made which were delivered to Golos. The originals would be returned to Brothman at a later time. Brothman impressed upon Gregory that all originals had to be returned to him immediately.

Some time during these happenings, Gregory learned that these blue prints were of commercial kettles which were understood to be some type of commercial vat. In the fall of 1940, Golos indicated to Gregory that he was somewhat discouraged with his dealings with Brothman and indicated that he was going to turn him over for handling to someone else. Gregory did not learn from Golos or anyone else by whom Brothman was then directed.

Background

Abraham Brothman was born August 15, 1919, in New York City. He is married and has one child. He was educated at John Winthrop Elementary School, DeWitt Clinton High School, and Columbia University, specializing in accountancy and chemical engineering. He is presently actively engaged in the consulting engineering firm of A. Brothman and Associates with offices in Room 1212 Chauncey - Phoenix Building 2922 41st Avenue, Long Island City, New York. The laboratory of the company is located at 850 3rd Avenue, Kinsmen, Long Island. He is Chief Engineer of this firm, which during the war was consulting engineer for several industrial concerns engaged in war work, one of which was the Commission of Aeronautical Affairs of the Republic of China.

Jules Korschien, one of the partners of the firm of A. Brothman and Associates, is the International Vice President of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, and Technicians, CIO, an alleged Communist dominated union. In 1945 he was delegate to the Greater New York CIO Industrial Union Council and a member of the Architect Committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, a reported Communist front organization.

Julles Korschien is a known Communist Party member and is the former paramour of Ursula Wasserman and a known contact of Mary Jane Kenney, both subjects in this investigation. He has also contacted numerous Communists and suspected Communists in New York City, some of whom have been identified with this investigation.
Oscar J. Vago is known to be a member of the Communist Party in Queens, New York City, and Gerhart Wollan is a member of the Communist Party in Brooklyn, New York. Both Vago and Wollan are also partners in the firm of A. Brothman and Associates. Brothman himself is known to have been a signer of the Communist Party Nominating Petition in New York City in 1943.

Results of Investigation

Gregory has definitely identified Abraham Brothman from a photograph exhibited to him as the individual from whom blue prints were received and delivered to Solco and thence to the Soviet Government.

Investigation has determined that Brothman has continued to be primarily concerned with and to devote full time to the business ventures of A. Brothman and Associates, with the exception of one week in January when he was a guest at the home of Fred Brichl, Kingston, New York. Brichl is a well known Communist in the New York area. He is known to have indicated to an official associated with the Bowen Engineering Company, Garwood, New Jersey, that he was developing resins in connection with his business for the Chinese Government.

On January 16, 1946, it was determined from a highly confidential source that William Browder, brother of Earl Browder, former National Chairman of the Communist Party - USA, had been in contact with Brothman's office in an attempt to interest them in his new pamphlet "Distributor's Guide".

On January 22, 1946, this same source advised that "Willy," not otherwise identified, conferred with Miriam Moskowitz, Secretary to A. Brothman, and asked her if she were doing anything to better herself as a Communist Party member, stating that she had removed herself from the struggle. Continuing, Willy indicated that Miriam had no excuse now inasmuch as she did not have to worry about her boss, apparently referring to Brothman. Willy also indicated to Miriam that she should arrange her work so that she could go to the group and help out on the picket lines and also to do something in her community to let people know what is going on and combat the Christian Frontists. Miriam agreed with Willy, and she promised that she would shortly be back in the field.

On March 28, 1946, a highly confidential source advised that Brothman was considering an offer given to him by the Kaiser Corporation, which consisted of three means by which he might accept association or employment with the corporation. First, he was offered to accept employment with the corporation on a straight salary basis; secondly, the Kaiser Corporation would take over the Brothman Associates in its entirety using the office and its staff; and finally, Brothman would go to work for the Kaiser Corporation as a consulting engineer but retain his own business and the consultation work would be done in conjunction with his present activities.
Brothman pointed out that the Kaiser Corporation was very much interested in his services inasmuch as he developed along chemical lines the use of fiber glass. Brothman discussed the chemistry involved in this process and said that the corporation appeared to be very much interested in his scientific knowledge along chemical and engineering lines. There is no indication to date that Brothman has accepted any of the offers made to him by this corporation.

A highly confidential source deemed to be reliable stated that on May 15, 1946, Boss Bauben of the American-Russian Institute conferred with Brothman, at which time Bauben asked Brothman if he could suggest or recommend some person who knew technical Russian. Bauben stated that the American-Russian Institute issued a pamphlet describing the technical phases of Soviet industries and that they needed a person to translate from Russian into English. Brothman suggested one Bill Crollall who resides on Aqueduct Avenue, Bronx, New York, who had been used by his firm as a translator of Russian and thought he may be of some use to Boss Bauben.

On July 28, 1946, a highly reliable source advised that Brothman was working on various plans dealing with the design of a plant for the manufacture of TNT, and that other plans were required to be operated jointly with it to act as plausible shields for the original plants and it was also decided to add a DDT plant and alkyd resin plant. It was further noted among the available material that there was a letter directed to the Government Purchasing Commission of the Soviet Union in the United States indicating that the total engineering fee to be paid to Brothman would be approximately $650,000. It was further noted that Brothman received mail from the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and the Russian War Relief Society.

It was further noted that on September 13, 1946, Brothman was in contact with one Mr. Kedonovich of Amorg who advised Brothman that he was going back to Moscow and his place would be taken by Mr. Mironen. Kedonovich stated that when he went to Moscow he would take up the questions that Brothman requested and would send over the things that Brothman desired since he had not yet received any answer from Moscow.

In October, 1946, Brothman moved his offices to the Chatham-Phoenix Building, 2224 Forty-First Avenue, Long Island City. Korshin will continue to occupy the premises at 114 East Thirty-second Street and for the time being is to continue his relationship with Brothman who will retain a separate office at the original address of the firm.

In November, 1946, Miriam Haskowitz advised that Brothman is present working on plans for an engineering project for the Chinese Government, that will involve the expenditure of $350,000.00.
A mail cover upon the home of Brothman disclosed that he has received communications from M. Gerson and Milliecent Gerson (probably identical) at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. (Report of S.A. John T. Mileses, N.Y. 4/17/47 page 5).

Gerson's father Ephraim Gerson was born in the United States. Her mother, Claire Gerson was born in Russia. She has a sister Rosalind and two brothers Robert and George. They reside at 64-56 39th Street Forest Hills, New York City. Gerson is a physicist whose work has concerned high speed photographic work on projectiles and explosives and the development of electronic equipment. She has been employed by the Palmer Physics Laboratory, Princeton, New Jersey, and once applied for a position with the Physics Department of Stanford University in Calif. (Letter from Newark dated April 26, 1947 in 65-3640a).

Milliecent Gerson terminated her employment at Oak Ridge on February 2, 1948, and is attending Columbia University. (65-3640a; Knoxville Report dated February 2, 1948).

A reliable and confidential source furnished the following information:

On February 17, 1947, Miriam Moskowitz, Brothman's secretary, contacted Isidore Meidelman, legal advisor to the Antorg Trading Corporation and discussed with him various phases of a document Meidelman was drawing up. He mentioned a third party who Brothman and himself would have to see together.


On March 28, 1947, an unknown individual who referred to himself only as "Handsome" told Brothman that early in the following week he was entertaining Harold Wein at dinner and wanted Brothman to come to dinner to meet him. He said that Wein is the assistant to Wendell Berge, is the Department of Justice representative to the Atomic Energy Committee and also is preparing a chapter for a book now in preparation for the Caris (phonetic) Commission and the University of Chicago on the Economic Consequences of Atomic Energy. "Handsome" further remarked that Wein is young, interesting, a graduate of the City College of New York, and that he has some problems to be solved. He then stated that Wein is level-headed and may be useful. He elaborated no further.

Harold Wein is probably identical with Harold Herman Wein who is an economist in the Anti-Trust Division of the Justice Department.
It was ascertained that Wein was at work in Washington on April 1 and 2, 1947.

On April 10, 1947, "Handsome" contacted Brothman twice. As yet "Handsome" has not been identified.

On April 3, 1947, an unknown "Bob" told Brothman that he was anxious to make an agreement to meet Leahlah Currie, a subject of this case.

**Brothman Interview**

On May 29, 1947, Brothman was interviewed by FBI agents. He advised that he had furnished blue prints to a number of individuals as it is a common practice in the engineering field to submit blue prints to persons who may be in a position to obtain contracts for a firm. After identifying a photograph of Gregory, he finally identified Jacob Golos from his photograph although he couldn't remember him by name. He furnished the following information in a signed statement:

In 1938 or 1939 Golos came into Brothman's office at 114 E 32nd Street, New York where Brothman owned and operated the Republic Chemical Machinery Company which was associated by contract with the Hendrick Manufacturing Company. Golos said he had contacts with the Russian Government and would procure contracts for Brothman. Several blue prints were turned over to Golos, most of which belonged to Brothman, for the purpose of obtaining the contracts. Shortly afterward Gregory came to his office and said he represented Golos. Brothman believed Gregory was Golos' secretary. He came to his office over a dozen times during 1938, 1939, and 1940. In 1940 one Harry Gold came to his office and said he represented Golos. Both Gregory and Harry Gold picked up blue prints for Golos which were sometimes returned by them and sometimes not. He often met Golos and Gregory in mid-town restaurants. Gold made his last pickup of blue prints in late 1941 or early 1942. Brothman still has the originals of the above blue prints. Harry Gold is now employed by Brothman as a chemist.
In addition to the information in the statement, Brothman said that the only way Goles could have known of his firm was through advertisements in chemical magazines. He said the blue prints were of shafts, vats, filters, and other machinery used in the manufacture of chemicals. The agents examined some prints he exhibited as the originals. He denied ever furnishing any blue prints which were of a restricted or secret nature pertaining to the war effort. He further stated that he had submitted various contracts to the Antorg Trading Company and the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission but had never obtained a single contract.

He also admitted that he had been a member of the Young Communist League in 1933 while at Columbia University but that presently he attended no Communist Party meetings or engaged in any Communist Party activities. He said he was a member and attended meetings of the Political Action Committee.

When questioned, he stated that during the Casoano case in Canada in 1946 he had, in reflection, become suspicious of Goles.

**Interview With Harry Gold**

As a result of the above interview Harry Gold was interviewed on the same date by FBI agents. He stated he was born December 12, 1910, in Switzerland, and came to the United States in 1914 with his parents Sam and Celia Gold, both of whom were born in Russia. They entered the United States under the name Golodnitsky but changed it to Gold when they were naturalized. He attended public schools in Philadelphia, night school at the Drexel Institute, University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University and in June 1940 obtained a B.A. degree from Xavier University at Cincinnati, Ohio. He previously worked for the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. He presently is employed as a chemist by A. Brothman and Associates at 6503 57th Street Elmhurst, Long Island, New York. He resides at 4507 Hampton Street, Elmhurst but commutes over weekends to his permanent address at the home of his parents, 65-23 Kindred Street, Philadelphia.

Regarding the allegations of Brothman, Gold said that during his employment with the Pennsylvania Sugar Company he met one Carter Woodless whose father was an official of the Company. In October 1940, with Woodless he attended a meeting of the American Chemical Society at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. After the meeting, Woodless introduced him to a "John Golash or Gelash" (phonetic). Gold then identified a photograph of Jacob Golash as this individual.

After the introduction Gold and Goles went to a restaurant on Broad Street (he thought it might be Leo Tendler's restaurant) where they remained until 2:30 a.m. In the course of their conversation Goles advised Gold that he
had some connections with some individuals in a foreign country, which he did not name and also had connections with an individual named Abraham Brothman in New York City who was turning over to him certain blue prints in the chemical field. Golose said he needed a recognized chemist to make contact with Brothman in New York, obtain from him the blue prints, and then evaluate them on a chemical basis. Cold agreed to do it and although there was no financial agreement, there was an understanding that he would receive some reward for his work.

Two weeks later Gold telephonically introduced himself to Brothman as a representative of Golose and made an appointment. Within a week or two, sometime in November 1940, he made his first trip to New York where he had dinner at a mid-town restaurant with Brothman and was given some blue prints. For the next six months he contacted Brothman on the average of every three weeks. During this period he received four or five phone calls from Golose and Golose would say they would have to get together for a meeting shortly, which meeting, Gold claimed, never took place. The last telephone call from Golose was made in May 1941. He heard no further word from him. Gold said he never received a cent from Golose and insisted that he met him only once. He said he paid his own fare to New York the first two trips and that thereafter Brothman would give him a $5 bill each time. During the period he became friendly with Brothman, Gold said he did some odd jobs for him and finally was employed by him.

In a signed statement Gold gave the following information in addition to the above: During the meeting with Golose, Gold was told to telephone Brothman and discuss two chemical processes with him and then evaluate the blue prints obtained, against the chemical soundness of the processes. The two concerned Phenol Formaldehyde and Urea Formaldehyde resins. The blue prints he obtained from Brothman were useless to Gold and he has discarded most of them.


(65-56402-2583 p.12)

Interview with Jules Korchs

Because of his known Communist Party membership, his close association with Abe Brothman, Ursula Wasserman, Mary Jane Keeney, Anna Berenson, and other suspected Communists, Korchs was interviewed by FBI Agents on June 25, 1947.
He advised that he was totally unaware that Brothman had been interviewed in this case and failed to identify photographs of Jacob Galed, Gregory and Alexander Koral. Alexander Koral is a New Yorker whom the Silvermasters denied knowing although physical surveillance had established rather surreptitious contacts between them.

Korshak stated he had been employed by the White Construction Company New York City which was handling naval contracts, and had been discharged because of an article in the local press labelling him as a "radical." He said he had been active in the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists, and Technicians - CIO. He denied that he ever had been a Communist Party member or had attended any closed Communist Party meetings but admitted he had attended open Party meetings at Madison Square Garden, New York City.

He said he had heard Silvermaster's name as that of an individual who was head of a United States Government department but denied acquaintance with Silvermaster or his friends.

He further advised that in 1930 or 1931 he had travelled throughout Europe and had worked temporarily for the Meat Trust of the Soviet Government in Moscow, Russia. (Report of Francis D. O'Brien - New York 6/25/47 page 4)
Allegations of Gregory

Another individual whom Gregory knew in connection with the activities of Soviet espionage was Ray Eison, who is married to Joseph Eison, with alias Joseph Yersielson, who was recently released from the United States Army. Ray Eison was born in the United States of Polish-Jewish parentage and attended educational institutions somewhere 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 Eison 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 Eison 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 Eison 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 Eison by "Jack" when a discussion was had concerning the handling of the business of this corporation. Eison 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 Eison going with this corporation, the financial circumstances involved, and a plan to purchase stock certificates held in the corporation by Colonel John R. Reynolds and his wife with money supplied by "Jack." It was agreed that Gregory would remain with the corporation until Eison had sufficiently familiarized herself with the workings of the firm. Eison actually entered upon employment with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation sometime in March 1945, assuming the official position formerly held by Gregory.

The project concerning the transfer of stock to Eison, however, was not so easily concluded. A conference was held in the home of Frederick Y. Field, attended by Broder, Colonel Reynolds, Ray Eison, and Gregory. On this
occasion, Browder had a conversation with Reynolds concerning the transfer of stock, and it was the latter's reaction that if Browder felt he should dispose of his interest to Ray Elson, that, of course, was acceptable to him. Conversations continued with a view to Ray Elson acquiring the Reynolds' interest in the firm; however, no conclusion was reached up to May 8, 1945, when Gregory more or less became disassociated from the corporation.

With respect to Russian contacts had by Ray Elson, Gregory knew an introduction to her that she had been seeing "Jack" prior to that time, though not as often 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 as a result of arrangements made by "Jack." The identity of this individual is not known. It will be recalled that "Jack" reported directly to "Al," who has been identified as Anatoli Borisovich Gromov, former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C.

Gregory left New York City on June 19, 1945, for a vacation but was encouraged to return in approximately two weeks by Colonel Reynolds, who was desirous of a conference because "Al" (Gromov) had not been in touch with him. Reynolds felt that the business generally was confused because Ray Elson's financial participation had been stated and he was not favorably inclined toward Elson. Gregory did return to New York City for a conference with Colonel Reynolds, but nothing of significance transpired.

Approximately two weeks later, when Gregory was in New York again, contact was made with Ray Elson at the office of the corporation. Elson requested that certain stocks held by Gregory in the corporation be transferred to her, which request could not be complied with since they had previously been transferred to Colonel Reynolds. This angered Elson considerably and she remarked that she had been given $500 by a Russian contact for the purpose of acquiring some of the stock of Colonel Reynolds and had been given to understand by this same contact that the stock held by Gregory was to be transferred to Elson gratis.

During August of 1945, Gregory was in New York on two or three occasions at which time contact was had with Colonel Reynolds, Ray Elson, and "Al" (Gromov), the latter only on one occasion. The corporation's business seemed to be dragging and the prospective new arrangements not materializing. In September, 1945, Colonel Reynolds indicated to Gregory
that he was desirous of re-establishing Gregory on a full-time basis with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. This request was made since Ray Eison had not been able to acquire any stock in the firm and was disliked by Reynolds. Gregory did, in fact, return to the firm on a full-time basis and Ray Eison remained there until the first week of October, 1945, at which time she resigned, stating that her reasons were based on dissatisfaction with the type of work and the fact that her husband was being released from the United States Army in the immediate future. Eison indicated she had not told her Russian contact of her plans but was going to move on her own initiative. Gregory cautioned her that such a move might have serious repercussions but this did not alter her intention.

In May of 1945, when "Jack" was contemplating dropping out of the picture with Gregory, he indicated that further contacts would be had with "Al" in Washington. "Jack" then actually disappeared and these contacts did not develop. This fact was indicated to Eison by Gregory with the comment that meetings had not been affected for some time. A few days later, after Eison had passed this information on to her contact, Eison directed Gregory in the details as to how future meetings would be arranged. Eison had actually arranged through her contact a meeting with "Al" (Gromov) in a theater in 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 "Al." However, "Al" contacted Gregory telephonically at a later time and apologized for failing to appear and suggested that they meet in New York. Gregory did proceed to New York and was advised by Eison to go on to Washington for a contact; which Gregory refused to do. Eison later communicated with Gregory and advised a meeting had been arranged in New York City which actually transpired.

A subsequent meeting was set for November 4, 1945; however, prior to that date, Eison informed Gregory this appointment had been changed to October 17, 1945, at a restaurant in New York City. This meeting with "Al" was kept by Gregory as arranged by Eison. After this meeting, it was necessary for Gregory to see "Al" in connection with $15,000 which a representative of the Communist Party Headquarters in New York City was attempting to obtain. It was necessary that Gregory see "Al" prior to November 21, 1945, the date set for the next appointment. Consequently Gregory contacted Eison and asked that arrangements be made for an earlier meeting. Eison did arrange this meeting for November 9, 1945, but "Al" did not appear. The ultimate
scheduled meeting for November 21, 1945, however, was consummated, and it was apparent that "AI" knew of the previous appointment requested by Gregory since he apologized profusely for his failure to appear, indicating that he was on the West Coast at that time.

Background

Ray Elson was born on May 6, 1910, in Chicago, Illinois. She received her elementary education there and attended DePaul University for a period. In Chicago, Illinois, Elson was employed from December, 1928, to December, 1930, as a legal stenographer by Rolland and Schuster. On leaving this employment in Chicago, Illinois, Elson came to New York City and accepted employment with E. Stewart Galt as a stenographer. This employment was some time between 1930 and 1933. The exact dates are not available.

In 1936 Elson was first admitted to Hunter College, New York City. At irregular intervals thereafter, including continuous day sessions during 1940 to 1942, she attended this College, ultimately receiving her AB Degree on September 1, 1942.

Her employment record in New York City during her years of residence there has not been developed in detail to date. With reference to information previously available concerning Elson prior to the charges by Gregory, it is noted that her name appears in the membership records of the Greenwich Village Club of the Communist Political Association as of June 15, 1944. At that time Elson was employed as a stenographer with the Constitutional Liberties Committee, and was the editor of a Legislative Bulletin of the Greenwich Village Club of the Communist Party. She was also a delegate to a Conference of Interfaith and Interracial Councils called by the West Side Council of Religious and Civic Organizations in June, 1944, as a delegate from the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, New York City. The latter organization is well known as a Communist front group. The purpose of this conference was to encourage support for the National War Agency Appropriation Bill, H.R. 4879, which included appropriations for the P.L.R.C.

Joseph Elson, the husband of Ray Elson, was born on January 21, 1909, in Chicago, Illinois. He registered under the Selective Service Act in New York City indicating that he was married to Ray Elson in Chicago, Illinois, on September 21, 1930. In 1940 he enrolled at New York University and on January 1, 1943, he was inducted into the United States Army being finally discharged on October 29, 1945. The Elson's presently reside at 161 West 16th Street, New York City. Both are employed by the Civil Rights Congress, 205 E. 42nd Street, New York, New York.
Although Ray Kison has not been at any time associated with an agency of the United States Government or definitely established as having been in contact with individuals in this category, it was deemed worthwhile to include her in this memorandum since it is apparent that she is in contact with Soviet agents. Assuming that this is true, she may in some way at the present time be serving as an intermediary or rendering other services which actually are related to the present inquiry concerning underground Soviet espionage activities in the United States.

Results of Investigation

On November 23, 1945, Kison had lunch with Gregory. During the conversation which ensued, Kison indicated she had not seen her Russian contact since some time before November 9, 1945, and had no plans to meet him. She also indicated to Gregory that she was considering securing employment of some kind which Gregory believed would be on orders of her associates.

Also during the investigation, it was ascertained that Barney, Leon, and Lucy Josephson were residing at Apartment 91 in the same building occupied by the Kisons. Lucy Josephson is on the membership list of the Greenwich Village Club of the Communist Party. Leon Josephson, the brother of Barney, is an attorney who has been previously reported as an OGPU (now MGB) agent. He was arrested with George Mink in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1935 and charged with espionage. Although released, Josephson has been described by Liston Oak, a magazine editor and former Communist official, as more important than George Mink. Barney Josephson has himself been implicated for many years in Communist affairs.

Kison, while under physical surveillance on November 30, 1945, was determined to have been in company with individuals in the automobile of Colonel John R. Reynolds, President of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. Gregory later advised that a dinner was given that evening with employees of this corporation.

During the week of December 3, 1945, Kison obtained employment with the Office of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, New York City.

Through a highly confidential source, on December 7, 1945, it was ascertained that Kison contacted Murray Kane and set a social engagement for that evening. After dinner, they agreed to proceed to the Jefferson School of Social Science, a Communist school, where there would be a lecture on Engels. Kane, with his wife, resides in the same apartment building with the Kisons. He is a member of the Greenwich Village Club of the Communist Party, carrying membership book number 5693. The Kanes are also associated with the Josephsons mentioned hereinbefore. On one occasion, Josephine Kane, the wife of Murray Kane, was detected by the apartment management distributing Communist Party literature to the other tenants in the building.
A physical surveillance determined that May Elson again visited the Jefferson School of Social Science on December 18, 1945.

Through December, 1945, Elson was in regular attendance at her place of employment at the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and had several social contacts with individuals reportedly closely associated with, if not actual members of, the Communist Party. These individuals included Berre Stavis, a reported member of the League of American Writers and a student at the Writers School in 1942. In the past he has been employed by the American Institute of Color Standards in personnel, administrative, and financial work.

Through highly confidential sources, between January 1 and January 7, 1946, it was learned that Elson, while in contact with Ruth Lipton, mentioned a mutual friend who was believed to be Mrs. SargeEttinger. Elson is known to have been in contact with Mrs. Sarge Ettinger on previous occasions. Mrs. Sarge Ettinger is the widow of Harold Ettinger, a former foreign correspondent of the United Press in Spain during the Spanish Revolution. Mrs. Ettinger has been in frequent contact with the Midwest Director of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and has written many articles publicising this organization. She also served as chairman of the Women's Division of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee at a testimonial luncheon given on October 8, 1944, at the Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

On January 4, 1946, Elson was in contact with the office of Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, 30 East 55th Street, New York City. Dr. Weinstein's secretary handled this contact and inquired if the desired appointment was for a "checkup." Elson replied that X-rays had been taken approximately two weeks previously. The secretary referred to Elson as an old patient and added that an appointment was desired for a "checkup, consultation, and to find out where to go." The appointment was set for January 10, 1946. Dr. Weinstein is prominently mentioned elsewhere in this memorandum.

A physical surveillance on January 10, 1946, determined that Elson on that date entered the premises occupied by Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein mentioned hereinafore 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 14, 1946, a highly confidential source advised of a conference between Milton Esme and Elson. Previous contacts had been noted.
between an individual identified only as "Milt," who is probably identical with Kemnitz. After the usual social pleasantries, Kemnitz asked whether Elson was busy the following Saturday night and Ray Elson accepted the invitation to go to the Kemnitz' home with her husband.

Although Elson had been employed presumably on a full-time basis with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, Kemnitz asked her whether she was making any immediate plans about taking a job. Elson answered in the negative. Kemnitz then indicated they would discuss it Saturday night but the general idea was that when Elson was ready to go to work, she was to go to Kemnitz first. Reference was made to the Soviet Consul and some other organisations in Washington, D.C., along with a full-page ad which he was attempting to insert into the New York Times and Washington Post on the question of the Bankin Committee on January 22. Kemnitz added that it would require a quick expenditure of $3,500, which at the moment he did not have. When it was indicated that funds were not available, Elson asked Kemnitz if he meant she should do something about getting money in her own circle. Kemnitz said that the money was needed and Elson should see what she could do in this regard. Whether it was Elson's intention to attempt to secure money from the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties or her Soviet contacts is not known. Further discussions were had concerning the receipt of contributions, and it was concluded that if the money collected was for the general campaign against the Bankin Committee, it could then go into the Federation's Treasury and be used for pamphlets and other activities. However, if one organisation made the money available for the advertisement, then the contributions would necessarily have to be returned to that organisation. Kemnitz indicated that he had some correspondence which might be useful to Elson which he had received from the Bankin Committee which was "pretty hair raising" and also a copy of a communication to the National Committee to Combat Anti-Semitism. He indicated he would have mimeographed copies made and make them available.

Milton Kemnitz was born on March 31, 1911, at Detroit, Michigan. He attended the University of Michigan and received an AB Degree therefrom. He has been an outstanding figure in the Communist Party and in Communist front organisations for a considerable period and is associated with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. He was the Executive Secretary of this organisation prior to going to sea in the Maritime Service.

On January 15, 1946, Elson was also in contact with Lena Dutte at the office of the International Workers Order which is dominated and controlled by the Communist Party, and is the primary party front in the foreign nationality group field. A social engagement was arranged.
On January 18, 1946, Gregory informed that Ray Eison had kept an appointment with him on that date for approximately one-half hour. Eison 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 Eison 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. Eison 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 Harrison 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. Eison 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." Eison readily agreed that such a 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 Harrison proposals. In connection with this statement, Gregory asked Eison if she desired "to see anyone" to which Eison replied in the negative and to merely remark that she was "still alive."

Eison 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 this might have some significance inasmuch as during the few months of Eison's employment in the U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation she was constantly drawing her salary checks several days in advance. Eison at the conclusion of the conference invited Gregory to lunch on January 29, 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, however, was not consummated.

On January 21, 1946, an individual known only as "Tank" or "Janko" was in contact with Joseph Eison. The latter inquired whether "Tank" had been at the Lenin Memorial Meeting. They discussed the meeting and agreed that the speeches were dull. It was concluded that William Z. Foster had presented his speech effectively but that Gene Dennis' was ineffective. William Z. Foster is the present National Chairman of the Communist Party - USA and Dennis is one of the National officers. Tanko may be identical with the "Tank" identified heretofore as Jack Goldman.

On January 21, 1946, Ray Eison received a communication from Orson Welles, the well known movie actor who has been reported to be active in affairs sponsored by Communist Party front groups.
On February 7, 1946, Ray Elson was observed to spend the evening at 30 Charlton Street, New York City. A highly confidential source previously reported that she was to attend a meeting at some undisclosed place. It was subsequently determined that this is the address of Louis and Hila G. Coleman. Hila Coleman is the divorced wife of Saul Ochs, while Coleman is presently employed by Raymond and Hitchcock, publishers, located at 8 East 40th Street, New York City, where she is in charge of their Labor Book Club. Louis Coleman is employed by the International Labor Defense, 112 East 19th Street, New York City, and has been connected with this organization for the past fifteen years.

On February 11, 1946, a highly confidential source advised that Frieda Bernstein was mentioned by Joseph Elson, husband of Ray Elson, during a conversation with Frank Dutto. It was stated that Frieda Bernstein was to celebrate her forty-fourth birthday on February 22nd and that the Elsons and Dutto were invited to come to the Bernstein home for the celebration. It was indicated that the Bernsteins resided at 355 East 171st Street, Bronx, New York. The Bernsteins have been identified as Hyman and Frieda. According to the "Daily Worker" dated July 1, 1943, an open letter was sent to Secretary of State Cordell Hull which was signed by 150 outstanding CIO, A.F. of L., and independent trade union leaders hailing the liberation of the Spanish Republicans and other anti-Fascist prisoners and their families from North Africa and from concentration camps. This letter was circulated by Dr. Edward K. Barsky, Chairman of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, 425 Fourth Avenue, New York City. One of the signers of this letter was Hyman Bernstein, President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local 802, A.F. of L. The issue of the "Daily Worker" dated January 9, 1944, reflects the names of Frank Dutto as President of the Bakers and Confectioners International Union, Local No. 1, and Hyman Bernstein, President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers of America, Local 802, as those who joined with other labor leaders in greeting the "Daily Worker" on the occasion of its 20th anniversary. Bernstein has been reported to have attended various meetings in which the Communist Party was interested.
On February 21, 1946, according to a physical surveillance, Ray Eison was observed to enter the office building of Dr. A. B. Weinstein at 4:20 PM. She remained in this building until 6:05 PM.

On February 22, 1946, according to a reliable source of information, Ray Eison was in contact with Millie Hardy, an employee of the National Council for Cultural Liberties, New York City, and during this contact, it was determined that Millie Hardy had an appointment to visit the offices of Dr. Weinstein at 4:30 PM on Monday, February 25, 1946.

On March 5, 1946, a reliable source of information reported that Dorothy Golden contacted Ray Eison and informed her that she, Dorothy, would like to see Ray concerning the registration of Ray Eison in the Village Group. Ray Eison stated that she would visit Dorothy regarding this matter, and Dorothy informed her that she resides in Apartment 4-5 at 107 University Place. The Village Group referred to is the Village Club of the Communist Party. Dorothy Golden is a registered member of the Communist Party and is known to have been a Communist Party canvasser during a recent New York City election.

On March 16th, a physical surveillance reflected that Ray Eison and her husband and Millie Hardy, mentioned above, spent the evening at the residence of Milton Kennits, 7809 175th Street, Flushing, Long Island. Milton Kennits has been mentioned previously.

On March 16, 1946, Ray Eison received a communication from the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, Incorporated, Hotel Astor, New York City. A number of known sponsors of this organization and persons associated with it are recognized Communists, and it is connected with Communist front organizations. This organization is subject to a considerable amount of infiltration by the Communist Party.

On March 16, 1946, a highly confidential source advised that an employee in the office of Dr. A. B. Weinstein contacted Joseph Eison, Ray Eison's husband, and stated that Joe's appointment for that date had been changed to March 25, 1946. This appointment was later changed to March 27th.

On March 21, 1946, a highly reliable source advised that Miriam Bahrstock contacted Ray Eison and advised that she desired to meet with Ray, stating that all she wanted to see her about was to "get that little card filled out." Miriam's husband was mentioned as Arthur Bahrstock, who at that time was in the U.S. Army and would be discharged in approximately June of 1946. A physical surveillance on Ray Eison reflected that she did contact Miriam Bahrstock at the latter's residence at 212.
University Place, New York City, on March 26, 1946. Miriam Bahrstock's apartment is reported to contain Communist literature. She is a known member of the Sacco-Vanzetti Club of the Communist Party, District No. 2, New York City. She is employed as a nurse for Dr. Meikowitz, 1111 Park Avenue, New York City.

On March 23, 1946, Ray Elson and her husband were visited by Daniel and Florence Koerner, who, it has been determined, reside at 128 East 10th Street, New York City.

Daniel Koerner is a known member of the Communist Party, Sixth Assembly District, New York City. The September 22, 1942, issue of the "Daily Worker" lists the name of Dan Koerner, Executive Secretary of the Artists League of America, as a guest at a dinner in honor of Mother Elves. Sears Bloor on her completion of a 6,000 mile tour of the nation arousing the Americans to the need of a second front. Daniel and his wife, Florence, supported the American Labor Party ticket from 1940 to 1944.

He was also a nominee for election as an Executive Committee member of the Tompkins, South Carolina, Club of the Communist Party.

Ray Elson received mail on April 6, 1946, from L. Bialy, 206th Street, Bronx, New York. Ray Elson and her husband are known to have visited this address on April 20, 1946. Louis and Ethel Bialy reside at Apartment 1A at this address.

On April 13, 1946, an individual known only as "Yank," according to a highly confidential source, contacted Ray Elson, and "Yank" suggested that he would like to see Ray for breakfast at some future date. Subsequently, on April 14th, Ray Elson contacted the Virginia Apartments at 226 East 12th Street, New York City, and contacted Jack Goldman, who resides in Apartment 10D. At this time, Goldman was identified as the individual previously known as "Yank." Jack Goldman was born on July 15, 1893, in Warsaw, Poland, and at the time he registered for Selective Service, he stated that Joe Elson, husband of Ray Elson, would be the individual who would always know his address.

Jack Goldman was listed as a delegate to the International Workers Order Sixth National Convention held at New York City from July 2 to July 7, 1944. He is known to have been associated with the International Workers Order since 1930.
Until May 17, 1946, Ray Elson had continued her employment with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and the major portion of her contacts have been in direct relationship to her employment. She continued social engagements with individuals mentioned hereinbefore and apparently travels in social circles where the individuals are identified as associated with the Communist Party or Communist front groups.

On July 1, 1946, Ray Elson obtained employment with the Carrel Fur Company, 247 West 29th Street, New York City, which position she received through answering an advertisement in a New York newspaper. In early September, 1946, she returned to her previous position with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties at 205 East 42nd Street, New York City.

(Report of SA John T. Hilsbos, NYC, 10/17/46)

In November, 1946, Informant Gregory advised that in his opinion, Ray Elson does not have an unknown Russian contact available to her. Gregory feels that if at any time Elson should be contacted regarding her alleged espionage activities, Gregory would be one of the first persons whom Elson would contact. Gregory believes that Elson will have no further association with the alleged espionage setup primarily because of the return of her husband from service and in view of the lack of enthusiasm which she displayed when previously approached by the unknown subjects in this investigation.

(Report of SA John T. Hilsbos, NYC, 11/21/46, page 20)

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that the office of Dr. Abraham B. Weinstein, a dentist at 20 East 53rd Street, New York City, previously mentioned prominently herein, contain records which show that Ray Elson and her husband, Joseph, have been regular dental patients since 1936. Joe Elson's first visit to Weinstein was on April 7, 1934, but there is no indication as to Ray Elson's length of attendance, although there is a notation reflecting that Ray Elson's business telephone number was Murray Hill 4-6640.

(Report of SA John T. Hilsbos, NYC, 11/21/46)
Informant Gregory stated that Ray Elson advised that in September 1946, she was reactivating herself in the Communist Party in New York City. Elson stated that she had contacted one of her old cell mates in the Party and expressed a desire to return. At this time, Gregory was of the opinion that Elson appeared to be greatly relieved, taking the initiative, and appeared to be unusually free. It will be recalled that at the time the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties was under investigation during the spring of 1946, Elson expressed fear of being investigated; however, Elson now feels that the "pressure is off" and that she no longer fears being questioned. Gregory is of the opinion that if Elson is contacted by any of her unknown Russian contacts, he doubts if Elson would do anything about it. Gregory does not believe that Ray Elson has ever told her husband about her alleged espionage activities and for that reason would not begin her activities again now that he is out of the service. (Report of SA John T. Hilsbos, NYC, 10/27/46, pages 11 and 12)

As late as December, 1946, it was learned through Gregory that Ray Elson's activities appeared to be entirely directed toward participation in the Greenwich Village Club of the Communist Party in New York City. (Report of SA John T. Hilsbos, NYC, 12/26/46, page 10)

On February 10, 1947, at Ray Elson's request Gregory was a dinner guest at the Elson apartment but nothing transpired to indicate that Elson was returning to active participation in espionage.

In February, 1947, Ray Elson received mail from Eleanor Truax of 173 Sullivan Street, New York City. Truax has been reliably reported to be a Communist Party member. She also received mail from Dr. A. B. Weinstein, a subject in this case, and from the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, reported Communist front organization.

A confidential and reliable source reported Elson to have been in contact with Jack Goldman, previously mentioned. (Report of SA John T. Hilsbos, New York 3/6/47 page 36; 4/17/47 page 20)


Mrs. Ray Elson was interviewed by agents of the FBI on June 2, 1947. With regard to the allegations by Gregory regarding her she stated as follows: She had been employed by the United States Service and Shipping Corporation,
New York City from April 3, 1945 to October 15, 1945. Later she said she actually began in March, 1945. Regarding her obtaining the employment, she was contacted telephonically by an individual who was later identified as "Jack" who told her that she had been referred to him by another individual when Dison refused to identify although she admitted she knew who it was. She refused to identify "Jack" and continued to state that she knew no more regarding his identity or his interest in the United States Shipping and Service Corporation. She verified Gregory's account of the first contacts and circumstances adding that the first meeting between herself Gregory and Jack took place at Jack's invitation at the Buckingham Hotel, 50th Street and Avenue of the Americas, New York City, shortly before she entered upon employment with the United States Shipping and Service Corporation. When the usual circumstances of "Jack's" first contact and the above meeting were called to her attention she admitted only that they were "bizarre". She had no idea how she would get in touch with Jack if such a necessity should arise as she had never anticipated such a necessity.

She said the possibility was very good that she was recommended for the position because of her Communist Party affiliations which had existed for ten years. She described her Party activities as "rank and file" and said they consisted only in handing out leaflets on street corners and at Party meetings. She denied ever doing courier work for the Party. Her work at the United States Shipping and Service Corporation was primarily concerned with keeping abreast of the changing commercial trends in Russia and the United States regarding the shipment of packages to Russia.

Concerning the question of the transfer of stock in the corporation from Colonel John Reynolds to her, Dison verified the meeting at Frederick V. Field's at 16 W. 13th Street, New York City but did not admit the attendance of Earl Brown until questioned at length. She denied that Brown had had anything to say about her purchasing stock from Reynolds and his wife, and said she had never met Brown before or since that meeting, although she had not been surprised at his attendance as she knew Colonel Reynolds and Brown were friends and thought Brown was there to supply Reynolds with advice.

After "Jack" ceased contacting Dison she was contacted by no one else under like circumstances, and arranged no clandestine meetings for Gregory or any other individuals affiliated with the United States Shipping and Service Corporation.

She said there was nothing unusual about her ceasing active participation in Communist Party activities during the period of her employment with United States Shipping and Service Corporation as she was too busy learning administrative procedures to have time for it. She admitted attending Communist Party meetings in recent months but denied that her husband Joseph Dison is a Communist Party member.
While with the corporation she had little contact with Reynolds as he was in the armed forces at the time. Towards the end of her term with the firm she was engaged in negotiating a new contract between the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and the Russian government. The negotiations were handled by In-Tourist in Moscow, the Russian counterpart of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. In-Tourist in turn carried on negotiations with World-Tourist in Moscow. All negotiations were carried on by cable and letter and no conferences were held or contacts made regarding the matter by any individual in the United States.

The only photographs in the case which Elson would identify was that of Dr. A. E. Weinstein and his family. She would not identify those of Jacob Golos or A. B. Gramov.

During the interview Mrs. Elson at several stages flatly refused to answer questions and admitted at its conclusion that she had withheld information, had told half-truths and "down right lies." She terminated the interview as she did not wish to continue without advice of her attorney at the Civil Rights Congress. She refused to sign a statement and on June 3, 1947, she telephonically stated that upon advice of her attorney it would not be necessary for her to continue with any future interviews in the matter.

(Report of SA John T. Hilsbos 6/7/47 New York, page 20)
MICHAEL ENDELMAN, with aliases Michael Nicholas Delsan and "Marcel"

Allegations of Gregory

During 1937 when Gregory was more or less an open member of the Communist Party and fairly active in its fringe groups, an introduction was made to one only known to him as "Marcel." Gregory later learned that this individual's name was Michael Endelman. He was described as a Polish-Jew born in Germany and by his own statement had spent approximately ten years in Paris. He was fluent in the English, Russian, Polish, German, French, and Yiddish languages. During one of Gregory's conversations with Endelman, he implied that he was a member of an organization which Gregory now is certain had to do with Russian espionage activity.

In November of 1941, "Jack," then Gregory's superior, requested that a biography of all the individuals with whom Gregory had come in contact be prepared. In preparing this biography, Gregory mentioned "Marcel," by his cover name rather than his true identity.

In December of the same year "Al" (Gromov) questioned Gregory concerning "Marcel" whereupon the true identity of "Marcel" as Michael Endelman was supplied. "Al" informed Gregory that he knew Endelman and indicated that he was presently in the United States. "Al" stated, "If you ever run into him, run like hell." He did not further clarify this statement. It is Gregory's recollection that in about May, 1938, Endelman left the United States supplying Gregory with an address of a cafe in Paris to which letters could be addressed. Later Gregory actually received correspondence from Endelman from Hendaye, France, the border station to Iran, Spain.

In conversation with Golos on one occasion, Endelman's name arose and Golos stated that he was a traitor to the Communist movement. All of Gregory's contacts with Endelman were prior to the time of the initial contact with Golos.

Background

Michael Endelman was born on May 5, 1907, at Dresden, Germany. He arrived in New York from Havana, Cuba, on July 20, 1937, and departed on April 27, 1938. He returned again on May 1, 1939. He had previously filed a declaration of intention to become a United States citizen, indicating his former address as Paris, France.

Selective Service records reflect that Michael Endelman on June 28, 1944, was the subject of a letter from the Office of War Information indicating that he had entered on duty with the Outpost Service Bureau of the OWI on June 15, 1944, and was being considered for a confidential mission in a war.
area. He left the employ of the Office of War Information on December 15, 1944. Endelman in his personal history statement with his Selective Service Board indicated that he had resided in Warsaw, Poland, Paris, France, London, England, Prague, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, and Mexico. 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 Endelman's witnesses was Mark S. Lulinsky, Vice President and General Manager of Selkirkosjan, Incorporated, importers and exporters, in New York City, reportedly closely affiliated with the Soviet Government. Lulinsky in 1942 was in charge of the Financial Department of the Antorg Trading Corporation. Another of Endelman's witnesses was Arthur Pollock, a sponsor of the Harry Bridges Committee and a voluntary assistant of the Joint Anti-Nazist Refugee Committee, an alleged Communist front organization.

Reports have been received that Endelman, during the time when Germany was marching through various countries in Europe without any substantial opposition, made several comments permitting the conclusion that he was pro-German.

Results of Investigation

A physical surveillance of Endelman determined that he was in contact with Adam Zaydman at which time there was an interchange of papers on November 23, 1945. Zaydman departed from New York City by air on November 24, 1945, on route to Mexico City. He is a Polish citizen born in Warsaw, Poland, on March 6, 1897, and is traveling on a Polish passport issued at Lisbon, Portugal, on July 28, 1941. He lists his occupation as that of a cosmetic manufacturer, Montevideo, Uruguay, and representative of perfumeries in Monaco.

Michael Endelman presently resides at 97 West 83rd Street, New York City and is employed by the United Nations at Lake Success, New York. He has made no contacts which are of significance in connection with this case.

(Report of SA John T. Hilsebos, 11/14/47)

Interview

Michael Endelman was interviewed by Special Agents on June 2, 1947. He advised that he was born in Germany on May 5, 1907, but has been a Polish citizen since 1918.

When shown a photograph of informant Gregory, he stated he was unable to recognize this individual but immediately upon mention of Gregory's true name, he recalled him and stated that he met him in about 1937 through
Joseph Echert. Endelman was residing at the same hotel with Echert and
he recalled that Gregory was one of Echert's friends. When Echert de-
parted for Germany in 1938 he, Endelman, had several appointments with
Gregory. He advised, however, that he had never told Gregory that he was
a member of any secret organization and he denied ever having been a mem-
er or supporter of the Communist Party or ever having acted or having
been approached to act as an agent of a foreign government.

Endelman was shown the photographs of the following individuals:
Jacob Golos, Theodore Baumgold, Cedric and Molly Belfrage, Abraham Brothman,
Earl Browder, Leuchlin Currie, Joseph and Ray Elson, Maurice Halperin,
Albert Kahn, Nathan Katz, Alexander Kerbel, Jules Korchien, Ferruccio Marinii,
Oiga Pravdina, Vladimir Pravdin, Helen G. Scott-Keenan, Peter Rhodes,
Pauline Rogers, Ursula Vasserman, Abraham Weinstein, P. Bernard Nortman,
Anatole Volkov, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Anatoli Gromov.

While he denied knowing any of these individuals, he stated that
he had attended meetings at which Earl Browder spoke and also had been told
by several individuals high in C.I.T in Washington, D. C., to contact Ursula
Vasserman who was extremely able in placing individuals in positions. He
further stated that he partially recognized the photograph of Helen G. Scott-
Keenan but did not recall the circumstances when he might have seen her in
the past.

Concerning the name "Marcel", he at first advised that he did not
recall ever using this name, but then stated he believed he might have used
the name in corresponding with informant Gregory. (65-56s02-2583)
MILDRED PRICE
Also known as Mrs. Harold Coy

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory related that at the time Mary Price went to Mexico in the
Summer of 1943, she introduced Gregory to her sister, Mildred Price, and sub-
sequent to that time contacts were had by Gregory with Mildred Price to de-
termine the whereabouts and other activities of Mary Price. At that time,
Mildred Price was employed by the China Aid Council in New York City, and
Jacob H. Goleo informed Gregory that Mildred Price was probably in a position
to turn over information which might prove to be of some value. He requested
Gregory to solicit Mildred Price's assistance in this matter. According to
Gregory, Mildred Price was informed on Goleo's instructions that Earl Browder
was the person who desired the information which she could obtain. Gregory
stated that as a matter of fact the information which Mildred Price furnished
was given to Browder, but it eventually went to Jacob H. Goleo. Gregory ad-
vised that the information Mildred Price obtained could be classed 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 persons such as Madame Sun Yat-sen and other in-
dividuals who were active in both China and the United States with the China
Aid Council. The last information was received from Mildred Price, according
to Gregory, in November, 1944.

Gregory advised that at the time the Soviet agent known to him only
as "Jack" instructed Gregory to purchase Christmas presents, Mildred Price and
her husband, Harold Coy, were among those whom "Jack" named to receive the
presents. Also, according to Gregory, the first information relating to Major
Duncan Lee, a prominent figure in this investigation, came from a remark made
by Mary Price that she was attending a party in New York City given by Duncan
Lee, a friend of her sister, Mildred. Gregory advised that Duncan Lee had
been interested in various organizations pertaining to the Far East, such as
the Institute of Pacific Relations, and indicated that probably through his
activities in this regard he became acquainted with Mildred Price. Gregory
also advised that Michael Greenberg, who also furnished intelligence infor-
mation and is a principal figure in this investigation, came to the attention
of Jacob H. Goleo through Mildred Price and at that time Mildred Price sug-
gested that he might be of use and effected arrangements whereby Greenberg
relayed information to Mary Price.
Background

Wildred Price was born October 10, 1899, in Rockingham County, North Carolina, and attended North Carolina College and the University of North Carolina. She received a B.A. degree from the University of Chicago in 1930. At the present time, Wildred Price is Executive Secretary of the China Aid Council, Room 713, 1790 Broadway, New York City, and resides at 420 West 116th Street, New York City, with her husband, Harry Russell Coy, a radio broadcast writer for the New York Daily News.

Wildred Price was formerly a member of the faculty of the Commonwealth College at Nana, Arkansas, which college has been reported by reliable and confidential sources to have taught Communism openly. This college was closed by Arkansas authorities.

Confidential sources have indicated that a Wildred Price has been listed as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, and the Political and Labor Bail Fund, which organizations have been reported by various sources to be controlled by Communists. It has further been reported that the China Aid Council with which Wildred 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 Wildred Price and her husband, Harold Coy, resided at 3 West 15th Street, New York City, prior to moving to their present address and that during that time Wildred Price was reported to have been 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 Wildred 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. Wildred Price was also reported by this source to have made at least ten trips between 1929 and 1941 to France, Russia, and the Scandinavian countries. It was further reported that Wildred Price was described as an international agent and had been seen on various occasions to visit a secret apartment maintained by the Communist Party in New York City.

A further reliable and confidential source has advised that Wildred Price was closely associated with Lawrence Todd, head of the Tass News Agency, Washington, D. C.
A further confidential and highly reliable source had identified Edward Farkowski, Hayes Jones and Walter Carmen as couriers for the Communist Party between the United States and Russia. This source related that Walter Carmen associated himself in the United States with Mildred Price and two other individuals. It has further been indicated from this source that Captain Adrian V. Rosenbaum, a known Soviet espionage agent and former captain in the United States Army, was a contact of Mildred Price. According to a highly confidential source, Charles Recht, legal counsel for the Soviet Consulate in New York City, informed Grace Granich, an individual who has been reported to be a Soviet agent, that a friend of his, Fred Douglas, had letters for her from Madame Sun Yat-sen. Grace Granich was advised by Douglas that these letters had been mailed to Mildred Price and could be found at her residence. Frederick Douglas, a close acquaintance of Charles Recht, is a former correspondent for the Daily Worker.

Through a confidential and reliable source, it has further been determined that Philip J. Jaffe, 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, 1945, it is known that Mildred Price was in contact with Philip Jaffe, and in April, 1945, it has been ascertained that Y. Y. Hsu of the Institute of Pacific Relations in a conversation with Philip Jaffe mentioned 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 Jaffe and his wife were having dinner on the following evening and planned to have Mildred Price and Ralph Sues join them.

On April 21, 1945, Mildred Price and Philip Jaffe had a conversation during which Price indicated that Madame Sun Yat-sen desired a medical kit and wanted to know how to arrange for it. She stated that Wilma Fairbank had suggested that she, Price, try Jack Service and ask him if General Stilwell would give her any advice. She indicated that she had written to Service but had not received an answer. It is noted that John Service of the State Department, also known as Jack Service, was also involved in the investigation relating to the unauthorized disclosure of government files. On June 1, 1945, a confidential source indicated that Philip Jaffe informed Mildred Price that she should invite Mark Gwyn 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 Gwyn was also involved in the unauthorized disclosure of government files in which Philip Jaffe 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 Jaffe.

Mildred Price is the sister of Mary Wolfe 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

Throughout the course of this investigation, it has been noted that Mildred Price spent the majority of her time at her office as Executive Secretary of the China Aid Council or at her home at 120 West 116th Street, New York City. Physical surveillances of Mildred 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.

On November 25, 1946, Mildred Price returned from a six month visit in China where she had been engaged in the activities of the China Aid Council. Upon her return she resumed her employment with the Council.
On May 29, 1947, Mildred Price was interviewed by FBI Agents and denied ever having been approached or solicited for information of a political nature relative to Chinese affairs. She denied knowing Gregory or Jacob Golos and did not identify them from photographs. She admitted knowing Michael Greenberg but denied ever suggesting his name to Golos as a possible source of information. She also admitted knowing Duncan Lee. Greenberg and Lee are subjects in this case. She denied knowing Julia Stuart Poyntz, alleged OGPU agent, and Adrien Vertnikove Rosenbaum, former Soviet agent and associate of agents who at one time had her telephone number in his possession.

(Rept of SA John T. Hilsbos, NY, 6-7-47, p. 49)
ST. COLONEL JOHN NASSER REYNOLDS

ALLEGATIONS OF GREGORY

SECRET

Gregory advised that Colonel John Hazard Reynolds had numerous con-
ferences with Jacob M. Goldman, and through a close association with him 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 grandfather early in 1920. 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 Kleinshman of a prominent New York family, whose
father was the owner of the Kleinshman Yeast Corporation. Reynolds became
associated with the Chase National Bank, and in 1934 this bank sent him to
Russia to make a report on 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 was not employed 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 Bauer, prominent Communist and suspected Soviet agent, and had made
numerous financial contributions to Theodore Bauer'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 Lement U. Harris,
a prominent Communist Party functionary who until recently was in charge of
the secret fund of the Communist Party, and on several occasions Reynolds
indicated that the Harris family and his own family had been one-time residents
of Flushing 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 Mayer, Len Harris, and Herbert Goldfrank, but indicated to Gregory that he was no longer contributing any large sum of money to the enterprises with which those individuals were concerned. He did state, however, that he gave them small contributions and his purpose for so doing 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 H. Golos, the Soviet agent who was Gregorv's superior for many years, was desirous of forming the United States Service and Shipping Corporation as a cover for Soviet espionage, and Golos 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 nominated for 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 H. Golos. Subsequent to this meeting, Gregory was informed that Reynolds would be the President of this new corporation.

Acting on the instructions of Jacob H. Golos, Gregory in the early part of January, 1941, began to see Reynolds at his home on frequent occasions 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 corporate activities. This corporation actually started to do business at 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 in this corporation had been obtained from both Earl Browder and John Reynolds, Reynolds putting up $5,000 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 Len 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 the Communist Party, Earl Browder, or Soviet Intelligence.

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, 1943, he was promoted 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 commenced operation, it came to Gregory's attention that Colonel Reynolds was maintaining for Lem Harris various sums of money in a safety deposit box in the Chase National Bank. At the time Colonel Reynolds entered on active duty with the Army in 1942, he left instructions with Gregory that if in the future Lem Harris should request that any money be placed in the safety deposit box or should desire a portion of the money already there returned to him, Gregory should comply with these requests. From that time until approximately the spring of 1945, Lem Harris would occasionally come to Gregory and either give additional sums to be placed in the safety deposit box or would ask Gregory to withdraw a certain amount and give it to him. No independent record of the dates and amounts of these transactions was maintained by Gregory but Gregory recalls that Lem Harris had a small book in which he made entries, indicating the dates and character of the transaction.

In the spring of 1945, Lem Harris withdrew all of his funds from the safety deposit box and, according to Gregory, Harris apparently believed that the Russians had made clear their intention of taking over the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and therefore felt that this repository would no longer be safe. The money which had been given by Harris to Gregory for safe-keeping was placed in envelopes bearing the printed name either of John H. Reynolds or the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. The deposits and withdrawals ran, so far as Gregory could recall, from approximately $2,000 to approximately $10,000. Occasionally, when Harris would give Gregory the money to be included in the safety deposit box, he would remark that he had "just been making the rounds," indicating that these were Party funds rather than the personal property of Harris. In view of the fact that Harris at that time was in charge of the secret funds of the Communist Party, it appears obvious that these transactions involved secret Party finances.

According to Gregory, "Al," a Soviet Agent and Gregory's Russian contact who has been identified as Anatoli B. Gromov, former First Secretary, Russian Embassy, Washington, D. C., on the occasion of his initial meeting with Gregory inquired as to the advisability of his meeting with John Reynolds. At that time Gregory mentioned that it would be unwise because Reynolds was in uniform and inclined to be somewhat discreet, and mentioned to "Al" the difficulty of explaining to Reynolds the identity of "Al." At that time "Al" seemed satisfied that a meeting with Reynolds would not be wise. However, on the occasion of Gregory's meeting with "Al" in May or June, 1945, he again brought up the subject of his meeting Reynolds and stated that he definitely desired to see him. Gregory again registered an objection and stated that Ray Elson, a prominent figure in this investigation, likewise felt that "Al" should not meet John Reynolds. At the insistence of "Al," arrangements were made for such a meeting and accordingly a few days later Gregory and "Al" went to the Vanderbilt Hotel on Park Avenue where "Al" was introduced to Colonel John Reynolds. Later Reynolds informed Gregory that "Al" had been extremely inquisitive concerning the personal finances of himself and his wife. On this occasion "Al" also informed Reynolds that the $15,000 original investment ostensibly made by Browder when the corporation was formed, actually represented Soviet funds.
According to Gregory, a misunderstanding then arose between "Al" and Reynolds as to a subsequent meeting and at the request of Reynolds, Gregory made several attempts to arrange a meeting in October and November, 1945. However, "Al" indicated that he had no desire to see Reynolds. On the occasion of the first meeting between "Al" and Reynolds, "Al" was introduced by a fictitious name and Reynolds always referred to "Al" as "Paul." According to Gregory, it appeared that Reynolds did not know the identity of "Al" but during subsequent conversations, Reynolds indicated that he felt "Al" 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 informed Reynolds that Gregory had been mixed up with Goles in some undercover intelligence work. However, Gregory explains that subsequent to Goles' death in November, 1943, 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 "Al" was in fact a Soviet agent.

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

"Jack," 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 acquired and suggested that Gregory attempt to affect this through Karl Browder, pointing out to the latter that Reynolds no longer had any Russian contact of value and that inasmuch as the firm's success depended mainly on someone in the firm having a good Russian contact, he was no longer of any value so far as securing business for the corporation was concerned. With respect to this instruction, Gregory made arrangements with Karl Browder to meet John Reynolds and Browder instructed that Gregory was to bring Reynolds and Ray Elson to 16 West 12th Street, New York City. At the time Gregory fulfilled that appointment, Gregory was informed that that was the home of Frederick V. Field, who was not present at the meeting. At this time Browder conveyed to Reynolds the information that he should release his stock and Reynolds stated that if Browder felt that he should dispose of his interest to Ray Elson, it would be acceptable to him. On May 5, 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 stock of the corporation which another employee held which had been given as a gift by John Reynolds. This employee, however, turned this stock over to John Reynolds, and Ray Elson mentioned that $500 had been given to her by her Russian contact for the purpose of acquiring some of Reynolds' stock.
In August, 1944, Gregory and Colonel Reynolds went to Earl Browder's summer home and at that time Gregory carried to Earl Browder, William Browder, and Irene Browder gifts of liquor and brandy from Gregory's Russian contacts. Gregory also, on that occasion, carried material which had been collected and allowed Earl Browder to look it over. According to Gregory, John Reynolds was entirely ignorant of the fact that Gregory carried along any intelligence information.

**Background**

John Hazard Reynolds was born on October 15, 1886, and is a native of the United States. He resides at Apt. 7-A, 355 5th Avenue, New York City. He came to New York City from Albany, New York, in 1906, and shortly thereafter became a member of a Wall Street brokerage firm. He subsequently held membership in the New York Stock Exchange. During World War I, he served in the United States Army and following his discharge was associated with the Melville Shoe Company, Incorporated, New York City, later becoming associated with the Guaranty Company of New York. Following this, he was active in the firm of Gillman and Reynolds which managed the financial affairs of private families. In 1927, he retired from active business and remained so until approximately 1941 when the United States Service and Shipping Corporation was formed.

Reynolds is married to Grace Fleischman of the Fleischman Yeast family and is independently wealthy, holding capital stock of the Chase National Bank as well as a large personal estate.

In connection with the present investigation, Colonel Reynolds has been interested in World Tourist, Incorporated, and in the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. The activities of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation have previously been discussed in this memorandum.

World Tourist, Incorporated, was chartered on June 10, 1937, in the State of New York with an authorized capital of $50,000. The officers as of October 18, 1940, were: President, Joseph H. Bross; Vice President, Robert M. Weiner (Melville Warshaw); Treasurer, Alexander Fraichtenberg; Secretary, Jacob M. Gold. All of these individuals have long been prominently active in Communist Party affairs and Gold, of course, is a known Soviet agent. This corporation was established to take charge of all steamship tours, hotel and railroad accommodations, etc., for passengers to the Soviet Union and elsewhere. In March, 1940, World Tourist, Incorporated, and Jacob M. Gold, whose real name is Jacob Reisig, pled guilty to an indictment charging failure to register as agents of the Soviet Government. The corporation was fined $500 and Gold received a penitentiary sentence. Following the death of Jacob Gold on November 27, 1943, John Hazard Reynolds became the Acting Vice President of World Tourist. As of June, 1945, this corporation was reported to be engaged in selling steamship tickets to South America and the Soviet Union and handling packages for the USSR.

**Results of Investigation**

On November 30, 1945, Mrs. Ray Elson, a subject in this case, was observed in an automobile belonging to Colonel Reynolds. At this time the auto-
mobile was in New York City, and several other individuals besides Mrs. Eisen were also in it.

It was ascertained that the original contract entered into between the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and Intourist in March of 1941, was to extend for a period of two years. After that time it continued on the same terms until October, 1945, when "Al" (Gromov) secured an extension of this contract until October 31, 1946.

A confidential and reliable informant advised that on February 16, 1946, Earl Browder and his wife were guests at the home of Colonel Reynolds where they discussed the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and Browder's proposed trip to Russia. At this time, Browder indicated to Reynolds that if any further requests were received from Leon Harris or Ted Bayer for the return of the $15,000 which Earl Browder had originally invested in the United States Service and Shipping Corporation that he, Reynolds, should return the money.

During March, 1946, the United States Service and Shipping Corporation received a cable from Intourist, Moscow, advising that the manner of handling shipments from this country to the USSR was being changed immediately; that in the future shipments would be handled as they were before the war by parcel post rather than by freight. Because of this change in policy the United States Service and Shipping Corporation designated several individuals in the United States and Canada to act as sub-agents.

A confidential and reliable source advised that on the week-end of March 2, 1946, Colonel Reynolds and an Army associate went to Washington, D.C., on Army business and while there Colonel Reynolds had a conference with Henry A. Wallace, the Secretary of Commerce. At this conference, Wallace is alleged to have stated...
that he was interested in the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and that he felt there was a great deal to be done in order to establish better relations between this country and the USSR. He further indicated that if he could assist in any way he would be very glad to do so.

On June 19, 1946, while Earl Browder was still abroad, his brother, William Browder, requested that Colonel Reynolds pay him the sum of $200 for what he termed "interim expenses." This money was paid to him as requested and at that time he requested an additional $500 to be paid to him during the early part of July when Earl Browder would be in New York City. On June 25, 1946, Colonel Reynolds objected to paying William Browder $500 in one lump sum but was agreeable to make two payments, one of $300 and the other of $200. He felt that he could better show the withdrawal on the company's books as entertainment expense if these payments were carried on the books as two separate withdrawals.

The sum of $200 in cash was actually given to William Browder on June 21, 1946, and the sum of $300 was given to him on June 26, 1946.

On June 30, 1946, Colonel Reynolds had a meeting with Earl Browder and William Browder, and Earl Browder discussed the affairs of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation but did not indicate what he had specifically accomplished for the corporation while he was in Moscow. He did, however, suggest to Reynolds that he, Reynolds, should go to Moscow and hinted that worthwhile financial and customs concessions would be made to him by the USSR.

On July 8, 1946, William Browder requested that Colonel Reynolds pay to him for his brother, Earl, the sum of $200 per week, to which payments Reynolds agreed.

On July 24, 1946, Colonel Reynolds again met with Earl and William Browder and at this time Reynolds told Earl Browder that he had no desire to make a trip to Moscow because his wife did not believe that he should get involved in anything which would injure his reputation. The matter was discussed at some length and Earl Browder indicated that he saw no reason why Reynolds needed to go to Moscow in the immediate future, but indicated that in all probability that it would be advantageous to travel there probably in the early spring of next year. Some discussion was then had about the $15,000 which had been placed in the capital stock of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation at the time the firm was incorporated. Earl Browder inquired if the corporation was in a position to pay this money to him and was informed that it was and he could have the payment from time to time he desired. Arrangements were then made to repay this money in payments of $750 per month to William Browder and it was also agreed that the money previously advanced would be considered as payments made against the deposit of $15,000.

It has been reliably reported that Reynolds anticipated reducing the capital stock of the corporation from $20,000 to $6,000 and in that way to be
the books straight and this reduction of capital of $15,000 would be used to pay that amount of money to William Browder for Earl Browder. All payments previously made were paid in cash and it was agreed that all future payments would be paid in cash.

On September 4, 1946, Gregory advised that a meeting was arranged between him and Waldo Browder, brother of William and Earl Browder, for September 3, 1946, at which time he should pay him the sum of $500, this being the agreed amount to be remitted monthly by John Hazard Reynolds to Earl Browder. This appointment was kept by Gregory and the $500 was turned over to Waldo Browder. At this time Waldo Browder indicated that Earl Browder felt either Reynolds or Gregory should take a trip to Moscow.

On September 9, 1946, Gregory advised that on September 6, he had met Earl Browder and that Browder again attempted to impress upon him the necessity of either Reynolds or the informant making the trip to Moscow. Gregory claimed that despite his numerous attempts to ascertain specifically the reasons for Browder’s continual attempts to send one or the other of them to Moscow, he was able to draw from him only that he felt very worthwhile trade concessions could be secured in so far as the securing of a new contract between Intourist and the United States Service and Shipping Corporation was concerned. Gregory is of the opinion that Browder was acting as a messenger boy in the whole proceeding. Gregory told him that Reynolds had almost definitely made up his mind not to go to Moscow and that he was disgusted with the whole proposition of trying to conduct a worthwhile profitable business with a branch of the Russian Government.

On September 11, Gregory advised that because Intourist had refused the proposed contract tendered by the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, Reynolds had definitely decided to discontinue business as of October 31, 1946, the expiration date for the contract under which his concern was then operating. According to Gregory, Reynolds has had a complete change of heart about the Russians, no longer desires to attempt to do business with them, and is following the advice of his attorney to close his business. He has decided not to have anything further to do with Earl Browder and will not even see him socially.

On October 2, 1946, Gregory advised that following conferences with the firm’s lawyers, he drafted a telegram to Intourist, Moscow, which was approved by Reynolds and dispatched on September 30, 1946. This message announced to Intourist the intention of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation to discontinue business as of October 31, 1946, unless it received a new contract containing an exclusive concession in the United States.

It was also learned during this interview with Gregory on October 2, 1946, that he had seen William E. Browder the previous day, had told him of Reynolds’ decision to discontinue business unless certain conditions were forthcoming from Intourist, and in response to Browder’s inquiries, told him that
and when he learned that Reynolds had sent a rather strongly-worded radiogram to Intourist on September 30, 1946, he told Gregory that he should immediately attempt to get Reynolds to cable Intourist and countermand the cable. It was Browder's plan, as he explained it, that Reynolds should agree to the terms proposed in the Intourist draft of the contract, that Browder would arrange the sale of the company from Reynolds to an unnamed individual for $5,000, and that the purchaser would succeed to the contractual rights held by Reynolds. Gregory was able to draw him out during this discussion and he is of the definite opinion that his extreme interest is due to the possibility of a great financial return from company operations rather than to any possible use of the company for espionage work. On the occasion of this meeting with William Browder, Gregory advanced him the sum of $500, which brings the total amount repaid to Browder to $3,000, it being recalled that out of the original $20,000 invested in the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation at the time of its formation, $17,000 was made available by Browder, probably out of Communist Party funds rather than his own assets.

On October 3, 1946, Gregory advised that he had transmitted to Reynolds the proposition advanced by William Browder as to the business, but that Reynolds was manifest in his determination not to have any further dealings with either William or Earl Browder, and declared that he did not intend to communicate with them nor to pay them any further money. He also appears to have no intention of sending a second cable to Intourist as requested by William Browder.

On October 10, 1946, Gregory advised that he had talked with Leon Harris on that date, at which time he requested that Gregory have Jack Reynolds, President of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, return the $15,000 to him which was originally set up as the working capital of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. Harris told Gregory that the $15,000 was put up by a personal friend of his who wanted to make an investment and that the money did not come from the Communist Party or Earl Browder. Gregory stated that he told Harris that Reynolds was not able to produce the $15,000 immediately; that they were not certain that their contract was going to be renewed, and also that they had not made any money until January of that year, and accordingly Reynolds was not in a position to return the $15,000. Gregory also told Harris that he was surprised to find that the $15,000 had come from another source than that which was originally stated, namely, from Communist Party funds through Earl Browder. Gregory stated that Harris is presently actively engaged in organizing a farmers' group in Chicago, Illinois, and that he spends only two days out of every two weeks in New York City. Harris urged Gregory to get his $15,000 and have it returned to him as his personal friend desired the return of the money. Gregory stated that he made no commitments about the $15,000 to Harris and made no promises as to when it would be returned or to whom it would be returned. It will be recalled that Gregory had paid out $3,000 to Earl Browder with Reynolds' knowledge during the previous four months.
Just prior to Harris' departure he inferred to Gregory that possibly something could be done "downtown" to have the contract renewed. Gregory was under the impression that he meant the Communist Party, but did not question him further on this inasmuch as Gregory had previously stated to him that he was going to let the matter take its own course.

On October 11, 1946, Gregory advised that on this date John H. Reynolds, President of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, had sent a cablegram to Intourist, Moscow, Russia, advising Intourist that he no longer desired consideration of the contract which he had previously submitted to Intourist, that he was suspending operations immediately, and that he desired Intourist to advise him of the company which would take over the business in the United States in order that he might settle his books and accounts with that company.

On November 1, 1946, Gregory advised that his firm that day received a cable from Intourist, Moscow, Russia, which advised that the Amalgamated Bank of New York was to be the successor to the United States Service and Shipping Corporation for the purpose of receiving and forwarding parcels to Russia. This bank is well known to the Bureau inasmuch as it is the depository used by the New York Communist Party as well as for personal banking by many New York Party functionaries.

On December 3, 1946, Las Harris visited Gregory at the latter's office and renewed his demand for repayment of $15,000 originally made available by him in the spring of 1941, when the United States Service and Shipping Corporation was organized.

On the occasion of this conference, Gregory told Harris for the first time that Earl Browder was pushing his demand for this same sum of money, although Gregory did not tell him that $3,000 had already been paid to Browder on this account. According to Gregory, the news of Browder's position in this situation seemed very disturbing to Harris who reiterated his earlier statement that the money had in fact been advanced by an unnamed individual rather than coming from the funds of the Party. He indicated that it apparently would be necessary for him to have a business conference with Browder and straighten out once and for all the matter of who was entitled to this money. Gregory volunteered to sit in on such a conference, but was unable to prevail with such a suggestion. Harris mentioned that he probably would take William Weiner, who is well known as a financial operator for the Party, with him when he sees Browder, which he indicated would be in the immediate future. With regard to his present activities, Harris mentioned only that he was still engaged in agricultural organization work in the Mid-West, apparently operating out of the Chicago office.
SECRET

With further respect to the business operations formerly carried on by the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, it has been learned from Gregory that the following firms have recently been awarded contracts with Intourist to receive parcels for shipment to the USSR: The Pennsylvania Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Keen's Department Store, New York City; Henry D. Mahler, Proprietor of the Mahler Exterminating Company, 500 East 16th Street, Bronx; The Amalgamated Bank of Chicago (believed connected with the Amalgamated Bank in New York City); and World Tourist, Incorporated, New York City.

Interview

On June 2, 1947, John Hazard Reynolds was interviewed by FBI Agents and provided the following information:

He went to Russia in 1936, principally to analyze the commercial trade possibilities between that country and the United States. About three years later he decided to form a corporation to forward parcels from this country to individuals in the USSR. He discussed the matter with Theodore Bayer, Editor of "Soviet Russia Today" whom he had known for some years and Bayer suggested that he meet Jacob M. Golos who was head of World Tourist, Incorporated and was familiar with the situation generally so far as doing business with Russia was concerned.

He did meet Golos through Bayer and Golos encouraged him to form the company. At this point, Reynolds strenuously maintained that he took special pains to inform Golos that he wanted no political interference whatsoever with the operation of the company and that he intended to operate it strictly within the limits of United States laws. He claimed Golos offered no objection and as a matter of fact never did attempt to dictate company policies to him or to exert any pressure whatsoever on him with reference to company affairs.

Reynolds said that it then occurred to him that he might be troubled with "interference" from American Communists and that he should have a clear understanding with Earl Browder, then General Secretary of the Communist Party. He saw Browder and Browder offered no objections.

During the period of preliminary negotiations looking toward the formation of the company Reynolds had various discussions with Lament V. Harris whom he had known for many years, as the Harris family formerly had resided next door to him at 820-5th Avenue and both were members of the Turtle's Park Club.

Then asked whether anyone other than himself had ever had a financial interest in the United States Service and Shipping Corporation Reynolds claimed that he at all times was the real owner though Gregory had five shares of stock registered in his name.

SECRET
When asked if Harris had not supplied $25,000 of the $20,000 capital, Reynolds said that at no time did Harris invest any money in it but had, at that time, made a $15,000 personal loan to him, which he claimed he had deposited in a personal bank account and not in the corporate account. He said the reason he had requested the loan from Harris was that because of the conditions of the contract between the corporation and Intourist, it was necessary for the corporation to place $10,000 on deposit with the State Bank of Moscow, and because he felt he needed protection not only for that deposit but from any "political interference" by American Communists.

He admitted that no stock certificates had been issued to Harris, that no escrow arrangements of stock were made for Harris, and no preliminary note or evidence of indebtedness had been requested or received by Harris. Reynolds claimed that the sum was a personal advance from Harris rather than the funds of the Communist Party. Reynolds admitted he may have had some suspicions as to the origin of the money but never felt bound to investigate it. He said Earl Browder became cognizant of the loan but he couldn't remember exactly when.

Reynolds met Gregory through Golos, probably at the office of World Tourist, Incorporated and Golos had recommended him to help Reynolds in the operation of his company. He admitted that Golos had informed him that he had pleaded guilty to a Federal indictment for not registering as an agent of a foreign principal and had been fined in United States District Court. He was asked whether he had ever heard that Golos might have pleaded guilty in order to shield other persons and he conceded that there was some indication of that although he could not enlarge upon it. He said that so far as he knew Golos was occupied exclusively with the affairs of World Tourist Incorporated and he had no reason to believe Golos was engaged in any activities detrimental to the United States.

He was asked if he knew the principal officers of World Tourist, Incorporated at that time, and he said he understood that Joseph Brodsky and Alexander Drachtenberg were officers, but claimed not to know that these individuals were prominently identified with Communist Party activities.

With reference to his relations with Harris, he admitted that on two or three occasions he had accommodated Harris by keeping for him for a short time envelopes apparently containing money, as Harris knew he had a safe in his office and from time to time asked him to keep such valuables in his custody. He conceded also that on a very few occasions he may have accommodated Harris along similar lines by placing such envelopes in his safe-deposit box at the 5th Avenue Branch of the Chase Bank. He steadfastly denied that he had ever given instructions to anyone that after his entry upon active duty with the United States Army Harris should be similarly accommodated with respect to either his office safe or his safety deposit box.
Concerning the present status of Harris' loan, Reynolds declared that in the latter part of 1945, Harris inquired as to the possibility of being repaid and he had informed Harris that the company had been losing money steadily since its foundation and he could not repay him at that time. Some months later the business had improved greatly and he began repayments to Harris. He recalled that he personally, in his apartment, gave Harris $5,000 in cash on the loan. He neither received nor requested a receipt from Harris as he didn't feel it necessary inasmuch as Harris had no security as evidence of the loan. In addition as profits kept increasing he directed Gregory from time to time to pay over certain sums to Harris probably in amounts of $500 and $1,000. To secure the cash for these payments he drew checks on the corporation payable to himself, cashing them and giving the cash to Gregory. He said Gregory was fully aware that he owed Harris $15,000 and that although he could not recall the exact language he had used in giving him the various sums, it certainly was understood that the money was for Harris and not Browder or anyone else. The total of the payments made for him by Gregory was $3,000 which, with the $5,000 he had paid Harris previously left his present indebtedness at $7,000. He claimed there was no arrangement for interest on the obligation and none had ever been asked or paid. He likewise declared that Gregory, as far as he knew, had not obtained any receipts from Harris for the sums. He maintained strenuously that he had never had any financial dealings whatsoever with Earl Browder and that he had never directed Gregory or anyone else to pay over or lend any money to Browder or to anyone in his behalf, and insisted that if Browder had received any or all of the $3,000 it was without his knowledge.

Concerning his personal meetings with Earl Browder, dating from their introduction which he placed in the latter part of 1940, at which time he had told Browder he wanted no American Communist interference with the company, Reynolds stated that a conference was held in the spring of 1945 very near the time Browder had been expelled from the Communist Party. It was attended by Browder, Gregory, Mrs. Ray Klason and himself. Mrs. Klason at that time was employed by the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. He said he had asked that the conference be arranged by Gregory so that he might discourse with Browder and secure his opinion on the matter of obtaining a renewal or a new contract from Intourist inasmuch as the original contract had been for two years, dating from April 1, 1944. He explained that the period from April 1, 1943 to April 1, 1945 had been covered by an extension of the original contract arranged by an exchange of cables. He said the locale of the meeting was an apartment probably on W. 11th Street, New York City. When asked if it had not been the apartment of Frederick V. Field at 16 W. 12th Street, he replied that that was correct. He said that Gregory at his instruction had arranged for the use of Field's apartment and also for the presence of Browder.
At the meeting Reynolds solicited Browder's advice regarding the future possibilities of commercial relations between this country and the USSR and asked him if he or anyone he might suggest could assist him in securing a new contract. It was his recollection that Browder was of no assistance in this regard.

He was then asked if anyone at any time had manifested a desire to acquire capital stock in the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, and he could recall none. When asked about Mrs. Eison he recalled that she had made known her interest in this regard and there had been some discussion during that period about the possibility of Mrs. Eison buying him out. He said he had not been favorably inclined as the corporation had lost money since its inception; its contract had expired, and he did not wish to fast a "white elephant" on her. The matter of her financial ability to consummate such a transaction then was brought up and Reynolds said she had claimed to have considerable funds available through an inheritance. When it was pointed out that Eison was at that time and always had been a salaried clerical worker, Reynolds admitted that her intentions may not have been bona fide. He also admitted that sometime later he had loaned Mrs. Eison $300 for living expenses, which obviously wouldn't have been necessary had she had substantial means. He said Mrs. Eison had been brought into the company by Gregory, that her services were of a routine nature and that he had had few conversations with her and they had not been well acquainted. He said he had no reason to believe that her employment was used for an ulterior purpose.

A photograph of A. B. Gromov was then exhibited to Reynolds and he failed to identify it. When questioned he said he had not dined at the Vanderbilt Hotel for several years. When informed the Bureau had reason to believe that he had kept such a dinner engagement in the Spring of 1945 with the individual pictured in the photograph, he said he did have some recollection of being introduced at the hotel by Gregory to the head of some foreign relief agency. He agreed that a description of Gromov furnished by the agents did seem to fit the individual. He claimed to have only a hazy recollection that something was said generally about Reynolds' business and that the reason Gregory wanted him to meet the man was in order that the latter could vouch for Mrs. Eison whom he was about to hire at that time. He denied knowing anything further about the man, and denied that he had indicated in any way that he knew of Harris' loan to Reynolds, or that he had given any indication that he might be of assistance in securing an extension of Reynolds' contract with Intourist.

Again referring to Reynolds' relations with Earl Browder, Reynolds admitted that Browder had called upon him in his apartment on two or three occasions after the meeting at Field's apartment and that the visits were at
Reynolds request for the purpose of obtaining Browder's counsel with reference to the future of his concern. He recalled specifically that immediately prior to Browder's departure for Russia in April 1946, Gregory had arranged, on his invitation, for Browder to visit his apartment for a conference at which Gregory was in attendance as he was on all occasions when Reynolds discussed the company's problems. He asked Browder whether or not he could interest for him with Moscow officials to secure either an extension of his contract or a new contract. Reynolds insisted that neither on this occasion nor on any other had he given Browder any money for his advice. He recalled that although Browder promised to do what he could, he held out little hope that he could be of help. Reynolds also said that he had enlisted the assistance of Ernest Boppes, Chief of the Division of Russian Affairs, Office of International Trade, United States Department of Commerce. He also admitted that he and Gregory had visited Browder at a summer place near Monroe, New York, probably in the summer of 1944, again with motives of a strictly commercial nature.

Reynolds at this point denied that he had ever been a Communist Party member.

Reynolds then was requested to elaborate on what he meant by the term "political interference" of which he claimed to be apprehensive at the time he launched his corporation. He said it was just a general feeling and could elaborate no further, but insisted that this fear was the motivating reason for his borrowing $15,000 from Harris.

When questioned, he advised that the $15,000 was probably not deposited to his personal account in a lump sum but rather was deposited in smaller sums in several accounts maintained by himself and his wife.

He volunteered that his corporate books and records periodically had been audited by Mr. Atkins of the accounting firm of Brown and Atkins and that throughout he had followed the advice of his counsel, Clark, Carr, and Ellis and that the latter firms were in possession of all the United States Service and Shipping Corporation papers which he would make available if the Bureau so desired.

Interview
(Earl Browder)

In view of the allegations of Gregory and the interview with Lieutenant Colonel John Hazard Reynolds, Earl Browder was interviewed by FBI Agents on August 27, 1947. He said he had heard of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation but had had no connection with it or knowledge of its activities. He said he had met Reynolds once or twice socially but was not well acquainted with him. He denied advancing any money towards the organization of the corporation, and said he had no knowledge of its
financial organisation and declined to say whether any money had ever passed between him and Reynolds either on a business basis or on a personal basis in the form of a loan.

Photos of the following individuals were exhibited to Browder: Victor Parlo, Solomon Adler, Joseph B. Gregg, Bela Gold, Mildred Price, Helen Silvermaster, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, William Henry Taylor, Anatoli B. Gromov, Sonya S. Gold, Jacob Golos, Mrs. Ray Kison, Cedric Belfrage, Harry Magoff, Laughlin Currie, Gregory, Anatoli Boris Volkov. 

He denied knowing all of the above except Golos, whom he said he had known for 20 years, as Golos had arranged passage abroad for him a number of times as the head of World Tourist. He denied ever receiving information or material from United States Government sources from Golos.

He admitted knowing John Abt but denied arranging a meeting of any persons in Abt's apartment in New York City. (65-56102-2301)
Connection With Case

A highly confidential and reliable source advised on November 28, 1945, that Dr. Weinstein of New York City had contacted Mrs. Joseph B. Gregg and instructed her to have her husband, Joseph B. Gregg, a subject in this case come to New York on the following Tuesday. The same source advised that Mrs. Gregg later informed her husband as instructed and when she mentioned Dr. Weinstein, Mr. Gregg stated, "Oh, you mean the dentist."

A reliable source advised that a telegram was sent to Joseph Gregg, 6829 Piney Branch Road, Northwest, Washington, D. C., which read as follows: "9:30 Friday appointment okay." It was signed A. B. Weinstein.

On Thursday, December 6, 1945, a physical surveillance revealed that Joseph Gregg and Peter Rhodes, both subjects in this case, left Washington, D. C., at 6:00 P.M., via the Pennsylvania railroad. This train arrived at New York City at 11:05 P.M., and both Gregg and Rhodes went to 40 Monroe Street, New York City, the home of Peter Rhodes, where they spent the night.

On December 7, 1945, the physical surveillance revealed that about 10:00 A.M., Gregg entered the office of Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, 20 East 53rd Street, New York City. At noon on the same day, Rhodes entered the same office building. At 2:00 P.M., both Rhodes and Gregg left this building and had lunch. In approximately one hour Gregg returned to the building at 20 East 53rd Street and did not leave again until 7:35 P.M.

Background

Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein is a dental surgeon with offices at 20 East 53rd Street, New York, New York. He is associated there professionally with his brother, Morris Weinstein. However, it is understood at the present time Morris is not practicing dentistry. Dr. Abraham Weinstein is a native born United States citizen of Russian descent. He is about 45 years of age and was 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 1936 his offices were located at 59 West 57th Street, New York City, and from 1936 until June, 1940 at 130 West 47th Street. From that time to the present date, he has been located at 20 East 53rd Street, New York City. He has specialized in practicing dentistry for prominent stage and screen actors.
His type of dentistry consists in the rebuilding of the mouth to change the facial characteristics of the individual patient.

A reliable informant advised that the Weinsteins have their office space on the sixth floor of the building located at 20 East 33rd 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 Weinsteins maintain their own private telephone system.

Abraham Benedict Weinstein is registered for Selective Service at Local Board #28 in New York City. His Selective Service questionnaire dated July 11, 1942, discloses that he had chronic peptic ulcers. This questionnaire also states that he was married in Los Angeles, California, in October, 1939.

In the questionnaire he stated that he was earning $3,850.00 per annum and that he had real property with a net value of $3,800.00. A reliable confidential informant advised, however, that the Weinsteins have assets of over $25,000.00 listed with the Corn 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 $10,000.00 subject to a $1,400.00 mortgage.

Reliable informants have stated that in the past Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein has been acquainted with Carl Winter who is an active Communist on the West Coast and with John Williamson a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party.

A reliable informant has also advised that during the latter part of 1934, Dr. Weinstein had been in contact with several individuals who have known Communist backgrounds, among these being Ted Allen Herman, a member of the Young Communist League in Canada and who at one time was an employee of the Office of War Information; Lucy Josephson, the wife of Leon Josephson, who is connected with Camera Society, New York City, and who is known to have served as a Soviet Agent; and Victoria Stone who is an intimate associate of Arthur Adams, a known Soviet agent who until January, 1946 was operating in the New York area.

Informant Gregory advised that Jacob N. Golos stated to Gregory that he turned over certain materials to another Russian contact. Gregory stated that he believes this contact was Said Orlikian. Gregory stated...
that after Ovakimian was arrested and returned to Russia in 1941 it was necessary for Golos 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 Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein may be identical with "Charlie" who was the Russian contact of Golos. However, investigation to date has failed to prove that they are identical.

Results of Investigation

Joel Shulbin is the husband of Anna Louise Strong and it is believed that he was Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture in the U.S.S.R. during 1943. Anna Louise Strong has resided in Russia for a period of fifteen years and at one time she edited the Moscow Daily News which was an English language publication printed in Moscow.

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that on January 4, 1946, Mrs. Peter Rhodes, the wife of Peter Rhodes who is a subject in this case, was in contact with Dr. Weinstein's secretary and suggested that if Dr. Weinstein wanted to get in touch with Joseph Gregg, he, Weinstein, should write to Gregg at his Washington address.

A reliable informant advised on January 9, 1946, that Dr. Weinstein informed a number of his friends that his brother Morris had not been engaged in the practice of dentistry for the past two years but has been engaged exclusively in writing a play.

On January 10, 1946, through a physical surveillance it was ascertained that Mrs. Ray Elson, who is a subject in this case, entered the building at 20 East 53rd Street, New York City, at 5:45 P.M. She was observed leaving this building at 5:45 P.M. with her husband, Joseph Elson. A highly confidential and reliable source previously advised that she had an appointment that day with Dr. Weinstein.

On January 11, 1946, a physical surveillance revealed that Joseph B. Gregg entered Dr. Weinstein's office at 10:00 A.M. He remained there the entire day and did not leave until 8:20 P.M. that evening.
On January 17, 1946, a physical surveillance revealed that Mrs. Ray
Eison and her husband Joseph visited Dr. Weinstein's office at 4:10 P.M. and
left at 5:25 P.M.

On January 29, 1946, it was reliably reported that Mrs. Peter Rhodes
visited Dr. Weinstein's office. It was also reliably reported on February 1,
1946, that Joseph B. Gregg was again at Dr. Weinstein's office.

With respect to Gregg's visit to Weinstein's office on this date,
it is of interest to note that it was determined through a highly confidential
source that after his departure, one of the employees in Weinstein's office
attempted to locate Gregg, stating that he had left without signing some
checks. The employee was advised that Gregg had returned to Washington
and that he was expecting to return to Weinstein's office within the next two
weeks. Subsequently, it was determined through another highly confidential
source that Gregg received a communication from Dr. Weinstein which mentioned
that in his haste to leave Weinstein's office on February 1, 1946, he neglected
to pick up an additional 12 checks of the "thirty-two" series.

On February 4, 1946, a physical surveillance revealed that Anna Louise
Strong spent about one and one half hours at Dr. Weinstein's offices. Anna
Strong also spent most of the next morning at Dr. Weinstein's offices. While
there a confidential and reliable source advised that she contacted a Mr. DeCaux
who is connected with the CIA office in Washington, D. C., and arrangements
were made for her to visit DeCaux 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 Dr. Abraham Weinstein has
corresponded frequently with Joseph B. Gregg.

On February 5, 1946, a confidential and reliable source advised that
a secretary of Dr. Weinstein contacted Barney Josephson and made an appointment
for him to come in to Weinstein's office for dental work on February 11, 1946.
Barney Josephson is a suspected Soviet espionage agent.

A highly confidential source of information revealed that on February 7,
1946, Ralph Bowman, who has been identified as the one time head of the Comintern
Apparatus in the United States, called the office of Dr. Abraham Weinstein and
advised that he would be unable to make his dental appointment on that date, and
it was suggested that he come in again to New York on February 15, 1946, at which
time he would be afforded an appointment with Dr. Weinstein.
A physical surveillance on February 15, 1946, revealed that Bowman left, in fact, enter the building at 20 East 53rd Street, New York City, wherein Dr. Weinstein's offices are located at 2:35 P.M. and left this building at 3:36 P.M. and proceeded to his home in Peekskill, New York. It is of interest to note that Joseph B. Gregg, mentioned hereinbefore, also visited the office building at approximately 10:00 A.M. and left at 1:10 P.M.

A highly confidential and reliable source has reported that on February 11, 1946, one Joe Roberts, who is believed to be identical with Joseph Roberts, an official of the Communist Party in Kings County, New York, and later a Communist Party official in Hartford, Connecticut, contacted Dr. Weinstein and advised that he was leaving that day for Hartford, Connecticut, and stated that he had to be in Bridgeport for a secretariat meeting the following day and then had to return for a National Committee meeting of which Dr. Weinstein indicated he was aware.

On February 12, 1946, Dr. A. B. Weinstein received a letter from J. B. Gregg bearing the return address 6829 Piney Branch Road, N.W., Washington, D.C. This is the known residence of subject Joseph B. Gregg. Also on February 12, 1946, it was learned through a highly confidential and reliable source that Anna Louise Strong was again in the offices of Dr. Weinstein.

Through a highly confidential and reliable source it was determined that on February 15, 1946, Carl Winter contacted Dr. Weinstein at his office and advised that he was leaving the following day, and they arranged to meet when Winter was finished with the work that he was doing. This meeting was arranged for later that evening. Carl Winter is the Executive Secretary of the Communist Party in the State of Michigan.

A highly confidential source of information reported that on February 28, 1946, Dr. A. B. Weinstein was contacted by an individual who identified himself as Jack Perilla. This individual is probably identical with Jacob Leonard Perilla, who resides at 43-32 47th Street, Sunnyside, Long Island, and who is employed by the Prompt Press, 113-119 4th Avenue, New York City. He is also employed as a teacher for the New York County Communist Party and the New York State Communist Party and is the Educational Director of the Sunnyside-Woodside Section of the Queens County Communist Party Club. He was formerly Circulation Manager for the "Daily Worker" in
New York and from time to time was an instructor in the Communist Party schools. He was reported at one time to have worked for the International in Moscow. He has been reported on various occasions to be one of the most dangerous Communists in the United States and to have acted as the Chief Lieutenant of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. He has been connected with the Party ever since William Z. Foster formed the Trade Union Unity League in Cleveland, Ohio.

As early as 1930, Perilla was Campaign Manager for the Communist Party in New York and wrote for a paper known as "The Party Organizer" in 1932. He is known to be an associate and contact of Steve Nelson, an official of the Communist Party and a known Soviet agent, and Andrew Rudolph Ondie, who at one time was head of the Communist Party in the State of Connecticut.

In 1936, Jack Perilla was arrested in Birmingham, Alabama, for unlawful assembly. He was arrested with an individual who furnished her name as Mrs. Belle Martin with whom he was living at the time and both of whom were engaged in Communist activities in Birmingham, Alabama. Mrs. Belle Martin has been determined to be identical with Belle West, also known as Belle Weaver. She is a sister of Donald West, who is a known contact of Dr. Weinstein and Cedric Henning Belfrage, both subjects in this investigation.

A highly reliable source of information reported that on March 1, 1946, a telegram was sent from the offices of Dr. Weinstein to Ted Baumgeld, c/o Century Hotel, Antwerp, Belgium, which stated, "Have been ill hence delay. Write me immediately present situation. Signed Abe."

It is believed that this person is identical with Theodore Baumgeld, who is a diamond cutter by profession and who traveled to the United Kingdom from New York City, arriving in England on December 17, 1945. He later proceeded to Belgium and returned to England on February 22, 1946. His address in New York City was 215 Central Park West. At the time he applied for his passport, Baumgeld advised that he was engaged in buying diamonds for export to the United States.
A confidential source has advised that on March 11, 1946, Herbert May contacted Dr. A. B. Weinstein and advised him that he had just returned from the Dominican Republic. This individual is identical with Herbert A. May, who is an official of the Union Switch and Signal Company, 3609 Gulf Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who is known to have contacted various officials of the Soviet Government in the past.

The same confidential source stated that on March 11, 1946, an individual identified as Nortman was in the offices of Dr. A. B. Weinstein. Subsequently, on March 14, 1946, a letter was received by Dr. Weinstein from a party named Nortman bearing the return address All Brook Drive, Falls Church, Virginia. It is known that this is the address of P. Bernard Nortman, who was then an employee of the U. S. State Department. Nortman was one of ten employees dismissed by the State Department on June 23, 1947.

Also on March 11, 1946, a confidential source reported that an employee of Dr. Weinstein contacted one Don Amter and advised him that his dental appointment would be for the following Thursday, March 13, 1946, at 3:30 P.M. Don Amter is possibly identical with Donald Spencer Amter, the son of Israel Amter, New York State Chairman of the Communist Party.

The same source stated that on March 18, 1946, the appointment for Ray Nelson for that day was cancelled because Dr. Gerber's wife was ill. Dr. Gerber is an associate of Dr. Weinstein and shares a part of the office space with him.

With further reference to Dr. Gerber, a confidential source stated that on March 20, 1946, Dr. Gerber contacted his wife, who was under the care of Dr. Harold Aaron, a known associate of Dr. A. B. Weinstein and who is a suspected Soviet espionage agent. Dr. Gerber on this occasion advised his wife that he attended a branch meeting the previous evening and that the policy appeared to be to recruit new members immediately and to educate them later. He also advised that they were planning to establish a dental branch.

On March 20, 1946, a confidential source advised that Dr. A. B. Weinstein sent a telegram to Joseph Gregg at 6029 Piney Branch Road, N.W., Washington, D.C., advising Gregg to come to Weinstein's office at 10:30 A.M. the following Thursday. Subsequently, on March 22, 1946, Joseph Gregg was observed leaving the offices of Dr. Weinstein at 1:15 P.M. He re-entered the building at 2:20 P.M. and remained therein until 5:35 P.M.
A highly confidential and reliable source stated that on March 21, 1946, Stanley Ponfa, who described himself as being connected with the American Youth for Democracy contacted the offices of Dr. Weinstein and stated that he was anxious to get in touch with the doctor personally. This individual is believed identical with Stanley Norman Ponfa, who was reliably considered to be a member of the Young Communist League and in 1943 was active in organizing for the Communist Party at the Fafnir Bearing Company, New Britain, Connecticut. During this contact, Ponfa advised an employee of Weinstein's that Dr. Weinstein had promised to contribute $100 per month to the American Youth for Democracy. The employee stated that this was believed to be a mistake and that most likely Dr. Weinstein meant that he would be willing to contribute a total of $100 to this organization.

A reliable source of information stated that on April 10, 1946, Edward Michaels, Chairman of the Stamford, Connecticut, Communist Party, contacted Lenore Weinstein, the wife of Dr. Weinstein, in an effort to contact the doctor who was not available at that time. Mrs. Weinstein stated that she saw an ad about a meeting to be held at the high school and remarked that it looked interesting and inquired if Michaels was connected with it. He advised that "we have a part in it."

On April 17, 1946, through a source deemed to be reliable, it was determined that Saul Weilman, the National Veterans Director of the Communist Party, contacted the office of Dr. Weinstein and made an appointment to be at his office at 10:30 A.M. on April 21, 1946.

Another highly reliable source of information reported that on April 26, 1946, Helen Winter, wife of Carl Winter, previously mentioned, was at the offices of Dr. Weinstein.

At 2:05 P.M. on April 26, 1946, Joseph B. Gregg contacted Dr. Weinstein's office and he was advised to report to the doctor's office at 4:45 P.M. on that date. Gregg was observed to leave the building at 83 East 53rd Street, New York City, at 7:00 P.M. on that date.
On May 7, 1946, it was learned through a highly confidential source of information that a Mr. Julian, who stated that he was staying at the Albert Hotel in New York City, contacted Dr. Weinstein and desired to have lunch with him on that date. Julian stated that he was going to Washington on the following Thursday. Weinstein declined the invitation, stating that he was having lunch on that date with Albert Kahn. Kahn is possibly identical with Albert E. Kahn, who had been mentioned by Gregory as an individual who was known to Solos and Gregory. Kahn is the author of the pro-Russian book entitled "The Great Conspiracy."

On May 15, 1946, Joseph Elson, mentioned hereinbefore, again contacted the offices of Dr. Weinstein and advised that he would be in the office on the following Tuesday at 3:30 P.M. On May 22, 1946, a highly confidential source of information advised that Edgar Snow, a well-known writer and a known Communist sympathizer, was in the offices of Dr. Weinstein.

On July 1, 1946, a highly confidential source stated that Joseph E. Gregg contacted the offices of Dr. Weinstein at 12:07 P.M. and advised that he would be in the doctor's office in about twenty minutes. Through a physical surveillance it was learned that Gregg did enter Dr. Weinstein's office building at 12:30 P.M. and remained therein for approximately one hour.

On July 13, 1946, a highly confidential source reported that Carl Winter contacted the office of Dr. Weinstein and stated that he wanted to see Dr. Weinstein personally. Winter was informed that Dr. Weinstein was not available, and he arranged that he would visit the doctor at his home that night.

On July 13, 1946, a reliable source of information advised that Helen Winter, wife of Carl Winter, was in contact with Lenore Weinstein. Again on July 21, 1946, the informant stated that Helen Winter was staying at the home of Dr. A. E. Weinstein and while there, she contacted a person believed to be Lena Horns, who is prominent in Communist Party activities in New York City.

On July 19, 1946, information was received through a highly confidential source to the effect that Dr. Weinstein and his wife were anticipating leaving for Canada on the weekend of August 2, 1946, and arrangements were made for the doctor and his wife to stay at the Chateau Frontenac in Quebec, Canada. While there, they would be in contact with Ruth and Richard Centre, the latter being a movie actor, and James Cagney, also a well-known movie actor, both of whom were engaged in making a picture at Quebec, Canada.

A physical surveillance reflected that Dr. Weinstein and his wife departed from New York City on August 2, 1946, via Colonial Airlines for Montreal and Quebec, Canada. They planned to return to New York City on August 5, 1946.
On August 9, 1946, Moses Finkelstein, who is head of the Jewish Council of Russian Relief in New York City, contacted the office of Dr. Weinstein and made an appointment for V. A. Kasanin, who was described by Finkelstein as the Acting Soviet Counsel General in New York. In making this contact, Finkelstein stated that the appointment was for dental treatment.

On August 20, 1946, Rose Rubin, who is the Executive Secretary to the American-Russian Institute for New York City, was at the office of Dr. Weinstein.

On September 2, 1946, Charles Krisbein, who was then the National Treasurer of the Communist Party, contacted the office of Dr. Weinstein and made an appointment for the following Monday. He also stated that he wanted Jim Ford, who is a known member of the Communist Party in New York City, to contact him when he came to Dr. Weinstein's office.

On September 17, 1946, Max Weiss, Secretary of the Education, Agitation and Publication Department of the National Communist Party, contacted the office of Dr. Weinstein and made an appointment for his wife for the following Thursday. At the same time, Betty Hart, Dr. Weinstein's secretary, asked Weiss if he had any literature and, when he asked what kind, Betty said she would speak to Dr. Weinstein and contact him later.

On September 24, 1946, Julius Litchfield asked Dr. Weinstein for a contribution to aid Edward B. Moran, who was running for Congress in the 25th Congressional District. Litchfield stated that Moran was endorsed by the A.L.P. and was a dyed-in-the-wool Communist. Weinstein agreed to send a $10 contribution.
On October 2, and 6, 1946, Joseph Roberts, head of the Communist Party in the State of Connecticut, was in contact with Dr. Weinstein at his home.

On October 31, 1946, Helen North, wife of Joseph North, a functionary of the Communist Party in the United States, contacted the Weinstein home.

On October 27, 1946, an extremely reliable informant advised that within the office of Dr. Weinstein there was a file on Joseph Gregg with the listed dates, the type of dental treatment given and the initials of individuals in Dr. Weinstein's office giving the treatment. It is noted that Dr. Weinstein's initials appeared only once after the initial treatment October 19, 1945, and that it is the apparent practice for Dr. Weinstein's patients to pay him with post-dated checks which might tend to explain the post-dated checks given to Weinstein by Joseph Gregg.

It is also noted that Dr. Weinstein had similar charts on Joseph Elson, Theodore Baumgold and Isabel Birney, wife of Eric Birney, subject of another espionage investigation being conducted by the Bureau. It was further noted that three address books were in the office of Dr. Weinstein and among the names appearing therein which seem to be of interest are the following: Harjarie Gzhorev, a known Communist sympathizer who is a sister of Eiward Gzhorev, the Russian playwright; Dr. Leon Gerber, a known Communist sympathizer who is an associate dentist at Dr. Weinstein's office.

[Name redacted] (3)

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On November 18, 1946, it was determined that Ted Allen, whose real name is Allen Berman, was staying at the home of Dr. Weinstein. He is a known Communist writer who recently returned from a tour of the European Continent and wrote a series of articles for "PM," referring to the current situation in Spain.

On December 10, 1946, it was determined that Ralph Bowman, who has previously been mentioned, had an appointment with Dr. Weinstein for December 16, 1946.

An anonymous letter postmarked January 19, 1947, at Brooklyn, New York, was received at the Bureau which read:

"I was given the name of a dentist by one of the Comrades, a Dr. A. Weinstein, 20 East 53rd Street, New York. I went up to see him. Did I say dentist's office? I fell into the Kremlin in Moscow. I fell into the big shots of the movement. You could learn some interesting things by following that guy. I upset the place. He wanted to know who sent me; how did I find out about them. In short, he did not need my business or anybody's business or he would not have asked all these questions. The ordinary dentist is tickled pink when he gets a sucker."

A confidential and reliable source advised that on January 29, 1947, an unknown individual by the first name of Margaret contacted Lenora Weinstein from Norwalk, Connecticut. She stated that she was now working for Stephenson (phonetic) doing Russian translations of the Soviet explorations in the Arctic.

On February 10, 1947, an individual who identified himself first as Frank Reynolds contacted Dr. Weinstein and advised that he was a friend of Dr. Weinstein's brother, John Weber, in California. He further advised Dr. Weinstein that he was known as Irving Yeager and that he was staying at the Sherry-Netherland Hotel with Peter Lorre, the actor.

John Weber, brother of Dr. Abraham D. Weinstein, is a local Communist figure in Los Angeles, California, and is presently coeditor of the Story Department of the William Morris Agency, Beverly Hills, California.
A confidential source advised that on February 21, 1947, Gus Hall, a leader in the Communist Party in Cleveland, Ohio, contacted Dr. Weinstein and stated that he had been over on the east side visiting the Fradens. During the conversation Gus Hall indicated that he had a dental appointment with Weinstein for that evening and that it would be necessary for him to postpone the appointment. Weinstein asked Hall to give his love to Mary Fraden and to the rest. In reply Hall stated that the Fradens were mad at Weinstein, Johnnie Gates, and a few of the others for not visiting them. Johnnie Gates was formerly the National Director of the Veterans Bureau of the Communist Party in New York and is a well-known functionary of the Communist Party. (Report of SA John T. Hilsbos dated 3-6-47 at NYC)

From a reliable source it was ascertained that on March 13, 1947, Joseph Roberts, State Chairman of the Communist Party in Connecticut, was at the home of Dr. Weinstein. While at the Weinstein residence Roberts contacted many individuals connected with the Communist Party in Connecticut.

A confidential source advised that on March 17, 1947, Noel Davis contacted Dr. Weinstein's office and made an appointment to see him on the following day. Davis is a known Communist who has been engaged as a fund raiser for the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and who was at one time Publicity Director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

During January, February, and March, 1947, Weinstein was also known to have been in contact with Herbert May, Ray and Joe Elson, and Mr. and Mrs. Barney Josephson who have previously been identified. (Report of SA John T. Hilsbos dated 4-17-47 at NYC)

According to a reliable informant, Dr. Weinstein during April, 1947, was invited to be a guest at a dinner to be held April 28, 1947, by Rockwell Kent.

During the month of April, 1947 Dr. Weinstein was known to have been in contact with Herbert May, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Josephson, Midge Chodorov Rodem, Ted Allen, and Ray Elson, all of whom have previously been identified. (Report of SA John T. Hilsbos dated 6-3-47 at NYC)

During July, 1947 Dr. Weinstein was in receipt of a letter postmarked July 2, 1947, which bore the return address of Paul Robeson, the actor.

A reliable informant advised that on August 1, 1947, Rose Morton, Communist Party functionary, contacted Frances Alexander at the office of
Dr. Weinstein and made an appointment to see him on the following day.

Through a confidential source it was ascertained that on September 10, 1947, Max Weiss, prominent Communist functionary, was in touch with the office of Dr. Weinstein and made a dental appointment for the following day.

On September 25, 1947, Dr. Weinstein left New York City for California. This trip was made in connection with promoting a play written by his brother, Morris Weinstein. (Report of SA John T. Hisbos dated 11-14-47, at NYC)

Interview

On June 2, 1947, Dr. Abraham B. Weinstein was interviewed at his office by Special Agents. During the course of the interview he admitted knowing Joseph Gregg, Ray Nelson, and Peter Rhodes, all of whom are dental patients of his. He stated that he had absolutely no connection with them outside of the relationship of doctor and patient. The name of Bernard Mortman was mentioned to Dr. Weinstein and he stated that he did not recall this name offhand but that it was quite likely he could have been a dental patient of his.

A photograph of Jacob Goleas was shown to Dr. Weinstein and after studying it he advised that he recognized neither the photograph nor the name. He was likewise unable to identify a photograph of informant Gregory.

When questioned as to any connection he may have had with the Russian Consulate in New York City or the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C., Dr. Weinstein answered that he had rendered dental treatment to a member of the Russian Consulate whose name he recalled as Vasili Kasaniev. He could not recall who recommended Kasaniev to him but stated that he had treated him about one year ago and that Kasaniev made three or four visits to his office. He stated that Kasaniev appeared to be very much impressed with the type of dentistry that he practiced and he asked Dr. Weinstein if he could prepare a manuscript on it so that he, Kasaniev, could take it back to Russia with him. Dr. Weinstein stated that he had prepared this manuscript and turned it over to Kasaniev and, while he did not recall how it was delivered, he did remember that he sent it by some means to the Russian Consulate in New York City to be turned over to Kasaniev who was leaving for Russia in a very short time.

Dr. Weinstein advised that he was willing to prepare this manuscript and turn it over to Kasaniev as he is interested in seeing that people in all nations and in all parts of the world have an opportunity
to preserve their teeth. Dr. Weinstein dwelt upon the fact that if he could get all individuals to adhere to his policy in regard to care of the teeth the need for dental attention would be minimized. He felt that all the nations of the world and all the people were entitled to the results of his experiments and stated that he was more than willing to put his methods into writing at the request of a member of the Russian Consulate. He could not recall any other Russian nationals in the United States whom he had known either professionally or socially.

When questioned concerning his association with many individuals who were Communist Party members and his association with organizations that are in sympathy with Communist ideals, Weinstein admitted that many of his patients were "leftists" but he had no information that some of his patients might be members of the Communist Party. He readily admitted, however, that he had treated Anna Louise Strong, John Williamson, Ted Allen, and Emmy and Leon Josephson, and he stated that there were many others who thought along the same lines as these. He was of the opinion that probably one-tenth of his patients could be termed "leftists" and he accounted for this by stating that one recommended the other to him.

Dr. Weinstein termed himself a "liberal" and denied that he had ever been a member of the Communist Party or any other organization that follows the Communist Party line. He admitted that he had made contributions on many occasions to the American-Soviet Medical Society, the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, and many other organizations which had on occasions requested contributions from him.

Concerning Leon Josephson, Dr. Weinstein admitted that he was friendly with him but he stated that this friendship had come about through Weinstein's relationship with Leon's brother, Barmey Josephson. When asked if Leon Josephson had ever been a guest at his home in Connecticut and at first he denied this but then said that he probably had been. When questioned as to whether Leon Josephson might have been there when he was sought for questioning by the House Un-American Activities Committee, Weinstein stated that he did not think so or at least he had no knowledge of it. He stated that he had discussed with Josephson the testimony the latter gave before the House Committee and Josephson told him that the Government was mistaken in its accusations and that, in fact, Josephson was motivated in whatever action he took by his hatred for the Germans and Hitler. Dr. Weinstein stated that he had no knowledge of any passport fraud that Leon Josephson was engaged in in connection with Gerhardt Bisler.
Dr. Weinstein was questioned as to whether Joseph Roberts or Mr. Michaels or Mr. Coda had on any occasion been in contact with him at his home in Stamford, Connecticut, and he denied knowing these individuals. It was then specifically pointed out to him that these three individuals were functionaries of the Communist Party in the State of Connecticut and that it was known that they had been in contact with him at his home in Connecticut. He denied emphatically that such could be the facts and he was adamant in his denial of any knowledge of these individuals.

Dr. Weinstein advised that he had visited in Russia on one occasion in 1928 or 1929 when he made a thirty-day tour of Europe and visited Moscow for a week.

Dr. Weinstein was not subpoenaed to appear before the Federal Grand Jury in New York City in connection with this investigation.
Connection with the Case

During the course of this investigation it has been determined through confidential sources and physical surveillances that Fedor Alexeevich Garanin, a former Second Secretary, Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., was very close to Anatoli B. Gromov prior to Gromov's departure from the United States. Gromov was First Secretary of the Embassy in Washington, D. C., and has been identified by Gregory as "Al," the Russian agent with whom Gregory was in contact. After Gromov's departure from the United States, Garanin appeared to have assumed Gromov's duties at the Embassy.

Background

Garanin was formerly Second Secretary of the Soviet Legation in Havana, Cuba, and was transferred to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., in 1945.

Results of Investigation

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66-61412-3626x2p-375, 376
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 transmittal 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" 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 for a time to time 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 Coles 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 Taylor'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., as he stated that he was very well known in these 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 as unrecognised.

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 and just received word from Moscow that on November 7, 1944, the Supreme Presidium of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had awarded Gregory the Order of the Red Star for distinguished service. Gregory inquired as to whether Jacob Golos 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 Golos had been. Al stated that his 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 Browder.

Gregory further advised that about one week before Christmas in 1944, in accordance with instructions received from "Jack", Gregory met Al outside of the Best 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 prowling around, that Helen Tenney had shared a taxi cab 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 come 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 6 or June 8, 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 problems 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 6, 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 Heller and urged Gregory not to see Heller 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 4:00 P.M. on October 17, 1945, Gregory again met Al at Hickford's Restaurant, 23rd Street and 8th Avenue, New York City. This meeting had been arranged by Gregory through Ray Elson. 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 acquiesced 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 4:00 P.M. on November 21, 1945, at Hickford's Restaurant, 23rd Street and 8th 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. Allensburg and that he desired to send a package to Sweden. Gregory was to inform him that they did not send packages to Sweden which would indicate to him that they were to meet at Pickford's, 23rd Street and 8th Avenue, two hours subsequent to the time he made the telephone call.

Approximately one week after the October 17 meeting with Al, Gregory was visited by Len Harris, a prominent New York Communist Party functionary, with reference to a financial matter and as a result of this visit, Gregory informed Ray Elson that it was very important that Gregory and Al should meet at the first opportunity. Accordingly, on November 5, 1945, Ray Elson 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 7:00 P.M. at Caffentzi's, 26th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City. This appointment was not kept by Al. However, as previously mentioned, Gregory had an appointment to meet Al on November 21, 1945, at Pickford's Restaurant and on that date, at 4:00 P.M., Al met Gregory and apologized for having been unavoidably detained and unable to keep the Caffentzi appointment. Al stated that he had been on the West Coast, that 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. 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 some what 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 21, 1946. It was also determined by Gregory that any future contact with Al should be arranged through Ray Elson.

Background

Anatoli Berievich Gromov was born on November 29, 1907, in Moscow, Russia. He had previously been assigned by the Russian Government in London, England, until January 29, 1944, at which time he departed indicating that he was returning to Moscow on duty acting as a diplomatic courier. The records of the Emigration and Naturalization Service reflect that Gromov and his wife made one prior entry into the United States at San Francisco, California, on
November 13, 1940, at which time he was a diplomatic official attached to
the Department of Foreign Affairs, Moscow, Russia. On September 25, 1944,
Gromov and his wife entered the United States. No prior information had been
received from any source indicating that Gromov was on his way 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 2910 Cordland 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 21, 1945, revealed that Gromov
met Gregory on the southeast corner of 23rd Street and 8th Avenue, New York
City, and that they remained together until 5:45 P. M. The discussion which
took place during this meeting is set out under the allegations of Gregory
above. On the occasion of this meeting, Gromov advised Gregory that he
would not be able to see Gregory again until January 21, 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.
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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 M. Golos, 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 Rilvemaster group material. Subsequently, Gregory was then introduced by "Margaret" to an individual known as "Catherine," who has not at this time been identified.

Gregory has positively identified Olga Pravdina as the Soviet agent Margaret.

Background

Olga Pravdina was born on October 5, 1916, at Tomsk, USSR, and arrived in the United States at Seattle, Washington, on October 19, 1941, with her husband, Vladimir Sergeevich Pravdina. They resided at 125 Riverside Drive, New York City. Vladimir Pravdina was employed by Tass, the Soviet News Agency in New York City until March 11, 1946, at which time, he and his wife departed for Russia.

Results of Investigation
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15-56472-342-604 X 3 Y 385
PROSECUTIVE ACTION

The facts in this case were presented to a Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York beginning on June 25, 1947, by T. Vincent Quinn, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division, and T. J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, at which time the case was summarized to the Grand Jury. The Grand Jury, when in session, heard testimony from Tuesday through Thursday of each week from 11:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. It is noted that the Grand Jury has not remained in continuous session. The date of appearance of each subject before the Federal Grand Jury is set forth below. In each instance, the subject's testimony was preceded by the testimony of an Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

June 27 & 25, 1947
March 30 & 31, 1947
April 1, 1947

July 9, 1947
July 10, 1947
July 15, 1947
July 16, 1947
July 16 & 17, 1947
July 22, 1947
July 22, 1947
July 29, 1947
July 29, 1947
July 30, 1947
July 31, 1947

On July 31, 1947, the Grand Jury adjourned and reconvened on September 3, 1947.

September 3 & 4, 1947
November 19 and 20, 1947
November 20, 1947
November 21, 1947
November 24, 1947
December 2, 1947
December 2, 1947


January 20, 1948
March 16, 1948
March 24 & 25, 1948
March 31, April 1 & 7, 1948

The Grand Jury met again on May 4, 1948, and adjourned subject to recall. They were informed that there would be no matters for their consideration for at least two months from that date.

The Grand Jury reconvened on June 22, and on July 20, 1948, returned indictments in another matter. On the same date the Grand Jury was recessed, but not dismissed.

No information has been received concerning the Grand Jury's finding in instant case.
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Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: A. H. Belmont
FROM: W. A. Broniige
SUBJECT: GREGORY CASE ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: August 8, 1952

PURPOSE:

This is to advise of a review of the files of subjects in the Gregory Case who were employed in the Treasury Department to determine if information developed therein was properly disseminated; to consider the need for additional investigation to determine the extent of Communist influence upon the monetary policy of the United States.

DETAILS:

The report of the Subcommittee investigating the Institute of Pacific Relations of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary recommends that consideration be given to investigating possible Communist infiltration into, and influence upon, the Treasury Department and other agencies forming and administering fiscal and monetary policies and affairs of the United States. Inasmuch as the McCarran Committee has recommended this inquiry, a review was made to determine if proper dissemination has been made of the information developed in these cases. A review has been made of the files of those subjects of the Gregory Case who were employed in the Treasury Department. The identity of these subjects is set forth hereinafter. The initial investigation of all Gregory Case subjects was handled in the case entitled "Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, et al, Espionage - R (Gregory Case)," and the investigation was instituted in November, 1945. On March 11, 1949, the field was instructed to report information in individual case files and since that time individual reports have been disseminated as the case dictates.

Two extensive summary memoranda have been prepared summarizing pertinent developments of the Gregory Case. These memoranda set forth the part played by each individual subject.

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in the Gregory Case. Insofar as each individual subject is concerned these set forth the allegations of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, background of the individual and the results of our investigation. The first summary memorandum consisting of 194 pages and index was prepared on February 21, 1946. The following pertinent dissemination of this memorandum was made on the dates indicated:

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<td>2-25-46</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secretary of State</td>
<td>2-25-46</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secretary of Treasury</td>
<td>3-4-46</td>
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</table>

Other dissemination of instant memorandum has been made but is not pertinent to this inquiry.

A second summary memorandum consisting of 296 pages and an index was prepared on October 21, 1946, and the following dissemination was made on the dates indicated:

<table>
<thead>
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<th>White House</th>
<th>12-16-46</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

(Copy given to T. V. Quinn, Justice Department, for transmittal to Mr. E. Foley, General Counsel, Treasury Department.)

Again other dissemination was made of this summary memorandum but it is not pertinent to this inquiry.

These memoranda were all inclusive up to the time written, and presented a clear picture of the part played by the various subjects in the Gregory Case. The memoranda reflect the association of the various individuals in the Treasury Department as well as the other subjects of the Gregory Case. The Treasury Department would have been able to perceive the extent of each person's involvement from a review of these memoranda. The extent of the dissemination of individual case reports will be handled below.

It is interesting to note that of the Gregory Case subjects employed in the Treasury Department, all but one had resigned by the end of 1947. The policy has been not to make
dissemination of reports in individual cases to the Treasury Department when the subject has left the Treasury Department unless there is some specific reason that the Treasury Department should be advised of the results of the investigation such as an individual employed by the International Monetary Fund.

The one individual who remained in the Treasury Department until 1950, Solomon Adler, was the subject of a Loyalty of Government Employee investigation, and copies of the reports were furnished to the Civil Service Commission for transmittal to the Treasury Department. Set forth hereinafter are the individuals who were employed at one time by the Treasury Department and the dates of their employment with the Treasury Department. There will also be shown the extent of dissemination of individual reports in these cases.

SOLOMON ADLER

12/7/36 - 10/1/42, Economic Analyst, Division of Monetary Research, US Treasury Department.

3/1/44 - 5/11/50, Treasury Department.

In 1950, Adler resigned from the Treasury Department and went to England. He has remained there up to the present time. While employed at the Treasury Department, Adler was the subject of an LGE investigation and copies of the reports were forwarded to the Civil Service Commission for transmittal to the Treasury Department and the Attorney General. Adler resigned prior to a decision on loyalty charges. Dissemination of the reports has been and is presently being made to the State Department, CIA and the Justice Department. On 3/7/47 a special memorandum was prepared for the Attorney General for his presentation to the Treasury Department. This was a memorandum summarizing all available information concerning Adler.

VIRGINIUS FRANK COE

6/20/34 - 9/20/34, US Treasury Department.

6/1/36 - 10/3/36, Economic Analyst, Division of Research and Statistics.

8/13/40 - 1/16/42, Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research.

2/16/45 - 6/17/46, Director, Division of Monetary Research.

Present: Secretary of the International Monetary Fund, Washington, D. C.

Dissemination of pertinent reports has been made to the Departments of State, Treasury, and Justice. Dissemination is being made to the Treasury Department in this instance in view of Coe's employment as Secretary of the International Monetary Fund.

HAROLD GLASSER

11/23/36 - 12/31/47, Division of Monetary Research.

Glasser originally entered the Treasury Department as an Economic Analyst, Division of Research and Statistics and was promoted to Assistant Director on November 16, 1938. He was promoted to Assistant Director of the Division of Monetary Research on August 1, 1939, and Director on August 22, 1946. Glasser was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation, results of which were sent to the Departments of Treasury, Justice and State. A special memorandum was prepared for the Attorney General on 3-7-47 for transmittal to the Secretary of the Treasury reflecting a summary of the activities of Harold Glasser. Individual reports have been disseminated in instant case to the Department of Justice.

SONIA GOLD

8/25/43 - 8/21/47, Economic Analyst, Division of Monetary Research.

A special memorandum summarizing the results of Gold's activities was submitted to the Attorney General on 3/7/47 for transmittal to the Secretary of the Treasury. Copies of reports reflecting results of Sonia Gold's activities have been disseminated to the Department.
IRVING KAPLAN

7/12/45 - 5/19/46, Economic Advisor, Foreign Funds Control and Division of Monetary Research.

Pertinent reports have been disseminated in instant cases to the Departments of State and Justice.

VICTOR PERLO


Reports in instant case have been disseminated to the Department of Justice. A special memorandum summarizing the results of investigation of Perlo's activities was submitted to the Attorney General on 3/7/47 for transmittal to the Secretary of the Treasury.

ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

Silverman has never been employed directly by the Treasury Department but was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board. He was on loan to the Treasury Department in 1941, for a short period of time and there worked on the frozen funds policy. He was secured for the Treasury Department through the intervention of Harry Dexter White. Copies of reports have been furnished to the Department, the Air Force and Navy.

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER

During the Summer of 1944, Silvermaster was on loan to the Treasury Department from the Farm Security Administration.

12/44 - 3/46, Chief Planning Technician, Procurement Division, Treasury Department.

Silvermaster was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation and copies of the Hatch Act reports were furnished to the Departments of Agriculture and Justice, the Board of Economic Warfare, and the Civil Service Commission. Summary reports and pertinent reports have been disseminated in instant cases to the Department and to INS.

- 5 -
WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR

1/3/41 - 5/21/41, Principal Economic Analyst, Division of Monetary Research.

9/14/42 - 12/14/46, Division of Monetary Research.

Taylor was appointed Assistant Director on 4/11/43. He is presently employed as the Assistant Director of the International Monetary Fund. Dissemination is now being made to Departments of State, Treasury and Justice.

WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN

2/16/39 - 10/42, Division of Monetary Research.

11/23/45 - 4/29/47, Division of Monetary Research.

A special memorandum summarizing the results of investigation of Ullman was forwarded to the Attorney General on 3/7/47 for transmittal to the Secretary of the Treasury. Copies of reports are being disseminated to the Departments of Justice and Air Force. Action has recently been instituted to revoke Ullman's commission as a reserve officer.

DONALD HIVEN WHEELER


Wheeler was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation and copies of the reports were forwarded to the Office of the Co-ordinator of Information, the Agency by whom Wheeler at one time was employed. Copies of reports are being disseminated to the Department of Justice.

HARRY DEXTER WHITE

6/20/34 - 5/1/46, Division of Monetary Research.

White was first employed as an economic analyst and was made Assistant Director in October of 1936. He was appointed Director of the Division of Monetary Research in
March, 1938. On August 5, 1941, he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of the Division of Monetary Research. He resigned on May 1, 1946, to become the US Director of the International Monetary Fund. On April 7, 1947, he resigned as Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund. A special memorandum reflecting the results of the investigation of Harry Dexter White and his associates was submitted to the President on February 1, 1946. White had been the subject of a Hatch Act investigation and copies of the reports were forwarded to the Treasury Department. White died in 1948.

It is interesting to note that all of the above individuals, with the exception of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, were employed in the Division of Monetary Research. White was the first Director and later became the Assistant Secretary of Treasury in charge of the Division of Monetary Research. Coe and Glasser served as Directors of the Division of Monetary Research and Taylor served as an Assistant Director. The others served as economic analysts.

The summary memoranda previously mentioned show the extent of the above individuals' participation in Soviet espionage and their Communist Party membership where that was the case. The McCarran Committee has recommended that an inquiry should be made into the possible Communist infiltration of the Treasury Department. The summary memoranda presented the picture of the Communist infiltration into the Division of Monetary Research. This phase of the contemplated inquiry by the McCarran Committee has been covered by our previous investigation. It must be born in mind that the Gregory Case was an espionage case. The scope of the investigation was directed toward establishing whether or not evidence could be secured which would corroborate the allegations of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley. The investigation was not directed toward ascertaining the extent of the Communist influence upon the monetary policy of the United States Government. Circumstantially it could be said that there must have been some influence upon the monetary policy of the United States, since an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who had formerly been Director, two Directors, who had formerly been Assistant Directors, an Assistant Director, and some of the economic analysts of the Division of Monetary Research were either Communist Party members or sympathizers to the Communist Party policy and were supplying information to a Soviet spy network.
It is realized that this, in and of itself, does not prove the extent of the Communist influence. Our files show an association between these men and their activities but not the extent of their influence on monetary policies.

White, Glasser and Coe have represented the United States at international conferences. White is reported to have been influential in the Treasury Department. This information is contained in the disseminated summary memoranda. The question comes to the fore whether or not at this time further investigation should be undertaken to establish the extent of the Communist influence upon the monetary policy of the United States Government. Some of the reasons favoring a further investigation would be:

(1) It would be a security investigation.

(2) The FBI has the responsibility for investigating Communists within the Government.

(3) The McCarran Committee will study this matter in the near future and we should have all available information.

In reply to some of these arguments it is pointed out that the investigation of Communists that are in the Government today is being handled at present under the LSE program on an individual case basis. Not one of these individuals is in the employ of the Treasury Department at present. The extent of the influence of this group upon the monetary policy of the United States is now history, as all but one left the Treasury Department in 1947, or prior to that. At this time such investigation would not appear to be the direct responsibility of the FBI. It would fall more logically within the province of an administrative inquiry by the Treasury Department, or possibly a congressional committee. The FBI is a fact finding organization; this inquiry would be one of evaluation of the influence wielded by the various individuals within the Division of Monetary Research.
The Gregory Case was an espionage case and not a case designed to determine the extent of the Communist influence upon the monetary policy. Our investigation was directed toward determining whether US Government information was being turned over to the Soviet espionage apparatus. If we were to conduct an investigation now into the influence of this group it would appear to be necessary to advise the Treasury Department of the real reason we are making this investigation; namely, that the McCarran Committee contemplates making such an investigation in the near future. If we were not to advise the Treasury Department of the real reason, the Bureau could be opening itself to unjustified criticism. It would appear very unusual to be making this inquiry five years after the bulk of this group left the Treasury Department and two years after the last one left. The unknowing outsider or the Treasury Department, if not told the real reason for the investigation, would possibly criticize the Bureau for a delayed investigation. This would be unjustifiable since it was outside the scope of our previous inquiry.

From a review of the files it is felt that proper dissemination has been made. Further investigation to determine the extent of the Communist influence, mainly of the Gregory Case subjects, upon the monetary policy of the United States is not being recommended.

**ACTION:**

This memorandum is for information purposes only and no action is being recommended.

**ADDENDUM:**

Of the twelve individuals mentioned above, there are pending investigations in all instances with the exception of the case on Harry Dexter White, who is now deceased. The investigations are directed toward ascertaining the current activities of these individuals.
Pursuant to your request, attached hereto is a copy of the letter dated February 1, 1946, which the Bureau directed to Brigadier General Harry Hawkins Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, The White House, Washington, D.C. Also attached is a copy of the detailed memorandum which was furnished as an attachment to the letter. A handwritten notation appears on the yellow copy of this letter in the files of the Bureau that the letter and attachment were personally delivered by our liaison representative on February 4, 1946.

ACTION:

None. This is pursuant to your request.

This attached memo is dated Feb. 1, 1946. As this the same as referred to in memo dated Feb. 4, 1946 in recent memo we sent A.G.

1. Also what do your records show re delivery of attached memo to White House. I note it was designated for delivery by "Special Messenger".
February 1, 1946

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Brigadier General Harry Hawkins Vaughan
Military Aide to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Vaughan:

As of interest to the President and you, I am attaching a detailed memorandum hereto concerning Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Department.

As you are aware, the name of Harry Dexter White has been sent to Congress by the President for confirmation of his appointment as one of the two United States delegates on the International Monetary Fund under the Bretton Woods agreement. In view of this fact, the interest expressed by the President and you in matters of this nature, and the seriousness of the charges against White in the attachment, I have made every effort in preparing this memorandum to cover all possible ramifications. As will be observed, information has come to the attention of this Bureau charging White as being a valuable adjunct to an underground Soviet espionage organization operating in Washington, D. C. Material which came into his possession as a result of his official capacity allegedly was made available through intermediaries to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, his wife, Helen White Silvermaster, and William Ludwig Ullmann. Both Silvermaster and Ullmann are employees of the United States Treasury Department, reportedly directly under the supervision of White.

The information and documents originating in the Treasury Department were either passed on in substance or photographed by Ullmann in a well-equipped laboratory in the basement of the Silvermaster home. Following this step, the material was taken to New York City by courier and made available to Jacob M. Golos, until the time of his death on November 27, 1943. Golos, a known Soviet agent, delivered this material to an individual tentatively identified as Faik Quahimian. Quahimian you will recall was arrested some years ago as an unregistered agent of the Soviet Government and subsequently by special arrangements with the Department of State, was permitted to return to the U.S.S.R.
After the departure of Gaik Ouakimian, Golos delivered his material to an individual who has been tentatively identified as Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein. Subsequent to the death of Golos, the courier handling material received from the Silversmithers and Ullmann delivered it through an unidentified individual to Anatole Borisovich Gromov, who until December 7, 1945, was assigned as First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., when he returned to the U.S.S.R. Gromov had previously been under suspicion as the successor to Vassili Zubilin, reported head of the NKVD in North America, who returned to Moscow in the late summer of 1944. This whole network has been under intensive investigation since November, 1945, and it is the results of these efforts that I am now able to make available to you.

I also feel that it is incumbent upon me at this time to bring to your attention an additional factor which has originated with

This source, which is apparently aware of at least some of the charges incorporated in the attached memorandum against White, commented that the loyalty of White must be assured, particularly in view of the fact that the U.S.S.R. has not ratified the Bretton Woods agreement. Fear was expressed that facts might come to light in the future throwing some sinister accusations at White and thereby jeopardize the successful operation of these important international financial institutions.

I thought you would be particularly interested in the above comments.

With expressions of my highest esteem,

Sincerely yours,

Attachment
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SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

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February 1, 1946

HARRY DEXTER WHITE

The purpose of this memorandum is to relate all of the information available at this time concerning Harry Dexter White, his activities and contacts in order that an over-all picture may be available for review, action or future reference. This information has been received from numerous confidential sources whose reliability has been established either by inquiry or long-established observation and evaluation. In no instance is any transaction or event related where the reliability of the source of information is questionable. It is with these factors in mind that the following material is set forth.

ORIGINAL CHARGES

Through a confidential source, the activities of Harry Dexter White, present Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, first became apparent in the latter part of 1943 or the early part of 1944. At that time, this source was in direct contact with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, his wife, Helen Witte Silvermaster, and William Ludwig Ullmann, all of whom for several years have resided at 5515 Thirtieth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Both Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and William Ludwig Ullmann were then and are now, employees of the United States Treasury Department. Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster is unemployed.

Through comments made by Silvermaster, his wife and Ullmann, the source learned that White was supplying them with information consisting of documents presumably obtained by him in the course of his duties as Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Department. The source in this regard recalls definitely having seen documents at the Silvermaster residence, which documents were brought there for Silvermaster or Ullmann, both of whom received the material from White. As concerns the nature of this material supplied by White, the source states that it consisted of reports of a varied nature concerning the financial activities of the United States Government, particularly if they related to foreign commitments. Also various memoranda and reports from other Governmental departments and agencies were made available through these channels. These documents had usually been reduced to photographs by the time they were observed by the source but on occasions this source had the opportunity of viewing the original documents themselves. Suffice it to say, during the investigation of these charges, it was learned that a complete photographic laboratory exists in the basement of the Silvermaster home sufficiently well equipped for the copying of documents. This includes an enlarger, developing equipment and all the necessary chemicals and other incidentals.

These documents whether consisting of notes taken therefrom, verbatim copies, developed photographic negatives or undeveloped photographic negatives were delivered through channels to Jacob W.
GoIos, a known Soviet agent, who died on November 27, 1949, and who was then secretary of World Tourists, Inc., a New York corporation chartered June 10, 1927. Jacob M. Golos whose real name is Jacob Raisin pleaded guilty to an indictment along with World Tourists, Inc., charging failure to register as agents of the Soviet Government in March, 1940. He received a fine of $500 and a jail sentence of four months to one year which was later changed to probation. The source in this matter states that material collected in this particular parallel of Soviet espionage was all channeled through Golos to an individual who has been tentatively identified as Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, a practicing dentist residing at 28 Fifty-third Street, New York City. Weinstein in turn passed the material to a Russian contact who in turn channelled the information to the Soviet diplomatic establishment in this country. It can logically be presumed after arrival at this destination that material of primary interest to the Soviets was forwarded to Moscow, U.S.S.R. via diplomatic code and material concerning which there was no urgency, reached that destination through the Soviet Diplomatic pouch.

Subsequent to the death of Golos, the material gathered by the Silvermasters and Ullmann originating with White, was traced by this source through an unknown individual to Anatole Borosovich Gromov, former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C. Suspicions had previously surrounded the activities of Gromov to the effect that he was the successor to Vassili Zubilin, reported head of the NKVD, one of the primary branches of Soviet Intelligence in North America. Zubilin returned to Moscow, U.S.S.R. in the late summer of 1944, and Gromov departed from the United States for Moscow, U.S.S.R. on December 7, 1945. From all appearances, the position previously held by Gromov to whom this material was transmitted prior to his departure, is now held by Fedor Alexsevich Garanin, an official of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C.

After identifying the channel through which material from the United States Treasury Department passed from White to the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., the source commented that it was apparent from conversations overheard in the Silvermaster home that White was considered one of the most valuable assets in this particular parallel of Soviet Intelligence. This view was taken since in his capacity as Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, those individuals whom this group was anxious to have assigned there could secure employment. Among individuals in this category are William Ludwig Ullmann, William Henry Taylor and Sonya Steinman Gold, who will be discussed in more intimate detail hereinafter. The source also reports that White was regarded as a valuable adjunct to Soviet espionage because of his close relationship with former Secretary of the United States Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. and was felt to be in a position to secure favorable consideration for the U.S.S.R. in financial matters.

Following the death of Jacob M. Golos, known Soviet agent, a discussion was had between Silvermaster and his immediate superior in Soviet espionage, who has not been identified to date, as to the advisability of introducing White directly to the Russian contact to whom this unknown intermediary delivered the material originating with White. Silvermaster was not in favor of taking this action and presumably this meeting was never arranged.
The source recalls that sometime in the summer or fall of 1943, the Silvermasters believed it desirable to have someone placed as a secretary to White in order to facilitate the obtaining of information from his office for delivery to Soviet espionage agents. As a result of these deliberations, Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster went to one of the Communist functionaries in Washington, D.C., and from this source secured the name of Sonia Steinnan Gold. Eventually, Mrs. Gold through arrangement with White, obtained a position as one of the secretaries in the United States Treasury Department. As a result of this employment, Mrs. Gold obtained documents from White's office, which she copied and made her notes available to Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster. The source does not recall specifically but it is recollected the information which Mrs. Gold obtained concerned principally the Treasury Department's opinions and recommendations concerning applications for loans made by the Chinese and French Governments. It is also recalled by the source that some of this information concerned political reports regarding General DeGaulle, which found their way into White's office. The exact date of the employment of Mrs. Gold with the United States Treasury Department is not readily available; however, it is significant to note that she has been employed for a considerable period as secretary or assistant secretary to White. She was on maternity leave during the fall of 1945 and was expected to return to her employment shortly after January 1, 1946.

This source also reported the existence of another parallel of Soviet Intelligence operating within the United States Government and headed by Victor Perlo. The information gathered from the Perlo group was channelled through Jacob M. Golos and on to the Soviet diplomatic establishment in the same manner as outlined for the operation of the Silvermaster group. This is true both before and subsequent to the death of Golos on November 27, 1945. Victor Perlo as late as October, 1945, was a statistician in the War Production Board.

The source relates that because of the relationships existing between Golos and the Perlo group, another individual, namely, Harold Glasser, appeared in the picture. Glasser for a period in 1944, according to the source, was outside the United States in some capacity for the United States Treasury Department. He returned to the United States probably in the early fall of 1944, and thereafter was employed in the United States Treasury Department. It is contended by the source that Glasser was rather closely associated with White and may have served as his assistant. Glasser was able to supply general information concerning the activities of the United States Treasury Department, particularly where they concerned proposed loans to foreign countries. He also supplied information originating in the Foreign Economic Administration which had been sent to the United States Treasury Department for action or information.

The above summary of information is complete as it concerns the material known to this source regarding White.

BACKGROUND OF HARRY DEXTER WHITE

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, 1939, 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 policies.
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:

Some Aspects of the Tariff Question (in conjunction with Frank W. Taussig).

French International Accounts.

Ohlin's Intergovernmental and International Trade (Quarterly Journal of Economics, June, 1944, volume 48, pages 727 to 741).

The Monetary Fund (Foreign Affairs, January, 1945, volume 23, pages 195 to 210).

COLLATERAL INFORMATION AVAILABLE PRIOR TO NOVEMBER, 1945

White was the subject of an investigation conducted in 1942, predicated upon charges by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, at that time headed by the Honorable Martin Dies. It was charged that White was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, which he had been declared a subversive organization by the Attorney General, thereby indicating a possible violation of the Hatch Act. Inquiries determined that 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 these indices. After preliminary inquiries with no appreciable results, White himself was interviewed under oath on March 30, 1942, at which time he denied membership in the Communist Party and in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He 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 great part of the interview was the denunciation on the part of White of this type of investigation being conducted on the basis of the reports of the Dies Committee. He admitted that his wife had contributed to the League of Women Shoppers and also contributed to the Spanish Relief during the Spanish Civil War. The League of Women Shoppers is allegedly a Communist front organization and the policy of the Communist Party was to give such assistance in the form of relief and otherwise to the cause of Loyalist Spain during the Spanish Civil War.

Through the estranged wife of one of the individuals reportedly serving as a source of information for Soviet Intelligence, the names of a number of persons reportedly identified as members of the underground Communist group in Washington, D. C. were secured. Among other names was that of Abraham George Silberman, who was formerly employed by the Railroad Retirement Board and the United States Army Air Forces and is presently employed by the French Supply Council of the French Government. As incidental to the
mention of Silverman, it was alleged that he worked through close friends who are indebted to him, including White and others. It is pertinent to note that Silverman was also prominently mentioned by the source of information on White as an important element of the Soviet espionage parallel, channeling information through the Silvermasters to the Soviet Government. Some of the material which Silverman delivered to the Silvermasters reportedly came from White.

Silverman apparently was one of the main collectors of information from various officials in the United States Government and which in considerable volume, he delivered to the Silvermasters for photographing and transmitting to the Russians. This photographic work as stated hereinbefore, was done in the basement of the Silvermaster's home. William Ludwig Ulmann, who maintains mutual residence with the Silvermasters, did the actual work of photographing after training himself specially for this purpose.

Through a highly confidential source, it has been learned that

In January, 1945, "The Federal Record," official publication of the United Federal Workers of America - CIO, reported that Local No. 11, the main United States Treasury building, had met with White, the new Assistant Secretary, to discuss a meeting for staffs of the three research divisions attached to the Office of the Secretary. White agreed that such a meeting should be held and promised to speak on the significance of the Bretton Woods agreement. It should be noted that the United Federal Workers of America - CIO is reported to have been strongly infiltrated by Communist elements and to follow and expedite the policies of the Communist Party whenever

Through a highly confidential source, it was learned that Harriet Bouslog 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 Silverman mentioned hereinbefore. Louis Goldblatt reportedly is a member of the Special Branch of the Communist Party, San Francisco, California, and 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 February, 1945, White served as a member of a delegation to the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers at Mexico City, Mexico. According to press releases, his primary interest in attendance at this Conference was to act as an advisor on the methods of preventing Axis leaders from cashing funds in "safe haven."

In July, 1945, a clerical employee of the Passport Division of the Department of State, who was formerly employed as a clerk by the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission, was allegedly purloining certain information from the official records of the Department of State for transmittal to unknown persons. This individual had reportedly stated that he knew a man or men who would pay him $1,000 for the information he had collected in the course of his employment. In his application for employment with the Department of State, White was listed as a reference and recommended him highly. This circumstance is being set forth in view of the allegations enumerated hereinbefore to the effect that White was considered of extreme value because of his influence in securing positions for persons who could be of assistance to Soviet espionage.

In October, 1945, it was learned through reliable sources that functionaries of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc. were considering inviting White to be a speaker at the organization's rally scheduled for November 14, 1945, at Madison Square Garden, New York City. This organization whose objectives are to propagandize the Soviet Union is reliably reported by many sources to be completely under Communist control. Its functionaries who are responsible for its policies and the issuing of such invitations include known members of the Communist Party, numerous apologists for the Soviet Union and suspected Soviet agents.

During the investigation of Philip Jacob Jaffe, editor of "Amerasia," who was arrested in June, 1945, for the possession of documents taken from the Department of State, it was learned that he had been in frequent contact with Andrew Roth. During one of these contacts, the question was discussed as to whether one of their sources in the Treasury Department on Far Eastern Affairs would lose his position if Secretary Morgenthau were to be replaced. It was concluded that he would retain his position on the basis of his own merits and then a veiled reference was made to White who was described as "pretty widely respected." Jaffe's counter-remark to this was, "Yes, but he is pretty radical," leaving the innuendo that with the change in Secretaries of the Treasury, White might not remain in his position.

On another occasion while in contact with Roth and discussing various possible contacts for Jaffe for information from Government sources, Roth referred to David Carr, who works with...
Drew Pearson, as obtaining considerable information on Far Eastern Affairs that other individuals did not get because of his United States Treasury connections. Both stated that Carr was seeing White once a week and spending considerable time with him.

Subsequent to the receipt of the information above, White was interviewed with respect to persons apprehended along with Jaffe for the receipt of official documents of the Department of State. He stated that he did not recall any instances where there had been leaks of information in the Treasury Department or where documents had been taken or material given to unauthorized individuals. He denied being acquainted with Jaffe but indicated that numerous persons have visited him since he has been working in the Treasury Department and it is possible that he had met Jaffe but he does not recall this meeting. He denied knowing any other principals in the Jaffe case but stated that the name of John Service, an employee of the Department of State indicated in this case, was familiar to him and he believes that Service’s name was mentioned to him by Irving S. Friedman. Friedman is in fact the individual that Roth and Jaffe were discussing above as to whether he would lose his position in the Treasury Department in the event of the resignation of Secretary Morgenthau.

White stated further during this interview that Friedman was an employee in the Treasury Department handling matters dealing with monetary affairs in the Far East. He indicated that he himself had brought Friedman to the Treasury Department approximately five or six years previously at which time Friedman was working either for the British or the Italian Government on affairs in India. He contended that he had no reason whatsoever to question the integrity of Friedman. White pointed out that because of the nature of Friedman’s work he must necessarily know a number of persons in the field of Far Eastern Affairs because that field in the number of informed persons is limited. Further, White stated that Friedman had authority to take papers with him to his home at night the same as other officials in the Treasury Department. It is to be noted that Friedman admitted being acquainted with Jaffe. He wrote an article for "Amerasia," of which he knew Jaffe to be editor, but declined writing similar articles after employment by the Treasury Department. Friedman also admitted acquaintance with Service, Roth and other individuals involved in the Jaffe case.

During the investigation of the Jaffe case, it was developed that the principals therein were reported on numerous occasions to be sympathetic with the Soviet policy as it concerns China. With this in view, documents concerning the foreign policy of this Government relating to China were those primarily desired by Jaffe for guidance in the articles appearing in his publication, which itself followed the Communist Party line.
Investigation of White since November, 1945, has been conducted with the primary objective of proving or disproving the original charges enumerated hereinafter. It should be realized that to prove these charges at this time when they relate to activities occurring in 1942 and 1943 is practically impossible. Certain conclusions, however, may be made possible by establishing that White is in fact acquainted with the Silvermasters, Ullman and other individuals who, according to the source of this information, were serving a parallel of Soviet espionage assiduously during this period. Weight may also possibly be given to the establishment of facts concerning situations prevailing at the present time, such as the presence of a photographic laboratory existing in the basement of the Silvermaster home. It will be noted hereinafter there appears to be a close interrelationship between White and the other individuals mentioned prominently as active in furthering interests of Russia. An attempt will be made not only to cover the activities of White directly with others named by the primary source of information in this matter, but to also show that White has other contacts which would tend to establish a pattern not in disagreement with the charges at hand.

Through investigation it has been learned that on November 22, 1945, the automobile of Frances L. Edelestein, 3623 Jennifer Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., the wife of Harry M. Edelestein, an Assistant Solicitor of the Interior Department, delivered individuals, presumed to be the Edelesteins, to the home of White. Information was previously available that Edelestein at one time was interested in Commonwealth College in the State of Arkansas, an institution which on many occasions has been criticized for its propagation of Communist ideals. Edelestein is also listed in the active indices of the cooperative "Keep Out of War Congress" and the Capital City Forum, organizations reported by numerous sources to be under Communist domination and influence. The name of Mrs. Harry M. Edelestein appeared on a list of names of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, an organization which was later declared subversive by the Attorney General under the provisions of the Hatch Act.

On November 24, 1945, Colonel Bernard Bernstein, 3003 Albermarle Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., visited at White's residence for some period of time. On November 26 and 27, 1945, White proceeded to the home of Colonel Bernstein, 407 Battery Lane, Bethesda, Maryland, where he presumably spent a good portion of both evenings. It will be noted that Lieutenant Colonel Bernstein, prior to the war, was Assistant General Counsel of the United States Treasury Department. He has been employed by this
Department since December, 1933, and on January 27, 1943, was detailed to the War Department where he received a commission of Lieutenant Colonel in the United States Army. Other contacts between Lieutenant Colonel Bernstein and White will be discussed hereinafter.

On November 26, 1945, White, during the evening, visited the residence of Drew Pearson, the well-known columnist, at 2820 Dumbarton Avenue, Washington, D.C. He spent the evening at this address and departed in the company of several individuals who were guests for the evening.

In early December, 1945, White proceeded to New York City for the purpose of having certain dental work done and to make certain contacts. It was reported by a highly confidential source that on December 6, 1945, White was in contact with his wife from New York City, at which time he advised he was staying with Dr. Abraham Wolfson of Newark, New Jersey. It is known that while visiting the Wolfson family White took this opportunity to view certain real property in New Jersey with a view to its purchase. After his return to Washington, White is known to have stated on one occasion that one of his purposes in traveling to New York was to see a number of reporters.

Later in the investigation, it was learned that Dr. Abraham Wolfson was in Washington, D.C., on December 29, 1945, and that he is a divorced brother-in-law of Mrs. Harry Dexter White. Information was available prior to the present inquiries that Dr. Abraham Wolfson, 31 Lincoln Park, Newark, New Jersey, was listed as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action in 1940. Dr. Wolfson was born on April 24, 1894, at Odessa, Russia, and is by profession a dentist, practicing at Medical Towers, 31 Lincoln Park, Newark, New Jersey. He has been a practicing dentist for many years.

Dr. Wolfson, in May, 1934, was divorced by his wife, Mrs. Ruth Terry Wolfson, 33 Washington Street, East Orange, New Jersey, an instructor in the Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City. Dr. Wolfson secured his American citizenship through derivation as a consequence of his father's naturalization during his minority. He has been reported by numerous sources as having had frequent and close contact with numerous Communists in the State of New Jersey.

In early 1944, a highly confidential source advised that Dr. Wolfson was as of that time a member of the Third Ward Branch of the Communist Party, and that he had been active in Communist Party activities for the preceding seven years under the name A. Wilson Street. Further reports allege that Dr. Wolfson has held Communist Party meetings at his office, and that he has contributed financially to the Party and to various Communist front organizations which he is well able to do with his declared earnings of $21,000 per annum.
On December 13, 1945, it was learned through a highly confidential source that Nancy Strauss of the League of Women Shoppers was in contact with Mrs. Anne Terry White at which time she requested the latter 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. Mrs. White agreed that she would write this protest. It will be recalled that previously herein Whit admitted that his wife had contributed to the League of Women Shoppers. Further information is available that the name of Mrs. Anne White appears on an official list of the Washington League of Women Shoppers, an organization alleged to be a Communist front.

Numerous contacts on the part of White during early December were noted between White and Lee Pressman, 4619 Norwood Drive, Bethesda, Maryland, General Counsel for the National Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), and Colonel Bernard Bernstein mentioned hereinbefore. Subsequent investigation revealed that White and Pressman alternate in taking each other to work in their personally owned automobiles, their places of employment being in near proximity to each other.

On December 12, 1945, White accompanied an individual to the vicinity of 3210 P Street, N. W., which is the residence of Alger Hiss. Alger Hiss, for some time, has held a high position with the Department of State and was Secretary General to the United Nations Conference on International Organizations held in San Francisco, California, in 1945. He recently attended the UNO Conference in London, England, and he still holds his position with the Department of State.

Reference is made to the Perlo group mentioned under the original charges set out hereinbefore. The same confidential source reported Hiss as working for a parallel of Soviet espionage, the details of which she could not furnish. However, it was pointed out that Harold Glasser, who had formerly submitted his information through Perlo to Jacob M. Gold and his successors, later worked under the guidance of Hiss, who subsequently placed Glasser and others working under his supervision in direct contact with the Russians. As the matter was related, Hiss appeared to be a very influential element in the Soviet espionage network operating from within the United States Government.

On December 14, 1945, it was learned the Whites invited Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife to their residence on that evening. The Silvermasters again visited the residence of White for the evening on December 23, 1945.
On December 15, 1945, White and his wife visited at the home of Maurice Halperin at 9956 Georgia Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland. Halperin is an employee of the Office of Strategic Services assigned to the Library of Congress since October 2, 1941. As of January, 1945, Halperin was the head of the Latin-American Division in the Research and Analysis Section of the Office of Strategic Services, which Section has now been transferred to the Department of State. According to the confidential source making the original charges set out hereinbefore, Halperin was formerly a professor of Romance Languages at Oklahoma University. He was a member of the Communist Party, according to this source, during his stay in Oklahoma and on his arrival in Washington, D. C., made contacts to re-establish himself with the Communists. In the latter part of 1942, he was placed in direct relationship with a Soviet espionage courier who secured from him information which was passed through Jacob M. Golos and his successors to the Soviet Government.

On December 14, 1945, it was learned through a highly confidential source that Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster was in contact with Mrs. White on a purely personal matter. On December 15, 1945, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster was also in contact with Mrs. White, at which time the former learned that White was ill. The purpose of the relationship existing between the Whites and the Silvermasters enumerated hereinbefore definitely proves a close affiliation and establishes that part of the allegations made hereinbefore concerning the acquaintanceship between these two families.
As early as December 6, 1945, the name of Frank Coe, Assistant Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration, became apparent in this investigation. At that time White referred his wife to Coe to secure certain personal information incidental to his position. It is known also that White on at least one occasion stopped by the home of Virginius Frank Coe, 2700 - 36th Street on his way to work and picked up individuals at that address.

It has been determined that Coe resided in Toronto, Canada, from 1934 to 1939. Exact details of his employment since the latter date have not yet been revealed by inquiries.

On December 15, 1945, White and his wife visited the home of Maurice Halperin at which time Frank Coe and his wife were also guests.

Information has recently been developed from the source responsible for the original charges herein that Frank Coe was also one of the minor individuals who was supplying information to the Silvermasters and thence through channels to the Soviet Government. The reports which Coe made came to the Silvermasters in Washington, D. C., by letter, since during the pertinent period that is up to the fall of 1944 Coe was in Latin America. It was the opinion of this source that Coe also sent information to Harry White and gave White material while he, Coe, was in the United States which eventually found its way to the Silvermasters. The nature of the material made available through Coe is not known but he was considered a minor figure. In view of Coe's employment with the Foreign Economic Administration, it may well be that he was with that organization in Latin America and necessarily had to make his reports by mail either through White or direct to the Silvermasters.

Mention was made hereinbefore of contacts between White and Lee Pressman, General Counsel, CIO, Washington, D. C. At the outset it should be noted that Pressman has held his position since 1935. He attended Cornell University and Harvard University Law School, graduating from both institutions. From 1929 to 1933 he was employed as an attorney in New York City and entered upon employment with the Federal Government in 1933. He remained with the United States Government for a considerable period. Pressman, according to confidential sources, was listed in the active indices of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and on the mailing list of the Washington Book Shop. His wife, Sophia Pressman, according to these same sources, was listed in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, the American Peace Mobilization and was serving as Vice Chairman of the American League for Peace and Democracy when it disbanded in 1940. All of the above-mentioned organizations have been reported from substantial sources as being under strong dominance of the Communist Party.
Through a highly confidential source it was learned in September, 1941, that when Jack Kling came into the Communist Party in Chicago, Illinois, to receive instructions for his assignment to a new job in the Party, he received several letters from local officials for delivery to Communist Party officials in New York, one of which was addressed to Lee Pressman of the CIO. At or about the same time it was also learned from a confidential source that Lee Pressman had sponsored a number of workers of the Anaconda Copper Company, Butte, Montana, for membership in the Communist Party.

From a previous Communist Party member of some prominence who ceased his activities in 1937, information was received concerning organizations of the Communist Party in the United States Government, Washington, D.C. This organization was organized as an underground group and headed by Harold Ware who established underground headquarters in Washington. This source states definitely that one of the converts of this group was Lee Pressman, then employed in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and who later went with the CIO on direct advice of the Communist Party inasmuch as it was considered important for him to be John L. Lewis' right-hand man.

It was further ascertained that Pressman on December 14, 1939, was at the Cook County, Communist Party Headquarters, Chicago, Illinois, waiting to see Morris Child, a well-known Communist Party functionary. On January 5, 1940, Pressman attended a meeting of the Illinois Communist Party in Chicago.

On March 22, 1944, through a confidential source it was determined that Pressman conferred with Roy Hudson, National Committee member of the Communist Party, in the latter's private room several times during the National CIO Convention held in Philadelphia in November, 1943. From another source in corroboration of this statement it was reported that Pressman is a member of the Communist Party and he received instructions at the CIO convention in Philadelphia from Roy Hudson and followed these instructions implicitly.

Most recent investigation of White reflects that he attempted to get in contact with Pressman on December 29, 1945. On the following day White did, in fact, contact Pressman at which time Pressman was asked whether the response had been favorable. The latter indicated in the affirmative but something apparently had gone wrong in White's direction since Snyder had been in contact with Philip Murray, President of the CIO, and wanted to see him Monday. Pressman promised to contact White concerning this whole affair and White invited Pressman and his wife to come to his home that evening.
On December 31, 1945, White again contacted Pressman at which time the latter stated that Snyder had been in contact with Murray that same day and had agreed to go ahead with the appointment of the panel. To White's question as to whether this was good or bad, Pressman stated that it meant that all efforts at mediation or collective bargaining were stopped. White commented that the recommendation apparently had no effect to which Pressman assented because it meant that the parties concerned appeared before a panel, started calling each other names, raised the whole business of ability to pay and would create the same impression as efforts in connection with General Motors. Pressman then referred to calling on Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach that same day at the Naval Hospital where he was undergoing treatment. Pressman indicated that Schwellenbach tried to find out from him exactly what was going on. White was amused by this and Pressman then added that Schwellenbach knew absolutely nothing. Pressman then continued that he had told Schwellenbach the whole story concerning Snyder's call and the latter indicated that he was going to contact the President and determine if he could have them (apparently labor and industry) hold further action until he, Schwellenbach, got back to see the President.

Reference was then made to an announcement which might be issued the following day which, if it did not appear, was because Schwellenbach had held the matter up. White, during this whole conference, appeared to be very interested in the activities behind the scene concerning negotiations between the CIO and strikes then pending and further from the comments made by Pressman, was obviously in the confidence of the latter.

On January 2, 1946, Pressman informed White that he had received information that the President was calling a conference for the next day which was to include Bowles, Henry W. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce and Snyder on the whole situation and the steel industry in particular. Pressman indicated that he wished there was some way of making Wallace make a real fight for the first time in his life on what had to be done on the situation; further the whole affair seemed to be deteriorating so fast that fact finding was a farce. He continued that the whole strike issue had to be settled with a substantial increase. White inquired as to the time of the prospective meeting which Pressman apparently did not know at that moment. White further inquired of Pressman as to what he had to suggest and the latter indicated that White knew Wallace better and consequently was in the position to answer his own question. Pressman urged that White should try to see Secretary Wallace the next day and point out to him the bad condition of the whole situation and indicate that it was connected with the meatpacking problem which in turn is related to the whole farm bloc. Pressman was apparently very much concerned that the strike situation was getting out of hand.
White endeavored to secure from Pressman the subjects for discussion the following day. The latter did not know specifically but was of the belief that some pressure would be put on Boules to do something for the steel industry. Pressman indicated that what should be done is this: if the strike runs its course the way it has been outlined, it will be perfectly meaningless because the steel industry will get a small price increase. To get action the administration should call in the top officials and set a deadline for final settlement, taking a strong stand that this settlement should come before January 14. He then pointed out that if the steel industry could be cracked by labor, labor would then be able to run the gamut of cracking every other industry. White inquired of Pressman as to whether it was permissible for him to mention that he had heard anything concerning this matter. Pressman stated this was permissible since it had come through a third party through the Office of Price Administration. This apparently had reference to the prospective price raise on steel.

Considerable attention was given during this contact to the possibility of securing a wage increase for the steel industry without a price increase. Pressman pointed out to White that the steel industry would have to have a price increase; and that it would not necessarily follow that all other industries would have to have a price increase also. Pressman was most adamant that it was possible to have a price increase on steel without affecting the automobile industry and other industries since the price of steel has been frozen since 1937, while other steel consuming industries have their price frozen as of 1942. White concluded by stating that he would perhaps try to see Wallace the next morning. Pressman then advised White that he would arrive, presumably in Washington, the next morning and White inquired as to whether he was apt to be effective in this program. Pressman was not optimistic unless Wallace called him and added that he thought Wallace would be free to talk with Philip Murray then and go to the White House later.

The question was then raised by White as to whether the situation would not in fact mean that a commitment, presumably from OPA, should be secured on the price raise on steel without similar action in other industries before settling the strike. Pressman pointed out that it would have to be a simultaneous affair, that is the settlement of the strike in return for the Government's concession to raise the price of steel. White indicated that if President Truman was going to authorize an increase in the price of steel it doesn't seem reasonable that this would be done without having the union's demands acceded to for a raise in wages. Pressman continued that the President was under pressure
from industry and was trying appeasement and further that the amount of the wage increase must be determined as satisfactory to the unions since the price increase will have to be made incident there-to, otherwise the administration will find itself with a strike still on its hands. White inquired as to how they would find out the solution and Pressman added only by dealing directly with Philip Murray. He made the gratuitous comment that he had never known of an impasse of this description - where everything was going to the dogs and the White House had not even talked with other heads of the labor unions - not only that, but his assistants neither Steelman nor Snyder, had been in contact with the unions.

Arrangements were made that Pressman would ride to work the following morning with White. It was not apparent during the above contact as to why Pressman was discussing this whole situation on an intimate level with White, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury.

There have been several other contacts between Pressman and White but none of particular significance with the possible exception that Pressman contacted White on January 29, 1946, and asked him whether he was aware of the fact that his superior, presumably the Secretary of the Treasury, had seen Fairless, presumably head of United States Steel, the day previous. White indicated that this was not known to him and commented "You may find out during the day what happened, if anything." White answered in the affirmative but was noncommittal concerning the supplying of the results of this conference to Pressman.
With his reference to Colonel Bernard Bernstein, it was developed that he was in contact with White on December 17, 1945. Colonel Bernstein indicated that he was interested in getting all of the Nazi property away from the Nazis and selling it to desirable people in Germany. To White's question as to what would be done with the cash, Bernstein indicated that it would be held under the control of the United States Treasury - the main thing was to remove from the Nazis the control of property in Germany. Bernstein also indicated he was being released from the Army soon, and there was a vague discussion of a position which he had under consideration with the conclusion that he, Bernstein, would be better off in the Treasury at $10,000 a year. It was also obvious that White was going to take up the question of Bernstein's status with the Secretary of the Treasury. White again was in contact with Bernstein on December 16, 1945. The latter told White that Donald Hiss, who is the brother of Alger Hiss mentioned hereinbefore, had contacted him and advised the Polish Government was still looking for an adviser. He stated that Ludwig Rajchman of the Polish Mission had been in to see him. Bernstein was interested in the caliber of the individual desired by Rajchman. White indicated that Rajchman needed an individual to do the kind of things Bernstein could do for him and the kind of things that George Silverman was doing for the French. Bernstein was desirous of advice as to which crowd Rajchman represented and White indicated "the crowd that is in." White continued by stating that the Polish Ambassador needed three men - a fellow like Bernstein in many ways could be used and a fellow like Silverman to get the Economic and Purchasing Commission in order. White did not know how much money the Polish Government had to spend and added that he had to see Rajchman in the near future. White also wanted advice as to what the next move by Hiss would be, but Bernstein either could not or would not advise on this question. [redacted]

Bernstein apparently was not interested in the Polish proposition on a full-time basis, to which White agreed, saying that if the Pole wanted aid they would have to pay fully because they have a very difficult job. Discussion was then had as to how White and Bernstein could use this proposition to fit in with their other plans and White stated that he would have a definite suggestion along that line the next day. [redacted]

Various details of the establishment of an office, presumably for Bernstein, were mentioned and White indicated that they, meaning himself and Bernstein, had to have an office anyway because of discussions White was having with Secretary of the Navy Forrestal the following day and that one could not talk without an office. Bernstein indicated that he had received a call previously from Governor Lehman of UNRRA and the Honorable Robert H. Jackson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States now on assignment in Germany, and he asked White if there could possibly be interested, presumably in him on a part-time basis. White answered in the negative. White indicated, however, that Bernstein should see former Governor Lehman and see what he had to offer. White, in conclusion, related that he was going to talk to Secretary of the Treasury Vinson very straight; that he had nothing to lose; he was entitled to it (this may relate to his appointment as a delegate on the International
Monetary Fund under the Bretton Wood Agreement) and would see what Vinson had to say.

On January 1, 1946, Colonel Bernstein again was in contact with White, at which time reference was made to a commendatory statement which had appeared in the newspaper column of Drew Pearson that morning. Bernstein indicated that he had been in contact with an individual believed to be Congressman Andrew J. Biemiller to get the tempo of those up on the Hill. Bernstein commented that it seemed to him that it (unidentified) was concrete enough up there where they are working sufficiently well towards crystallizing support on the liberal fight. He made reference to they (apparently Congress) being worried about what was going to happen in 1946 and added that Congressmen like Biemiller would worry whether the CIO Political Action Committee and organizations of that type are going to give them support.

On January 13, 1946, Bernstein was in contact with Mrs. White during White's absence in New York City. He inquired whether White had heard anything definite about his new job from the Secretary of the Treasury. Mrs. White answered in the negative.

White is known to be in contact with David Karr, an employee of Drew Pearson, newspaper columnist, and specifically contacted him on January 1, 1946, expressing appreciation for the salute which had been paid to him in Drew Pearson's column that morning. It will be recalled that Karr's name was mentioned previously hereinbefore as an individual who was in frequent contact with White. Karr was formerly employed with the Daily Worker, a Communist Party publication, and later with Transradio Press and the Office of War Information. Karr also worked for a considerable period for "The Hour," published by Albert Eugene Kahn who is known to have had direct relationships with the Communist Party. Besides writing articles for the Daily Worker, at least on one occasion in March, 1939, he was the author of an article appearing in the publication "Fight" distributed by the Executive Committee of the American League for Peace and Democracy, a reported Communist front organization. The exact length of his service with Drew Pearson is not known.

As an example of the tenor of the attitude prevailing in the White home, the following comments by one of his daughters to a friend may be of interest. In a discussion of their aims and likes, Miss White stated that a large portion of their "friends" believed in the same political ideas - the same as their family. Further, that all of the family had been engaged in politics and so the friends they have in the house are the ones they can speak freely with and not just say, "What lovely weather we are having." Continuing, Miss White stated the belief that when one is an adult, he must stick with his convictions that she thinks her parents have arrived at a correct understanding of political and religious beliefs and other basic things.
As will be seen in the results of investigation since November 1945, set out hereinbefore, considerable information is set forth concerning the persons with whom White has been in contact. In those instances where his contacts are not in substantiation of the original charges set forth hereinbefore, a brief statement was made concerning the identity of the individual involved. However, in those instances where White has been in contact with persons directly related to the original charges, very little, if any, further identification was made incidental to the summary of the investigation. It was thought more desirable to treat each of these persons separately.

Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Helen Witte Silvermaster, his wife.

The confidential source supplying the original charges set out hereinbefore has advised that in August, 1941, Jacob N. Golos made arrangements for a courier to collect information from the Silvermasters for delivery to him and thence to the Soviet Government. It became increasingly more obvious that although the fiction was first used that this material was going to Earl Browder, that both the Silvermasters and MiLma were aware of its ultimate destination, namely, the Soviet Government. Silvermaster was at that time employed in the Farm Security Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture. His wife was unemployed, and William Ludwig Ullmann was employed in the Treasury Department.

Previous to these arrangements for a courier between the Silvermasters and Golos, it was quite obvious that Golos himself had collected the material being gathered. It was through the Silvermasters that MiLma was successful, with the aid of White, in securing his position in the United States Treasury Department.

Silvermaster, according to the informant, is of Russian-Jewish extraction, born in the Ukraine. His early life was spent in China where he remained until he was about twenty years of age when he migrated to the United States. He attended a university in the State of California and later taught in an educational institution in that state. The informant reports that during the longshoremen's strike on the West Coast in 1934, when Earl Browder, former Chairman of the Communist Party, USA, was being sought by vigilantes, he was hidden in the Silvermaster home. Previous acquaintance of Silvermaster with Browder up to that time is not known. Silvermaster first came to Washington, D.C., in about 1933, whereupon he secured employment with the United States Department of Agriculture. In 1942, he went to the Board of Economic Warfare; in 1944, the United States Treasury Department where he now holds the position of Chief of the Division of Economic Analysis, War Assets Board. This source definitely states that Silvermaster's position in the Treasury Department was secured for him by White.
Mrs. Silvermaster was also born in Russia and spent her younger years in China, where she had a son by a previous marriage. She was subsequently divorced in this country, whereupon she married her present husband.

Prior to the establishment of the courier system, when Golos was collecting the information in Washington himself, the source states the material was delivered to an individual tentatively identified as Gaik Ouakinian, a known Soviet agent who was allowed to depart from this country after having been indicted as an unregistered agent of the Soviet Government. Verbal instructions were delivered to the Silvermasters and Ullmann by the courier which received the information gathered by them. By the fall of 1942, original documents were being received by Ullmann and the Silvermasters secured from Government files to which they had access. It was at this time that Ullmann provided himself with a 35 millimeter camera and became proficient in document photography. Many other details and contacts were reported concerning the Silvermasters; however, they had no direct relationship to White other than to establish the conclusion that this particular parallel of Soviet espionage had a wide coverage.

In substantiation of the above statements made by the confidential source, it will be noted that Silvermaster was born in Odessa, Russia, on November 27, 1898. He was naturalized as a United States citizen at San Francisco, California, in 1926. He attended the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington; Stanford University, Santa Clara, California; and the University of California, Berkeley, California. It was further determined that in general the life history of Silvermaster as related by the original source is substantially accurate. Silvermaster has been reported as a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, both of which were declared subversive organizations under the provisions of the Hatch Act by the Attorney General. There are references to Silvermaster as early as 1922 as a young Communist of the University District in Seattle, Washington. In the interim between then and 1935 when he entered upon Government employment, there are some other references to alleged radical activities and particularly allegations that he associated with known Communists. One report states that in 1933, Silvermaster contacted Sam Darcy, Head of the Communist Party in California, and because of his associations it was concluded that he was an active radical. Silvermaster has a long record of reported associations with known Communists. He has been described as a protege of Professor Robert Alexander Brady, head Social Economist of the Office of Price Administration and a reported member of the Communist Party from 1932 to 1937. Further, Silvermaster is known to be acquainted with individuals other than those named herein who are strongly suspected of Soviet espionage.

Mrs. Silvermaster was born in White Russia and after the Russian Revolution went to China where she married. After proceeding to the United States, exact date not known, she divorced her first husband and married Silvermaster in 1928 or 1929. There is little information concerning her background; however, this much does...
substantiate what the original source had to say in this regard. 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, according to the confidential source. At the same time the source indicated that her husband represented the OGPU (now the NKVD) in the United States. All of these organizations cited have been reported on numerous occasions by a considerable number of people to be Communist dominated and controlled. She was also listed in the indices of the United American Spanish Aid Committee, League of Women Shoppers, and known to have attended functions of the Women's Committee with the Friends of Spanish Democracy, all allegedly Communist front groups.

William Ludwig Ullmann

William Ludwig Ullmann, according to the original source, and as has been related hereinbefore, lives at the residence of the Silvermasters. He participated very closely with the Silvermasters in gathering material which passed through Jacob N. Golos to the Soviet Government. According to the source, Ullmann originally came from a wealthy family in Missouri. He later resided in New York City and finally procured a clerical position in a Government agency in Washington, D.C. After making the acquaintance of the Silvermaster family, who recognized his potentialities, they facilitated his obtaining a job in the United States Treasury Department. Besides the gathering of information, he did much of the photographing and processing of the material precedent to delivery to the courier which brought it into the hands of Golos. In the fall of 1942, the source states that Ullmann's induction into the United States Army became imminent and there was considerable discussion on the part of Silvermaster and Ullmann as to which branch of the service would seem most advantageous. The Navy and the Marine Corps were dismissed since they concluded both branches were anti-Semitic. Realizing that Ullmann could not meet the physical requirements directly, it was decided that he should wait until he was drafted and attempt to be assigned to the Air Corps. This in fact was done, according to the informant, and Ullmann entered the Army as a private. Subsequently, he was promoted to a non-commissioned officer and later recommended for the Officer Candidate School. He was accepted and received his commission.
Silvermaster was most anxious for Ullmann to be assigned to the Pentagon Building, and it was through Abraham George Silverman that this assignment was actually effected. Silverman during this period was a civilian employee of the War Department assigned to the United States Army Air Forces and stationed in the Pentagon Building. Both he and Ullmann made available voluminous material from records which came into their possession as a result of their employment.

By investigation, it was determined that Ullmann was born on August 14, 1906, at Springfield, Missouri. He attended elementary school in that state; received his college education from Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, and Harvard University. He resided in New York in 1934 and 1935. The latter year, however, he came to Washington, D.C., and secured his first position with the
United States Government with the NRA Consumers Advisory Board at a salary of $2,000 a year. It was also learned through the Local Draft Board where Ullmann registered under Selective Service that he received a communication dated November 9, 1940, over the signature of Harry Dexter White, Director of Monetary Research of the United States Treasury Department, requesting the deferment of Ullmann. Ullmann finally entered upon service with the United States Army on April 16, 1943, and was separated from the Army on October 14, 1945, with the rank of Major in the Army Air Forces. He was assigned to the Pentagon Building, Room #4-E120. On return to civilian life, Ullmann again entered upon his employment with the United States Treasury Department. It is interesting to note that Ullmann is assigned to the Monetary Research Division of the United States Treasury Department, that Division being headed by White.

Schlomer Adler

Schlomer Adler, more commonly known as Sol Adler, according to the original source of information, advised that during the latter part of 1942 and the early part of 1943, his name arose in connection with this Soviet network. Letters were seen in the Silvermaster home written by Adler from Chungking, China, to the United States Treasury Department in Washington, D. C. He, at that time, was the Treasury Department representative in China and the letters observed were of an official character. Presumably, they came into the possession of the Silvermasters through White. The Silvermasters characterized Adler as an opportunist but indicated they would have liked to place him in some strategic location in the United States Government. Adler was described as a dues paying member of the Communist Party.

Investigation determined that Schlomer Adler was born on August 6, 1909, at Leeds, England. His length of employment with the Treasury Department is not known; however, on July 10, 1945, that Department requested his Local Draft Board to permit him to leave the country and travel to China as a representative of the Treasury Department. This request was granted. It was also determined that Adler is a naturalized American citizen and received his final papers in September, 1940. Adler previously had served at the American Embassy in Chungking, China, as a representative of the Treasury Department as early as 1941. In 1931, information was received from a confidential source, who in the past has been reliable, to the effect that Adler, an employee of the United States Treasury Department, had been sending weekly reports to the Communist Party. He was further described as definitely a Communist and a close contact of Alexander Stevens. It was suspected that the Communist Party was playing the stock market and utilizing Adler's information in this connection.
SONIE STEINMAN GOLD

According to the original source of information in this matter, White's position was considered most valuable by Silvermaster because of his ability to place in the Treasury Department those individuals whom this particular Soviet espionage group desired to have assigned there. Among those so assigned was Sonie Steinman Gold. It was sometime in the fall of 1943, that the Silvermasters believed it desirable to have someone placed as a secretary to White in order to facilitate obtaining information from his office. The name of Sonie Gold was secured from one of the Communist functionaries in Washington, D.C., and through arrangements with White, she secured a position in the Treasury Department. As a result of this employment, she obtained documents from his office which she copied and later delivered the notes to Helen Silvermaster.

Further, the source states that in the spring of 1944, Bela Gold also known as Bill Gold, the husband of Sonie Gold, also appeared in this Soviet network. Gold had obtained a position in the Foreign Economic Administration and based on conversations overheard between the Silvermasters and Ulmann, it was determined that he was supplying this group with what they considered excellent information regarding the internal situation in the Foreign Economic Administration. Gold was considered to have done an excellent job in this regard by both Silvermaster and Ulmann and they discussed at one time the possibility of supplying him with a camera in order that he might do his own photographing at home.

As related hereinbefore, investigation determined that Sonie Gold is in fact employed in the United States Treasury Department as a secretary or assistant secretary to White. She was on maternity leave and may still be; however, on December 27, 1945, it is known that she was in contact with Mrs. Helen Silvermaster in connection with a luncheon engagement.

Bela Gold was born on January 30, 1915 at Golesswar, Hungary. He is a United States citizen either by naturalization or derivation and married Sonie Gold on July 5, 1930. He attended New York University and Columbia University. As of April 16, 1945, a request for deferment was made to the Local Draft Board of Gold by Kenneth O. Warner, chairman of the Agency Deferment Committee of the Foreign Economic Administration. Gold at that time held the position of advisor on Foreign Development Policy at a salary of $8,000 per annum. Gold, through investigation, was determined to be in contact with Mrs. Elizabeth Sasuly, who is active in the administration of the White Collar Unit of the Communist Party, Washington, D.C.

HAROLD GLASSER

As it was indicated hereinbefore, the source of the original information in this case mentioned another branch of Soviet espionage headed by Victor Perlo of which Harold Glasser was a member. When this group first came to the attention of this source in early 1944, Glasser was outside of the United States.
in some capacity with the United States Treasury Department but he returned in the early fall of that year. Subsequent to that time he was stationed at the Treasury Department at Washington, D.C. where he was thought to have been an assistant to White or at least rather closely associated with him. Glasser, however, was transferred from the Perlo group to administration by Alger Hiss of the State Department, who was also, according to the informant, supplying information to Soviet Intelligence.

Investigation determined that Harold Glasser was born on November 23, 1904, in Chicago, Illinois. According to Selective Service records, he is employed as Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, United States Treasury Department, and his immediate superior is Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He attended the University of Chicago and Harvard University. He in fact resided outside the United States, part of the time in Ecuador, as is reflected by a permit in the Selective Service records, issued on January 7, 1943. His first residence abroad appears to have been in Ecuador; however, a passport was issued to him on February 1, 1943, for travel to Africa, Union of South Africa and Egypt where he was to be assigned to the Civil Affairs Section of General Eisenhower’s Staff. Further, on February 12, 1944, it was indicated that he was travelling abroad to North Africa, Spain, Portugal and Italy on business for the United States Treasury Department concerning the problems on foreign exchange in the countries enumerated. It is known that he was back in the United States in the fall of 1944. Glasser has been described by numerous sources as a member of the Communist Party and has been associated with many individuals against whom the same charge is made.

**IRVING KAPLAN**

According to the source of the original information, it is stated that Irving Kaplan was employed with the War Production Board and was giving information which he obtained through his agency to Abraham George Silverman. It was through Silvermaster that it was learned that the material from Kaplan channelled through Silverman was actually being received by Silvermaster for passing along to Golos and thence to the Soviet Government. Kaplan was described as a dues-paying member of the Communist Party. When last heard of by the source, he was employed with the Foreign Economic Administration.

Irving Kaplan was born on September 23, 1900, in Edzenciel, Poland. He attended the City College of New York and Columbia University. He was naturalized in New York City on December 25, 1911. In the summer of 1945, he was designated as a representative of the Treasury Department to proceed to Germany and there was assigned to the civilian group. He was requested for duty with the United States Group Control Council in Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces. One of his references on the application for employment was Abraham George Silverman, mentioned hereinbefore.

Further in the investigation, it was found that the wife of Irving Kaplan, Dorothy Kaplan, had been in contact with the wife of Abraham George Silverman, Mrs. Helen Silvermaster and is acquainted with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Ulman. During these contacts it was apparent that she was bringing
pressure through Ullmann and Silverman to have her husband released from the Army in Europe in order that he might return to his position in the Treasury Department. Irving Kaplan communicated with his wife to the effect that she should contact Frank Coe and advise him that no confirming cable concerning his release had been received as yet but that a person named Nixon had cabled Colonel Bernard Bernstein and White on December 11, 1945, requesting Kaplan's immediate recall on account of urgent matters pending. All of these individuals have been mentioned heretofore. Subsequent to the receipt of this cable, Dorothy Kaplan contacted Ullmann and told him that she had been in contact with Frank Coe about the time scheduled for her husband's release. He indicated to her that nothing further could be done since the Treasury Department had already requested the War Department for Kaplan's return to the United States immediately. Mrs. Kaplan was advised by Frank Coe to cable her husband that they were doing everything possible to effect his early return to the United States. It will be noted that all of the names figuring in these transactions are of those mentioned as prominently concerned in the Soviet espionage group discussed heretofore.

WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR

It will be recalled as cited heretofore that the original source of information charges that White was considered of extreme value to the instant underground Soviet group because of his ability to place individuals in particular positions in the Treasury Department. Mentioned particularly in this category was William Henry Taylor. This individual first came to the attention of the source in the latter part of 1942 or the early part of 1943. It is alleged that after securing his position with the Treasury Department with the assistance of White, he was sent as their representative to China and later to Lisbon, Portugal, with the Foreign Economic Administration. He was described as a dues-paying member of the Communist Party. During the interim between his return from China and his departure to Portugal, he was in the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C., and was supplying Silvemaster 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 Silvemaster. This report eventually reached the hands of the Russians.

Taylor was born in British Columbia on March 30, 1906. He was appointed to the position of principal economic analyst in the Division of Monetary Research on January 3, 1941. This is the division headed by White. He resigned his position on May 21, 1941, to accept an appointment as an alternate American representative of the recently created China Stabilization Board and proceeded to Chungking, China, on official business. He was reinstated in the Division of Monetary Research on September 15, 1942, as principal economic analyst.
In May, 1944, the Department of State granted Taylor a passport for an official trip to London, England. In connection with another investigation, White on interview advised that Taylor had handled many important assignments for the Treasury Department, including a visit to North Africa on official business shortly after the Invasion and London in connection with official business with regard to the invasion of Europe. As of June, 1945, he could be reached in care of the American Embassy at London, England.

ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

According to the original source, Abraham George Silverman, a graduate of Harvard University, came to Washington, D.C., in the early 1930's to accept employment with the Railroad Retirement Board. The circumstances of his acquaintance with the Silvermasters and Ulmann were not known to the source although during the pertinent period, Silverman was accepted on a very friendly basis in the Silvermaster home. After he was assigned to the Pentagon Building in 1942 or 1943, as a Civilian Specialist, he began bringing documents to the Silvermasters' home.

During this same period, the source learned that White was also supplying information consisting of documents received in the course of his duties in the Treasury Department. These documents were made available to Silvermaster either by Ulmann or Silverman, both of whom were receiving material from White. Silverman also collected information from other individuals which ultimately was passed on through instant channels to the Soviet Government. Both Ulmann and Silverman while assigned to the Pentagon Building were obtaining and photographing data including 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, pertinent developments concerning the planning, construction and completion of the B-29, scheduled date of D-Day, directives issued by General Marshall, and other vital information. Both Silverman and Ulmann were assigned to the United States Airforce and had access to this type of information.

Investigation disclosed that Silverman was born at Prasnyacz, Poland, on February 2, 1900. He graduated from Harvard University with a Ph.D. Degree and holds another degree from Leland Stanford University. He was formerly employed as a Chief Production Specialist, Materiel Division, Army Airforces, from March 26, 1942, until August 18, 1945, when he left this employment to work for the French Supply Council, a part of the French Government in Washington, D.C. He is known to have been in contact with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Mrs. Silvermaster, Dorothy Kaplan, wife of Irving Kaplan, and others mentioned hereinbefore.
According to the original source, Donald N. Wheeler was an element of the Perlo Group mentioned heretofore, who during the pertinent period, namely in 1944, was employed on the Editorial Board of the Research Analysis Section of the Office of Strategic Services. The material which he submitted was stated to be of considerable value. He submitted material which included "ditto" copies of monthly and semi-monthly reports of the Office of Strategic Services as they concerned political developments throughout the world, some of which were marked "Secret" and "Confidential."

The source states that Wheeler is a native born American, a graduate of Yale University and had in the past been a student at Cambridge or Oxford specializing in Economics. He was described as a dues-paying member of the Communist Party. Wheeler is apparently an American who attended Reed College, Portland, Oregon, and Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar. He also was an instructor at Yale University subsequently entering upon employment in the Division of Monetary Research, United States Treasury Department, as a junior economic analyst in April, 1939. In May, 1940, he was detailed to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. His immediate supervisor while with the Treasury Department was Harry White, now Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. In September, 1942, Wheeler was employed in the Office of Strategic Services.

While in attendance at Yale University, Wheeler was friendly with David Hedley, who is now a Communist Party member in San Francisco, California. He is described by the individuals who knew him to have fostered Communist fronts while in Connecticut attending the University and supported such institutions as the Spanish Aid Committee. On one occasion, according to a confidential source, Wheeler and his wife are known to have attended a Communist Party meeting in New Haven, Connecticut. He was active as an organizer for the Spanish Loyalist cause; is a member of the Washington Book Shop; Washington Committee for Democratic Action; and other alleged Communist front organizations.

Victor Perlo in the recent past has been in contact with Donald Wheeler and other individuals associated with suspected Soviet agents, have been seen in company with the Wheelers.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Washington 25, D. C.

STATEMENT OF J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, BEFORE
THE SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY
ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS
2:30 p.m., November 17, 1953

HARRY DEXTER WHITE CASE

As the members of this committee know, the Federal Bureau
of Investigation is a service agency. It does not make policy; it
does not evaluate; it secures facts upon which determinations can be
made by those officials of the U. S. Government who have the
responsibility for taking whatever action is indicated. We do not
inject ourselves into legislative matters. We do not express opinions
or draw conclusions in our investigative reports. We have well-
defined channels of official distribution through which we direct
the results of our investigations.

Since we are not an agency for decision as to action, we
are legally, morally and in good conscience obligated to relay all
information and facts we secure to the responsible officials and
agencies of government.

It is my duty to report to the Attorney General those
matters in which he has a responsibility. It is likewise my duty, at
the specific direction of the President, to report matters coming to
our attention which are of pertinent interest to the President.
I mention these basic principles governing our operations since they have come into the public interest in connection with recent events and disclosures.

There is more involved here than the charges against one man. This situation has a background of some thirty-five years of infiltration of an alien way of life into what we have been proud to call our Constitutional Republic. Our American way of life, which has flourished under our republic and has nurtured the blessings of a democracy, has been brought into conflict with the Godless forces of Communism. These Red Fascists distort, conceal, misrepresent and lie to gain their point. Deceit is their very essence. This can never be understood until we face the realization that to a Communist there are no morals except those which further the world revolution directed by Moscow.

The Harry Dexter White and related cases are in point. White was only one person on whom self-confessed Communist espionage agents informed -- there were others. In this case, the sources who gave the information were co-conspirators and either became inactive or their identities must for the time being remain undisclosed. Corroboration in each instance was most difficult to secure, because the actual facts were known only to a limited group whose personal interests dictated concealment and who conveniently had the Fifth Amendment as a refuge.
Coverage from an intelligence standpoint and an all-out open investigation looking toward eventual prosecution, are entirely different things. It must be remembered that the acts occurring in the pre-war years occurred while we were at peace. In the pertinent time period, our national climate was one conducive to the so-called "united front." Communist front organizations flourished to the point where it appeared that to belong, in certain circles, was to be stylish.

Even today, the feeling is rife in some quarters that the FBI should not even be investigating the loyalty of Government employees. Over the years, the FBI has been the target of attack from persons both in and out of Government because of its investigations of subversive activities. Even Harry Dexter White, when we interviewed him in March, 1942, spent more time in denouncing investigations of Government employees growing out of charges made in Congress reflecting on the loyalty of Federal employees, than he did in furnishing facts. He observed that if the chairman of one Congressional Committee "was one-tenth as patriotic as I am, it would be a much better country."

The care, caution and delicate approach necessary in such FBI investigations made it difficult to develop full facts, particularly when those in possession of them declined to make full disclosures.
The responsibilities for internal security assigned the FBI in 1939 by Presidential Directive were directed toward the times of emergency rather than periods of peace. That is the situation today. It is still legal for Communists to exercise the right of assembly, free speech and free thought.

On November 7, 1945, Miss Elizabeth Bentley advised Special Agents of the FBI in considerable detail of her own career as an espionage agent. On November 8, 1945, a letter bearing that date was delivered to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, wherein it was stated:

"The Bureau's information at this time indicates that the following persons were participants in this operation or were utilized by principals in this ring for the purpose of obtaining data in which the Soviet is interested."

The name of Harry Dexter White was the second name mentioned in the list of names furnished. The concluding paragraph of this three-page letter stated:

"Investigation of this matter is being pushed vigorously, but I thought that the President and you would be interested in having the foregoing preliminary data immediately."

This communication was sent to General Vaughan in line with instructions conveyed to me by President Truman to call such matters in which he would have an interest to his attention through General Vaughan. I might add that the same practice so far as the FBI is concerned was followed during the administration of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt. In fact, this same procedure was followed during the administration of former President Herbert Hoover.
In the meantime, our investigation of White and others mentioned by Miss Bentley and Whittaker Chambers, as well as those individuals on whom we had adverse information from equally reliable sources, continued.

A detailed summary memorandum was then prepared consisting of seventy-one pages, exclusive of the index, setting forth the highlights of Soviet espionage in the United States. This memorandum, dated November 27, 1945, was delivered to General Vaughan by a special messenger on December 4, 1945. Copies of this memorandum were furnished to the Attorney General and certain other interested heads of government agencies. This memorandum included information on Harry Dexter White.

When we learned that Harry Dexter White's name had been sent to the Senate for confirmation of his appointment as a U. S. delegate on the International Monetary Fund, we then consolidated the information in our files, secured from sources "whose reliability has been established either by inquiry or long-established observation and evaluation," in a 28-page summary dated February 1, 1946, which was delivered to General Vaughan on February 4, 1946. The two-page cover letter of transmittal opened with this sentence:

"As of interest to the President and you, I am attaching a detailed memorandum hereto concerning Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Department."
The observation was made in this letter, "As will be observed, information has come to the attention of this Bureau charging White as being a valuable adjunct to an underground Soviet espionage organization operating in Washington, D. C."

From November 8, 1945, until July 24, 1946, seven communications went to the White House bearing on espionage activities, wherein Harry Dexter White's name was specifically mentioned.

During that same period, two summaries on Soviet espionage activities went to the Treasury Department and six summaries went to the Attorney General on the same subject matter.

The handling and reporting on the White case followed the Bureau's traditional practice of reporting all facts and information which had come to our attention, without evaluation or conclusions. I would like here to state that an FBI report is the presentation of information for evaluation by those who perform administrative duties and have executive responsibilities.

The FBI, of course, has a duty to evaluate its sources of information. In the 28-page summary concerning White, dated February 1, 1946, delivered to General Vaughan on February 4, 1946, the information contained therein came from a total of thirty sources, the reliability of which had previously been established.
In connection with the sources, I would like to mention one in particular, Miss Elizabeth Bentley. From the very outset, we established that she had been in a position to report the facts relative to Soviet espionage which she has done. We knew she was in contact with a top-ranking Soviet espionage agent, Anatoli Gromov, the First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, as late as November 21, 1945, in New York City. At a previous meeting on October 17, 1945, he had given her $2000.

All information furnished by Miss Bentley, which was susceptible to check, has proven to be correct. She has been subjected to the most searching of cross-examinations; her testimony has been evaluated by juries and reviewed by the courts and has been found to be accurate.

Miss Bentley's account of White's activities was later corroborated by Whittaker Chambers and the documents in White's own handwriting concerning which there can be no dispute, lend credibility to the information previously reported on White. Subsequent to White's death on August 16, 1948, events transpired which produced facts of an uncontradictable nature which clearly established the reliability of the information furnished in 1945 and 1946.

It must be remembered that in the period from November 8, 1945, to February 22, 1946, our first concern was to safeguard the government from infiltration by subversive elements, and in this approach, the objective of pointing attention to security risks must not be confused with prosecutive action. During this period the FBI was concerned with protecting the government's secrets and
preventing such infiltration. In fact, I took a strong stand because of premature disclosures that would result if prosecution were initiated, for the following reasons:

1. The evidence necessary to sustain convictions in indictments for law violation is entirely different from that necessary to establish the existence of security risks in sensitive posts in the government.

2. Some of the evidence, while of an irrefutable nature, was not admissible in a court of law.

Now to return to Harry Dexter White. In a conversation on February 21, 1946, the Attorney General informed me that he had spoken with the then Secretary of the Treasury, the late Chief Justice Fred Vinson, and the President, about White. The Attorney General stated he felt the President should personally tell White that it would be best for him not to serve. I told the Attorney General I felt it was unwise for White to serve. The Attorney General then stated he would like to confer with Judge Vinson and me on the following day, February 22, 1946.

I had luncheon on February 22, 1946, in the Attorney General’s office with Judge Vinson and the Attorney General, at which time there was a lengthy conference. I was told that the problem was what could be done to prevent White from taking his oath of office. Judge Vinson did not want Mr. White to serve as a U. S. delegate on the International Monetary Fund and, in fact, did not want him to continue as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.
On the other hand, Judge Vinson stated that the President could be forced to sign the commission since the Senate had confirmed White's appointment. I advised Judge Vinson and the Attorney General that the character of the evidence was such that it should not be publicly disclosed at that time in view of the confidential sources involved.

It was the opinion of Judge Vinson and the Attorney General that the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General would arrange to see the President as soon as possible, outline to him exactly what the situation was and they would suggest to the President that there were three alternatives: one, the President could dismiss White and make no statement; two, the President could send for White and tell him he had changed his mind and that he desired White to resign and not serve; three, the President could sign the commission, instruct the Attorney General to continue the investigation vigorously and instruct the Secretary of the Treasury that he, as Governor of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems and of the International Bank, should take steps to see that any persons selected for appointment should not be appointed except with approval of the Governor. It was realized, of course, that should the President follow the second alternative and White should refuse to resign, the President might then sign the commission and take the same action as considered in the third alternative.
I did not enter into any agreement to shift White from his position in the Treasury Department to the International Monetary Fund. This was not within my purview. I was at the meeting to furnish facts, which I did. There was no agreement while I was present between the Attorney General and Judge Vinson, other than that they should see the President with the Secretary of State and suggest the three alternatives mentioned above. I was not present in any discussions with the President concerning this matter.

I was advised on February 26, 1946, by the Attorney General that he had seen the President and that an effort would be made to remove Harry Dexter White, although the Attorney General expressed doubt that this would work out.

The Attorney General further stated to me on February 26, 1946, that we felt that White would go into the job and then would be surrounded with persons who were especially selected and were not security risks. He further stated that the President was interested in continuing the surveillance. I stated if that was the desire, we would continue the investigation.

At no time was the FBI a party to an agreement to promote Harry Dexter White and at no time did the FBI give its approval to such an agreement. Such an agreement on the part of the FBI would be inconceivable. If this principle were applied to White, it would, of necessity, have applied to others who had similarly been involved in this particular investigation, who were dismissed from government service when their subversive activities were discovered.
At no time did the FBI interpose objections to such dismissals. No restrictions were placed upon the agencies wherein action was taken. All that we asked was that sources of information be protected.

Had it been the intent of the FBI to handle the Harry Dexter White and other related cases solely as an intelligence operation, the widespread dissemination of information that was furnished to various branches of the government by the FBI would not have been undertaken.

Under date of February 26, 1946, I advised the Attorney General by telephone and subsequently by memorandum, of the receipt of information from a confidential source reflecting the possibility that Harry Dexter White might have received some notice of either the cancellation or impending cancellation of his appointment as a U. S. delegate to the International Monetary Fund. I did not know whether anything had been said to White or whether any action had been taken to cancel his appointment.

The decision to retain White was made by a higher government authority. Obviously, if a higher authority elected to shift a man rather than fire him, if he was suspect, then it would go without saying that we would continue our investigation as best we could.

If in fact there was any agreement to move White from the Treasury Department to the International Monetary Fund to aid in the FBI investigation and to surround him with persons who were not
security risks, then the agreement would have been broken very early because Mr. Virginius Frank Coe, a close associate of Harry Dexter White, became the Secretary of the International Monetary Fund in June, 1946, which position he held until December 3, 1952, when he was dismissed after invoking the Fifth Amendment in an appearance before this committee last December. It is particularly significant that he declined to answer questions regarding his relationship with White. Information on Coe had been furnished to the White House as early as February 25, 1946; to the Attorney General, February 23, 1946, and February 25, 1946, and to the Treasury Department as early as March 4, 1946.

From the foregoing, it is clear that the FBI called to the attention of the appropriate authorities the facts, as alleged by reliable sources, which were substantial in pointing to a security risk, as they occurred. It is equally clear that the FBI did not depart from its traditional position of making no evaluation, and was not a party to any agreement to keep White in public service.
STATEMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
THE HONORABLE HERBERT BROWNELL, JR.
BEFORE THE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE
OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1953

Beginning in April 1953, this Subcommittee has been holding a series of hearings for the purpose of exposing the plans of Communist agents to infiltrate the Government of the United States. The work of this Subcommittee has documented with great care the result of the very successful Communist espionage penetration in our Government during World War II and thereafter. Later on I will have certain recommendations for legislation which I would like to submit for the consideration of the Subcommittee. I feel confident that as a result of the work of this Subcommittee, much constructive legislation will result.

The Executive Department of the Government which is headed by the President, and of which the Department of Justice is part, has been concerned since we took office with cleaning out the Government. One of the most important and vital problems is to remove all persons of doubtful loyalty and, most important, to prevent any further Communist infiltration into the Government of the United States.

On November 6 in Chicago, I made a speech which was one of a number of speeches and magazine articles in which I publicly discussed the problem of Communist infiltration in Government and the steps taken by the Eisenhower Administration to meet that problem. In that speech I referred to the case of Harry Dexter White and the manner in which it was treated by the prior Administration to illustrate how successful espionage
agents had been in -ntrating our Government at that time and how lax our Government was at that time in meeting such a grave problem. This afternoon I want to discuss the case of Harry Dexter White and the manner in which it was handled by the Truman Administration on the basis of established facts and the records in the Department of Justice.

Before I do that, however, I want to make certain preliminary remarks. An inference has been drawn in some quarters from my speech which I think is unwarranted. By lifting certain sentences out of context it has been said that I implied the possibility that the former President of the United States was disloyal. I intended no such inference to be drawn. In order to point out that I intended no such inference to be drawn, I specifically said that I believed that the disregard of the evidence in the White case was "because of the unwillingness of the non-Communists in responsible positions to face the facts and a persistent delusion that Communism in the Government of the United States was only a red herring." In another part of the speech I also stated: "The manner in which the established facts concerning White's disloyalty were disregarded is typical of the blindness which inflicted the former Administration on this matter." When I assumed the office of Attorney General, I promised to expose evidence of Communist infiltration in our Government and to expose corruption, with evenhanded justice. I intend to continue to do so. Some people won't like it, but I shall not be deterred from carrying out my duty by personal abuse.

When this Subcommittee completes its investigation, I believe that you will conclude, as I did, that there was an unwillingness on the part of Mr. Truman and others around him to face the facts
and a persistent delusion that Communist espionage in high places in our Government was a red herring. And I believe you will conclude that this attitude, this delusion, may have resulted in great harm to our nation.

The White case seemed to me to be of such vital importance that I believed the public was entitled to know what safeguards were taken - once our Government was alerted to the two spy rings operating within our own Government - to protect the national security.

Of course, if the basic facts of these two spy rings had not been well established by previous court procedures and by Congressional Committees, I would not have proceeded as I did. I fully realize the grave responsibility which I have as chief law enforcement officer of this nation not to use confidential reports in my possession to disclose charges against individuals except through established court procedures. Those of us in the Department of Justice will never violate that basic concept of our American jurisprudence.

But the White case, of course, is not that situation. The basic facts of the two spy rings which existed in the Government at that time have been fully exposed in court and before Congressional Committees. This Subcommittee recently published a very excellent report documenting those facts. The only disclosure which I made from our records, and I believe it is the type of thing that the public is entitled to know about, is that the Truman Administration was put on notice at least as early as December 1945, that there were two spy rings operating within our Government. And, as I see it, now that this fact has been established, I believe the public is entitled to know what safeguards the Truman Administration established to protect the national security.
In considering the facts in this case it is well to keep in mind that the matter to be decided in January and February of 1946 did not relate to criminal proceedings. It was not a question whether White could at that time have been formally charged before a Grand Jury with espionage. The matter to be determined by Mr. Truman and his associates was whether Harry Dexter White should be advanced to a post of high honor, great trust and responsibility and of vital importance to the security of the country. If there was solid evidence at that time establishing that White was engaged in espionage activity, certainly no one would contend that sound and proper administration required his advancement or even continuance in Government service simply because a criminal conviction had not yet been obtained.

White entered upon his duties and assumed the office of Executive Director for the United States in the International Monetary Fund on May 1, 1946. What was known at the White House of his espionage activities prior to that date?

On December 4, 1945, the FBI transmitted to Brigadier General Harry E. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, a report on the general subject of "Soviet Espionage in the United States." I referred to this in my speech as the first report. This was a secret and highly important report of some 71 pages. It covered the entire subject of Soviet espionage in this country both before, during, and after World War II. It named many names and described numerous Soviet espionage organizations. Harry Dexter White and the espionage ring of which he was a part were among those referred to in this report. The index list refers to his activities in three different places. This report, as might be expected from its general character, summarizes White's
espionage activities in abbreviated form, but no reasonable person can deny that that summary, brief though it may be, constituted adequate warning to anyone who read it of the extreme danger to the security of the country in appointing White to the International Monetary Fund or continuing him in Government in any capacity.

As the Subcommittee knows, copies of this report were sent to a number of Cabinet officers and high officials in the Truman Administration including the Attorney General. It would be difficult to understand how under any circumstances a document upon so delicate and dangerous a subject would not have been brought to Mr. Truman's attention by at least one of his associates.

But in addition to that fact, I have here a letter from J. Edgar Hoover to General Vaughan dated November 8, 1945.

As you know, General Vaughan has testified before this Subcommittee that by arrangement with Mr. Truman, when the FBI had information which it deemed important for the President to know about, it sent such information to him. Vaughan testified that he knew that any such report which came to him was delivered to the President.

The letter I hold in my hand is marked "Top Secret." I have declassified it and will make it public because it does not reveal any security information which would now be damaging. Because it was classified "Top Secret," it would have received very special handling that all such documents must receive. If this letter did not come to Mr. Truman's attention, then it would be a most serious dereliction of duty on the part of those who handled it.

It is a document of historical importance and I therefore, with your permission, will quote it in full:

(TEXT TO COME)
It would be difficult to believe under any circumstances that so important a document upon so delicate and dangerous a subject would not have been brought to Mr. Truman's attention by at least one of his associates.

It is a blunt fact from which there is no escape that, in the teeth of the November 8 warning from the FBI, the developing evidence indicated a substantial spy ring operating within the Government and involving Harry Dexter White and the documented report delivered to the White House on December 4, some six weeks later President Truman, on January 23, 1946, publicly announced his nomination of Harry Dexter White for appointment to the International Monetary Fund. I just do not understand this. It still seems completely incredible to me.

But the matter does not end here. Because of this development the FBI compiled a special report devoted exclusively to Harry Dexter White and his espionage activities and delivered it, together with a covering letter, by special messenger on February 4, 1946, to General Vaughan for the attention of the President, to the Attorney General, Tom Clark, and to Secretary of State James Byrnes. This is the
second report mentioned in my speech.

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, who received a duplicate report and covering letter on the same day, wrote the President on February 5, 1946, as follows:

"The enclosed letter addressed to Mr. Frederick Lyon of this Department by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, and the enclosures referring to Harry Dexter White, I deem of such importance that I think you should read them."

I will now read into the record the FBI letter, now officially declassified, transmitting the White report:

Text to come

This second FBI report cannot, as I stated in my Chicago speech, be made public without jeopardizing confidential sources of information and techniques of intelligence operations. That is a firm policy of this Administration. We will never impair the most important work of the FBI by making public FBI reports.

However, the essential facts may be disclosed to this Subcommittee.

At the outset the purpose of the report is stated in the following language:

"The purpose of this memorandum is to relate all of the information available at this time concerning Harry Dexter White, his activities and contacts in order that an over-all picture may be available for review, action or future reference. This information has been received from
numerous confidential sources whose reliability has been established either by inquiry or long-established observation and evaluation. In no instance is any transaction or events related where the reliability of the source of information is questionable. It is with these factors in mind that the following material is set forth.

The report then proceeded to point out that information had come to the attention of the FBI from a confidential source that Harry Dexter White was engaged in espionage activities at least as early as the latter part of 1942 or early in 1943. It was reported that White was supplying information consisting of documents obtained by him in the course of his duties as Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Department to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and to William Ludwig Ullmann who resided at 5515 Thirtieth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

The material consisted of reports of a varied nature concerning the financial activities of the United States Government, particularly if they related to foreign commitments. Also various memoranda and reports from other Governmental departments and agencies were made available through these channels. It was reported that these documents had usually been reduced to photographs by the time they were observed but on occasions the original documents themselves were seen.

During the investigation of these charges, it was learned that a complete photographic laboratory did in fact exist in the basement of the Silvermaster home sufficiently well equipped for the copying of documents. This included an enlarger, developing equipment and all the necessary chemicals and other incidentals.
These documents, consisting of notes taken therefrom or verbatim copies, were usually photographed and delivered through channels to Jacob M. Golos, a known Soviet agent. (Jacob M. Golos whose real name is Jacob Raisin pleaded guilty to an indictment along with World Tourists, Inc., charging failure to register as agents of the Soviet Government in March, 1940. He received a fine of $500 and a jail sentence of four months to one year which was later changed to probation.) The material collected in this particular parallel of Soviet espionage was all channeled through Golos eventually to the Soviet diplomatic establishment in this country. The report pointed out that it could be presumed after arrival at this destination that material of primary interest to the Soviets was forwarded to Moscow, USSR, via diplomatic code and material concerning which there was no urgency reached that destination through the Soviet Diplomatic Pouch.

Subsequent to the death of Golos, the material gathered by the Silvermasters and Ullmann originating with White, according to the information received by the FBI, went through an unknown individual to Anatole Borosovich Gromov, former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C. Suspicions had previously surrounded the activities of Gromov to the effect that he was the successor to Vassili Zubilin, reported head of the NKVD, one of the primary branches of Soviet Intelligence in North America. Zubilin returned to Moscow, USSR, in the late summer of 1944, and Gromov departed from the United States for Moscow, USSR, on December 7, 1945. From all appearances, the position previously held by Gromov to whom this material was transmitted
prior to his departure, was next held by Fedor Alexeevich Garanin, an official of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C.

According to the information received by the FBI, White was considered one of the most valuable assets in this particular parallel of Soviet intelligence. This view was taken since in his capacity as Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, those individuals whom this group were anxious to have assigned there could be placed in the Treasury Department. Among the persons in this category were William Ludwig Ullmann, William Henry Taylor and Sonia Steinman Gold.

Sometime in the summer or fall of 1943, the Silvermasters believed it desirable to have someone placed as a secretary to White in order to facilitate the obtaining of information from his office for delivery to Soviet espionage agents. As a result of these deliberations, Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster went to one of the Communist functionaries in Washington, D. C., and from this source secured the name of Sonia Steinman Gold. Eventually, Mrs. Gold, through arrangements with White, obtained a position (as one of the secretaries) in the United States Treasury Department. As a result of this employment, Mrs. Gold obtained documents from White's office, which she copied and made her notes available to Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster. The information which Mrs. Gold obtained in a general way concerned principally the Treasury Department's opinions and recommendations concerning applications for loans made by the Chinese and French Governments.
It was also reported that there was in existence another parallel of Soviet Intelligence operating within the United States Government and headed by Victor Perlo. The information gathered from the Perlo group was channeled through Jacob M. Golos and on to the Soviet diplomatic establishment in the same manner as outlined for the operation of the Silvermaster group.

Because of the relationships existing between Golos and the Perlo group, Harold Glasser appeared in the picture. Glasser was rather closely associated with White and was able to supply general information concerning the activities of the United States Treasury Department, particularly where they concerned proposed loans to foreign countries. He also supplied information originating in the Foreign Economic Administration which had been sent to the United States Treasury Department for action or information.

The report states that the Bureau had secured the names of a number of persons described as members of the underground Communist group in Washington, D. C., from another source. Among those names was that of Abraham George Silverman whom the report describes as formerly employed by the Railroad Retirement Board and the United States Army Air Forces and as privately employed by the French Supply Council of the French Government. As incidental to the mention of Silverman the report states that the information received was to the effect that Silverman worked through close friends who were indebted to him, including Harry Dexter White and others. The report points out that this information concerning the relationship between Silverman and White is consistent with the information referred to earlier from the other source.
The section then relates to White's known contacts with Russian officials over the years and, therefore, cannot be declassified. It should be said here that these contacts were not inconsistent with the regular performance of White's duties and considered by themselves are not incriminating.

In July, 1945, a clerical employee of the Passport Division of the Department of State, who formerly was employed as a clerk by the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission, was allegedly stealing certain information from the official records of the Department of State for transmittal to unknown persons. This individual apparently admitted that he had collected this information in the course of his employment and knew a man who would pay him $1,000 for it. In his application for employment with the Department of State this individual who stole this information had listed Harry Dexter White as a reference and White had recommended him highly. The report added that this circumstance was being set forth in view of the allegations to the effect that White was considered of extreme value because of his influence in securing positions for persons who could be of assistance to Soviet espionage.

The report mentions that White was interviewed by the FBI in connection with the Amerasia case, particularly concerning Irving S. Friedman, who, according to the report, was known to be one of the sources in the Treasury Department Section on Far Eastern Affairs that had been furnishing documents to Philip Jacob Jaffe, editor of Amerasia. White told the FBI that Friedman was an employee in the Treasury Department handling matters dealing with monetary affairs in the Far East, and admitted that he had brought Friedman to the Treasury Department five or six years earlier.
The report contains much corroborative evidence which cannot be made public either because it would disclose investigative techniques of the FBI or because it might be harmful to the national interest. It can be pointed out, however, that over a period of three months beginning in November of 1945 the activities of Harry Dexter White were entirely consistent with all the previous information contained in the report. White was in frequent close personal contact with nearly every one of the persons named as his associates in the spy ring. These include Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife, William Ullman, Sonia Gold, Harold Glasser, Abraham Silverman and others.

The report referred to a trip made by White to visit Dr. Abraham Wolfson of Newark, New Jersey. Wolfson had been reported by numerous sources as having had frequent and close contacts with numerous Communists in the State of New Jersey. The report pointed out that Dr. Wolfson in 1944 was a member of the Third Ward Branch of the Communist Party and that he had been active in Communist Party activities for the preceding seven years under the name of A. Wilson Street. It was also pointed out in the report that Wolfson held Communist Party meetings in his office.

The report stated that in December of 1945 White was seen at 3210 P Street, N.W., in Washington, which at that time was the home of Alger Hiss and pointed out that from other sources Hiss was reported working for another parallel of Soviet espionage.

In December of 1945 White and his wife visited the home of Maurice Halperin who was employed by the Office of Strategic Services. The report pointed out that Halperin was a member of the Communist Party and beginning in 1942 he passed on information to an espionage courier.
The report refers to the close personal relationship in 1945 between White and Frank Coe who was also one of the individuals supplying information to the Silvermasters and thence through channels to the Soviet Government.

The report points out in considerable detail the contacts between White and Lee Pressman. The report points out that Lee Pressman was a member of an underground group headed by Harold Ware, which had its headquarters in Washington. The report points out many of Pressman's activities as a Communist.

The report points out that Silvermaster's position in the Treasury Department was secured for him by White. The report points out that the Bureau's informant had identified Silvermaster as the head spy in the espionage ring with which White was working and that Silvermaster has a long record of reported association with known Communists. The report also points out that other sources of information had established that Silvermaster was acquainted with many other individuals who were strongly suspected of Soviet espionage. The report also points out that Mrs. Silvermaster has a long history of association with Communist Front groups. It is stated in the report that in addition to the many contacts between White and Ullman which were disclosed, White wrote a letter in November 1940 on the stationery of Director of Monetary Research of the United States Treasury Department requesting the deferment of Ullman. After Ullman left the Army and entered the Treasury Department he worked in the Division headed by White.

The report pointed out that Harold Glasser was in another branch of Soviet espionage headed by Victor Perlo. Glasser was an assistant to White in the Treasury Department. It was reported that
Glasser was described by numerous sources as a member of the Communist Party. In addition to this information, the report points out a great many other connections and contacts among the members of the espionage ring, all of which supported and were consistent with the earlier portions of the report.

It is interesting to note how accurate this information was that the FBI supplied at that time. Following is a list of White's close associates referred to in the FBI reports who were members of the espionage ring who have claimed their privilege not to answer questions on the grounds that it would incriminate them:

Silvermaster
Perlo
Glasser
Coe
Ullmann
Silverman
Halperin
Both Golds
Kaplan

Also there is Lee Pressman who admitted membership in the Communist Party and Alger Hiss who has since been convicted.
Of course, no one could, with any validity, suggest today that there is doubt that White was in this espionage ring. Some of White's original espionage reports, written by him in his own handwriting for delivery to agents of the Red Army Intelligence, were recovered in the fall of 1945 and are now in the possession of the Department of Justice. I have photostatic copies of them here and I offer the copies as part of the record of my testimony. The information contained in these reports was, as the Subcommittee knows, of great importance at the time White wrote them, although with the lapse of time the necessity for secrecy on these subjects has disappeared.

But the record which was available to the Truman Administration in December 1945 and thereafter should have been sufficient to convince anyone that White was a hazard to our Government.

The question which had to be decided at that time was not whether White could have been convicted of treason. There was ample evidence that he was not loyal to the interests of our country. That was enough. Government employment is a privilege, not a right, and we don't have to wait until a man is convicted of treason before we can remove him from a position of trust and confidence.

When I was first invited to appear before this Subcommittee, I thought from what I had read in the newspapers that there was some issue of fact involved on the question of whether Mr. Truman knew about Harry Dexter White's espionage activities at the time he appointed him as Executive Director for the United States of the International Monetary Fund. I read in
the newspaper that after being advised of my speech in Chicago Mr. Truman stated to the press that he had never read any of the derogatory reports concerning Harry Dexter White to which I referred. I read later that Mr. Truman said that he fired White as soon as he discovered he was disloyal. On the basis of these statements I thought that the accuracy of what I had said in Chicago was being challenged.

However, it now seems in the light of Mr. Truman's television speech of last night that it is conceded that on February 6, 1946, the day on which White's appointment was confirmed by the Senate, Mr. Truman did read the most important of the reports to which I referred, and that he thereafter, even though he had a legal right to ask that the nomination be withdrawn, signed White's commission and permitted him to take office on the first of May with full knowledge of the facts reported by the FBI.

It is, of course, extraordinary to learn from Mr. Truman, in view of his earlier statements, that he signed Mr. White's commission with the thought that it might help to catch him. I would think that the commissioning of a suspected spy to an office of such great importance would not be easily forgotten. It seems to me even more extraordinary to learn that Mr. Truman was aware as early as 1946 that a Communist spy ring was operating within his own administration when for so many years since that time he has been telling the American people exactly the opposite. Indeed, it seems to me that this explanation of White's appointment -- that is, that he was appointed and allowed to remain in office for more than a year in order to help the FBI trap him as a spy -- raises more questions than it answers.
While under suspicion and surveillance White was, we are told, appointed as the first United States Executive Director of the Fund. He was also its chief architect. The opportunities afforded him in that capacity for betraying the country were very great.

There were matters of great importance to the United States which were handled by the Executive Directors while White was a member. A first order of business was to plan the general organization of the Staff. It was agreed to divide the Staff into five primary departments and offices. Each of these departments and offices has a director. One of these five primary departments was called the Office of the Secretary. Now who received the position of Head of the Office of Secretary? It was Frank Coe, named in the FBI report as a member of the espionage ring, and at a salary of $20,000 a year.

Recently this Subcommittee had occasion to inquire of Mr. Coe whether he was presently engaged in subversive activities. Mr. Coe replied "Mr. Chairman, under the protection afforded me by the Fifth Amendment, I respectfully decline to answer that question." Coe continued in the employ of the Fund until as recently as December 3, 1952, when he was finally dismissed.

Who received the position of adviser to the United States member of the Board? It was Harold Glasser, also named as a member of the espionage ring.

Glasser was subpoenaed by the Senate Subcommittee on April 14, 1953, and when asked about his relationships with members of the Communist
underground, he invoked his privilege against self-incrimination. He
also refused under privilege to tell the Subcommittee the circumstances
surrounding his Government assignments within the United States or
abroad.

It has now been said that White's promotion to the post of Director
of the International Monetary Fund was permitted to go through so that
he might better be kept under surveillance, and so the investigation of
the other members of the ring might continue unimpaired. It is
suggested that permitting White to continue his espionage operations might
enable the Truman Administration to entrap not only White, but the whole
Soviet espionage ring working within our Government.

To accomplish such an end would require infinite and detailed care
if the national interest was to be at all protected.

In the first place, arrangements would have to be made to insure
absolute control of the subjects and the situation. Some time limit
would have to be established.

If the national interest were to be protected, measures would have
had to be designed to prevent classified material with a significant
bearing on national security from reaching White and the others. Top
responsible officials of the United States Government, whose duties
brought them in contact with White and the other members of the ring,
would have had to be forewarned. Great care would have to be taken to
make certain that these spies did not affect the decisions of our
Government.
The records fail to indicate that any of these minimum precautions were taken. The records fail to show that anything was done which interfered with the continued functioning of the espionage ring of which White was a part.

And if we apply simple and reasonable tests to how other members of the espionage ring named in the FBI report were treated, there is considerable doubt that anything was done to protect the national interest. Let me offer you a few examples.

Harold Glasser, a close subordinate and associate of White, was described in the FBI report as an active member of the espionage ring. What controls were established over the movement of Harold Glasser? In July 1946 Glasser attended an UNRRA conference in Geneva, Switzerland, as a member of the United States delegation. In January 1947 Glasser went to Trieste as a United States member of a four-power commission to study the economic aspects of the Trieste problem. At the special request of the State Department in March and April of 1947 Glasser attended the Moscow meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers as an adviser to the United States Secretary of State.

*How was Glasser's access to classified materials limited?*

As far as we have been able to determine, it was not. Records in the
Department indicate that late in 1946 Glasser, described as a member of the espionage ring, received a copy of the FBI report on Victor Perlo which described him as a member of the Soviet espionage ring. Perlo stayed on in the Treasury Department until March 27, 1947, and then left to accept the post of Treasurer of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees.

Nathan Gregory Silvermaster in March 1946 was promoted to become the Chief Economist of the War Assets Administration's Division of Economic and Market Research. After the report was made, William Ullmann and Irving Kaplan stayed on with the Department of the Treasury without any restrictions being placed on them or their activities as far as we can determine.

This Subcommittee, I am sure, will want to examine with great care the claim that there was a plan to keep white and others in the espionage ring in Government employment in the hope of catching them. You will also want to investigate, I believe, what care was used to protect the national security. These are grave questions to which the public is entitled to complete answers.

As members of this Subcommittee know, this Administration is trying an entirely different approach to security problems.
Despite difficulties stemming from past laxity, 1,456 employees have actually been separated from Federal Government payrolls since January 1953 on the grounds that they are security risks. Many cases are still under examination.

Our work to date has clearly shown the need for at least two new laws to help the Government in the prosecution of espionage cases. I hope that these proposed laws will be considered by Congress at its session starting in January. The first would allow the Government to use wire-tap evidence to prove its espionage cases. At the present time information received by tapping wires cannot be used as evidence in the federal courts. There are cases of espionage presently in the Department of Justice, but since some of the important evidence was obtained by wiretapping, the cases cannot be proved in court and therefore there will be no prosecution so long as the law remains in its present state. The second proposed law would allow proper authorities in Government to grant immunity to witnesses who are suspected of espionage or Communist activities, but who refuse to testify under the Fifth Amendment on the ground that their testimony might incriminate them. As I stated before, a number of persons who worked with
Harry Dexter White in his important Government assignments, have refused to testify on this ground. If the Government, under proper safeguards, is authorized to grant immunity to such persons, we believe we can obtain testimony which will assist in tracking down the higher-ups engaged in conspiracy to overthrow our Government by force and violence.

The White case illustrates that it is not enough for men in high Government positions to be loyal. They must also be vigilant to combat the dangers to our Government and to our free institutions.

I thank the Subcommittee for this opportunity to set forth these facts in the case of Harry Dexter White.
November 8, 1945

Brigadier General Harry Hawkins Vaughan
Military Aide to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Vaughan:

As a result of the Bureau's investigative operations, information has been recently developed from a highly confidential source indicating that a number of persons employed by the Government of the United States have been furnishing data and information to persons outside the Federal Government, who are in turn transmitting this information to espionage agents of the Soviet Government. At the present time it is impossible to determine exactly how many of these people had actual knowledge of the disposition being made of the information they were transmitting. The investigation, however, at this point has indicated that the persons named hereinafter were actually the source from which information passing through the Soviet espionage system was being obtained, and I am continuing vigorous investigation for the purpose of establishing the degree and nature of the complicity of these people in this espionage ring.

The Bureau's information at this time indicates that the following persons were participants in this operation or were utilized by principals in this ring for the purpose of obtaining data in which the Soviet is interested:

Dr. Gregory Silvermaster, a long time employee of the Department of Agriculture.

Harry Dexter White, Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury.

George Silverman, formerly employed by the Railroad Retirement Board, and now reportedly in the War Department.

Laughlin Currie, former Administrative Assistant to the late President Roosevelt.
Victor Perlow, formerly with the War Production Board and the Foreign Economic Administration.

Donald Wheeler, formerly with the Office of Strategic Services.

Major Duncan Lee, Office of Strategic Services.

Julius Joseph, Office of Strategic Services.

Helen Demney, Office of Strategic Services.

Maurice Halperin, Office of Strategic Services.

Charles Kramer, formerly associated with Senator Kilgore.

Captain William Ludwig Ullman, United States Army Air Corps.

 Lieutenant Colonel John R. Reynolds of the United States Army, a former contact of Galk Ovakian, former head of the Soviet Secret Intelligence (NKVD) in New York, is also apparently involved in the Soviet espionage activities stemming from Washington, D. C.

In addition to the foregoing group in the Government it appears at this time that Mary Prixe, formerly Secretary to Walter Lippman, the newspaper columnist and presently publicity manager of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO, is also associated with the foregoing group.

The Government documents were furnished to Gregory Silvermaster, who thereafter photographed them and turned over the undeveloped, but exposed film to a contact of the Soviets.
in either Washington, D. C. or New York City. In the past, it is reported, the contact man made trips to Washington, D. C. once every two weeks and would pick up on such occasions an average of forty rolls of 35-millimeter film.

Investigation of this matter is being pushed vigorously, but I thought that the President and you would be interested in having the foregoing preliminary data immediately.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

/s/ J. Edgar Hoover
February 1, 1946

To: Brigadier General Harry Hawkins Vaughan
   Military Aide to the President
   The White House
   Washington, D.C.

Dear General Vaughan:

As of interest to the President and you, I am attaching a detailed memorandum hereon concerning Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Department.

As you are aware, the name of Harry Dexter White has been sent to Congress by the President for confirmation of his appointment as one of the two United States delegates on the International Monetary Fund under the Bretton Woods agreement. In view of this fact, the interest expressed by the President and you in matters of this nature, and the seriousness of the charges against White in the attachment, I have made every effort in preparing this memorandum to cover all possible ramifications. As will be observed, information has come to the attention of this Bureau charging White as being a valuable adjunct to an underground Soviet espionage organization operating in Washington, D.C. Material which came into his possession as a result of his official capacity allegedly was made available through intermediaries to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, his wife, Helen Witte Silvermaster, and William Ludwig Ullmann. Both Silvermaster and Ullmann are employees of the United States Treasury Department, reportedly directly under the supervision of White.

The information and documents originating in the Treasury Department were either passed on in substance or photographed by Ullman in a well-equipped laboratory in the basement of the Silvermaster home. Following this step, the material was taken to New York City by courier and made available to Jacob M. Golos, until the time of his death on November 27, 1943. Golos, a known Soviet agent, delivered this material to an individual tentatively identified as Gaik Ovakimian. Ovakimian you will recall was arrested some years ago as an unregistered agent of the Soviet Government and subsequently, by special arrangements with the Department of State, was permitted to return to the U.S.S.R.

After the departure of Gaik Ovakimian, Golos delivered his material to an individual who has been tentatively identified as Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein. Subsequent to the death of Golos, the courier handling material received from the Silvermasters and Ullmann delivered it through an unidentified
individual to Anatole Borisovich Gromov, who until December 7, 1945, was assigned as First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., when he returned to the U.S.S.R. Gromov had previously been under suspicion as the successor to Vassili Zubilin, reported head of the NKVD in North America, who returned to Moscow in the late summer of 1944. This whole network has been under intensive investigation since November, 1945, and it is the results of these efforts that I am now able to make available to you.

I also feel that it is incumbent upon me at this time to bring to your attention an additional factor which has originated with sources available to this Bureau in Canada. It is reported that the British and Canadian delegates on the International Monetary Fund may possibly nominate and support White for the post of President of the International Bank, or as Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund. The conclusion is expressed that assuming this backing is forthcoming and the United States acquiescence, if not concurrence, resulting, White's nomination to this highly important post would be assured. It is further commented by my Canadian source that if White is placed in either of these positions, he would have the power to influence to a great degree deliberations on all international financial arrangements.

This source, which is apparently aware of at least some of the charges incorporated in the attached memorandum against White, commented that the loyalty of White must be assured, particularly in view of the fact that the U.S.S.R. has not ratified the Bretton Woods agreement. Fear was expressed that facts might come to light in the future throwing some sinister accusations at White and thereby jeopardize the successful operation of these important international financial institutions.

I thought you would be particularly interested in the above comments, which originated with sources high-placed in the Canadian Government, on the subject at hand.

With expressions of my highest esteem,

Sincerely yours,

Attachment
Office Memorandum - United States Government

TO: The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
FROM: Warren Olney III, Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division
SUBJECT: Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, et al.
Espionage - 146-7-16-82

I am enclosing herewith copies of summaries prepared in this Division with regard to the following individuals:

Solomon Adler
Virginius Frank Coe
Irving Sigmund Friedman
Harold Glasser
Maurice Hyman Halperin
Irving Kaplan
Victor Perlo
Abraham George Silverman
Nathan Gregory Silvermaster
William Henry Taylor
William Ludwig Ullman

It is requested that your Bureau examine these summaries to determine whether the material contained therein would reveal confidential sources of information of the Bureau or reveal any investigative technique.

Confirming the telephone conversation between Assistant Director Belmont and Mr. Foley of the Internal Security Section, it is requested that you furnish me with information concerning the dissemination made by your Bureau of reports to this Department and to other government agencies concerning Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Abraham George Silverman and Irving Sigmund Friedman. In this connection it would be appreciated if you would furnish the dates and the names of the departments and agencies and, where available, the persons to whom such reports were furnished. Dissemination of reports concerning the other persons named in this memorandum would appear to be covered by your memorandum of August 4, 1948, captioned as above, transmitted to the Attorney General by memorandum of August 12, 1948.

Since the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security has requested that this material be furnished to it on Monday morning, November 23, it would be appreciated if you would furnish your reply as expeditiously as possible.

Enclosure No. 134579
I. Dates of Employment at Treasury

December 7, 1936 to October 1, 1942
March 1, 1944 to May 11, 1950

From October 1, 1942 until March 1944, Adler served as the American Representative to the Chinese Stabilization Fund Board.

II. Key Derogatory Information

Whittaker Chambers, has stated that in 1936 or 1937, the name of one Solomon Adler, who was employed by the Treasury Department, was brought to his attention by a leading Communist. He stated that this Communist may have been J. Peters or Harold Ware. Adler was reportedly writing a weekly report for the Communist Party as to what transpired in Washington, D.C. Chambers stated that he has never seen Adler or never knew him personally, but that in 1935, while knowingly gave positions in the Treasury Department to Communists. He made particular reference to Solomon Adler and Harold Glasser.

In September 1939, Chambers furnished information concerning his Communist apparatus to Adolph A. Berle of the State Department. At that time, he stated that Solomon Adler was a Communist and sent weekly reports to the Communist Party.

Elizabeth T. Bentley, has stated that in late 1942 or early 1943, she heard through either Nathan Silvermaster or William Ulman that Solomon Adler, the United States Treasury Representative in Chung King, China, was working with their organization. She recalled that Silvermaster characterized Adler as an opportunist. Miss Bentley stated that she knew Adler to be a Communist Party member because his dues were among those collected by Silvermaster and turned over to her. She also stated that she thought a Chinese by the name of "Chi" was working with Adler. (One Chao Tintoh, a former official of the Chinese Government and acquaintance of Adler, has been identified as a member of the Chinese Communist Party.) Miss Bentley recalled seeing official letters written by Adler to the Treasury Department in the home of Nathan Silvermaster. She also recalled that upon Adler's return from China, he wrote a report on the Chinese situation for the Russian Intelligence Service. Miss Bentley felt that Adler's main function was to influence the attitude of the Chinese and to procure whatever information he could.

A confidential informant stated that in 1941 Adler remarked that he was having difficulty with his finances because he was paying almost half of his income to the Communist Party.

III. Actions on Behalf of Subject by Harry Dexter White

Adler was interviewed for a position in the Department of Treasury by Harry Dexter White in August of 1936.

In 1943, he was given an excellent efficiency rating by Harry Dexter White.

A confidential informant, who was formerly a high official in the Communist Party, advised that while he did not know Adler personally, he did have knowledge of the fact that Adler was sent to China under White's direct orders.
VIRGINIUS FRANK COE

I. Dates of Employment with Treasury

1. June 20, 1934 to September 20, 1934, Economist Consultant, Secretary's Office, $4,200 per annum.

2. June 1, 1936 to October 3, 1936, Economic Analyst and Principal Economist, Division of Research and Statistics, Office of the Secretary, $6,000 per annum.

3. April 3, 1939 to September 25, 1939, Principal Economic Analyst, Division of Monetary Research, conducting independent research under Dr. Harry Dexter White, $5,600 per annum.

4. August 13, 1940, to February 1, 1942, Assistant Director of the Division of Monetary Research, $7,000 per annum.

5. February 16, 1943 to June 17, 1946, Director of Monetary Research, Division of Monetary Research, $9,800 per annum.

Coe resigned his position with the Treasury Department to accept employment with the International Monetary Fund and remained there until December 3, 1952.
II. Key Derogatory Information

In the spring of 1949 Whittaker Chambers advised Bureau agents that Frank Coe as well as his brother, Robert, were members of the Communist Party.

FBI investigation disclosed evidence that Frank Coe associated in varying degrees with the following persons named by Bentley and Chambers as Communists and/or persons engaged in espionage:

Sol Adler
Charles J. Coe
Lauchlin Currie
Chao'ting Chi
Harold Glasser
Bela Gold
Irving Kaplan
P. Bernard Nortman
Allan Rosenberg
Abraham George Silverman
Alexander Stevens
William Ludwig Ullman
Anatole and Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster
George Shaw Wheeler
Harry Dexter White
Nathan Witt

Coe acknowledged acquaintanceship with all or nearly all of these persons on more than one occasion.

On January 30, 1946, Elizabeth Bentley advised Bureau agents that Frank Coe was one of the minor individuals who was supplying information to the Silvermasters during the period that she contacted the Silvermasters. Frank Coe would report to the Silvermasters in Washington, D. C., by letter and the Silvermasters would, in turn, report this information to her. It was Miss Bentley's opinion that Frank Coe also furnished information to the Silvermasters through Harry Dexter White. On July 31, 1948, Elizabeth Bentley before the House Committee on Un-American Activities named Frank Coe as a member of the Silvermaster group and stated that he was employed in the Treasury Department at the time she knew of him. She also stated that it was her understanding that Coe was a member of the Communist Party.

It was reported that the name Frank Coe, who was then Assistant to the Executive Director of the Board of Economic Warfare, was listed among the names of persons attending the Eighth Institute of Pacific
Relations at Mont Tremblant, P.Q., Canada, on December 4-14, 1942.
Frank Coe, Assistant Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration,
was listed as a delegate at the Ninth International Conference of the
Institute of Pacific Relations. The records of the Institute of Pacific
Relations at New York City contain two letters from Coe, one of which
requested a set of reports from the Institute of Pacific Relations.
Conference held in Hot Springs, Virginia, and indicated that Coe had
attended this conference in the capacity of a government representative.
The other letter advised that Coe was accepting an invitation to attend
a private dinner at the Mayflower Hotel on December 1. These letters
were dated January 29, 1945 and November 23, 1943, respectively.

In testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on
December 1, 1952, at New York City, Coe declined to answer, under the
protection afforded by the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution, whether
he was engaged in espionage activity, whether he was a Communist or
whether he knew individuals named by Elizabeth T. Bentley in her testi-
mony before the HCUA in 1946, as members of a wartime espionage ring.
Coe similarly declined to state whether he knew various individuals
associated with the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Coe was reported as having attended and spoken at meetings of the
International Labor Defense in approximately 1931 - 1933.

Miss Bentley advised that in the spring of 1943 Coe reportedly met
an old Canadian comrade who was his counterpart on a joint United States-
Canadian Board who desired to furnish information to the Russians through
Coe. The identity of this Canadian has not yet been ascertained.

Coe refused to furnish information to the Senate Permanent Investigative
Committee in June 1953 regarding whether he is or has been a
Communist Party member or whether he engaged in espionage, relying on
the Fifth Amendment.

Coe was reported to have been a member of the Communist Party
controlled Washington Committee for Aid to China in the late 1930's or
early 1940's.
III. Relationship with Harry Dexter White.

1. During August 1945 Harry Dexter White testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities that he knew Frank Coe very well and that he had tried to get Coe to leave his teaching position and come to the Department of the Treasury at the time World War II commenced.

2. Whittaker Chambers has furnished information that he learned from J. Peters, George Silverman, Harry Dexter White and probably Harold Ware of plans to bring Frank Coe from Canada where he was teaching so that he could be placed in the Treasury Department by White.

3. In May 1946 it was reported that Harry Dexter White had recommended Frank Coe for the post of Assistant Director of the Department of Research in the International Monetary Fund.

4. In the summer of 1946 it was reported that Frank Coe had paid off his debt to White with a bottle of cognac and the informant expressed the belief that the debt was incurred with respect to the question as to whether Coe would or would not go to the Monetary Fund.

5. Coe testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on August 13, 1948, in answer to charges made by Elizabeth Bentley, that he knew Harry Dexter White socially and had worked under his supervision in two different positions.

6. On April 30 and May 3, 1947, Harold Glasser advised Bureau agents that he had been recommended to Harry Dexter White by Frank Coe, a former classmate at the University of Chicago.

7. The files of the Federal Security Administration, Office of Administrator, reflect that in an employment application dated January 13, 1942, Coe listed White as a former supervisor at the Treasury Department from September 1940 to January 1942 and from April 1939 to September 1939 and also listed White as a reference on this same application.
LEVI SIEGEL FRIEDMAN

Date of Employment at Treasury Department

Employed on June 19, 1916, as an Economist,
Division of Monetary Research. Promoted to position of Assistant
Director of Monetary Research on June 3, 1918. Resigned on July 8,
1919, to accept a position as Chief of the United States and Canada
Section of the Division of Research, International Monetary Fund.

White's Activities on Friedman's Behalf at the Treasury Department

Harry Dexter White advised on June 7, 1945, that he himself had
brought Friedman to the Treasury Department approximately five or six
years previously. Mr. Friedman's personnel file at the United States
Treasury Department reflects that by letter dated May 22, 1941, White,
Director, Monetary Research, Treasury Department, communicated with
Friedman and asked whether Friedman would be interested in an economest
research position in the Treasury Department. As a result of this
inquiry, Friedman filed an application for employment and received an
appointment as an Economist Analyst on June 30, 1941, in the Division
of Monetary Research. Additionally, ratings contained in Friedman's
personnel file indicate that Friedman worked under White's supervision
in 1942, 1943 and 1944.

Key Personnel Information

Friedman advised Bureau agents on June 8, 1945, that he had
served on the editorial board of "Amurcia" Magazine, but on June 16,
1953, in a six-page sworn statement executed for the Passport Office,
Department of State, he declared that his only connection with
"Amurcia" was the contribution of a single article in the November,
1939 issue, the subject of which was Anglo-Japanese Relations.

It has been ascertained that Friedman contributed articles
to "Pacific Affairs" and "Far Eastern Survey", publications of the
Institute of Pacific Relations. Friedman was employed as a Research
Associate by Edward C. Carter from May, 1938, to February, 1940, at the
International Secretariat of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Nathan G. Silvermaster at one time described Friedman as being
their Far Eastern man.

It was determined that Friedman had business and social contacts
with William L. Ulman, Frank V. Cole, Harry Dexter White, Edward C. Carter
and Nathan G. Silvermaster. Friedman had business contacts with
Leonard Carse, Philip Jaffe, Anthony Roth, Owen Lattimore and John
Stewart Service.

65-56402-4042
November 16, 1953

W. F. O. D. L. R. C. S.

I. Dates of Employment at Treasury

1. Employed from November 23, 1936 to December 31, 1947.

2. Economic analyst, Division of Research and Statistics, salary $1800.00 per year.

3. February 16, 1937, promoted to Senior Economic Analyst, Division of Research and Statistics, salary $2600.00 per year.

4. June 1, 1938, transferred to Division of Monetary Research as Principal Economic Analyst, salary $4500.00 per year.

5. November 16, 1938, designated Assistant Director, salary $5600.00 per year.

6. August 1, 1939, salary increased to $6500.00 per year.

7. June 15, 1940, services made available to State Department for special detail to Ecuador.


9. April 1, 1942, salary increased to $6750.00 per year.

10. Borrowed by War Production Board from November 30, 1942 until January 10, 1943.


12. November 11, 1943, services requested by Lauchlin Currie for Foreign Economic Administration.

13. December 26, 1943, promoted to Chief Economist (Assistant Director) at salary of $8000.00 per year.

14. May 1, 1944, demoted to Assistant Director of Monetary Research Division, at $7500.00 per year. (Demotion explained by Harry Dexter White in order to avoid becoming involved with Civil Service Classifications).

15. July 11, 1944, salary increased to $8000.00 per year.

16. January 13, 1946, salary increased to $9102.50 per year.

65-56482 - Y642

Signature
August 22, 1946, appointed Director of Monetary Research Division, salary $10,000.00 per year.

III. Key Derogatory Information

Early in 1944, Elizabeth Bentley through arrangements made by Jacob M. Colos, former Soviet espionage agent who died November 27, 1943, and Earl Browder, held a meeting with representatives of what she described as the Perlo Group, and learned that Harold Glasser was a member of this group.

According to Bentley, Glasser in 1943-44 furnished to her general information from Treasury Department files and from Foreign Economic Administration files, which information she turned over to her Soviet superiors for transmission to the Soviet Union. The information was particularly concerned with activities of the Treasury Department in respect to loans by the United States to foreign countries and information sent to the Treasury Department by the Foreign Economic Administration.

Whittaker Chambers claims to have met Glasser on two or three occasions pursuant to arrangements by J. Peters, a Communist Party underground functionary. Chambers states he was informed by Peters that Glasser was a Party member and could be trusted. Chambers does not claim that Glasser was a part of his espionage apparatus but had the general understanding that Glasser was a member of an underground cell.

Bentley claims that Alger Hiss took Glasser from the Perlo Group to become part of Hiss' own group.

With respect to a report which Bentley claims she received from Glasser in 1944, she first stated it was a report which he had prepared in the course of his duties at the Treasury Department. Subsequently, it was her impression that this report was prepared by Glasser especially for the espionage apparatus.

On interview with agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Glasser admits knowing Victor Perlo, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Ludwig Ullman, Alger Hiss, Donald Davis, John Abt, Charles Kramer, Donald Wheeler, Alan Rosenberg, Harry Magoff, Sol Lashinsky, William Taylor, David Wahl, Henry Bill Collins, and other so-called radical and liberal friends. He denies ever having been a member of the Communist Party, although he admits having been solicited to join, primarily as a result of his activity on behalf of the Loyalist group in the Spanish Civil War. He also admits attending a number of Communist Party gatherings and meetings during the early 1930's.

In testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in April 1953, Glasser refused on grounds of possible self-incrimination to say whether he is a Communist or ever passed on information to unauthorized sources.
III. Relationship with Harry Dexter White

A. Originally hired by White for employment in Treasury Department on November 23, 1935 on recommendation of Frank Gee. Worked in White's section and very closely with White, including evenings and weekends.

B. Report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation reflecting the results of a Hatch Act investigation concerning Glasser in 1941 received by White. No action recommended.

C. Given an Excellent efficiency rating March 12, 1942, by William Ludwig Ullman and Harry Dexter White.

D. Given Excellent efficiency rating for period April 1, 1943 to March 31, 1944 by White.

E. In interview with agents of Federal Bureau of Investigation Glasser claims his friendship with White deteriorated.

F. Admits having first met the Silvemasters at the home of White.
MAURICE HYMAN HALPERIN

I. Dates of Federal Employment

1. The files do not reflect that subject was ever employed by the Treasury Department.

2. On October 2, 1941, appointed to the position of Social Science Analyst in the Division of Special Information, Latin Section, Office of Coordinator of Information.

3. On July 16, 1943, received a War Service Appointment as Assistant Chief, P-6, at $5600 per annum, Office of Strategic Services, Research and Analysis, Latin America, Washington, D.C.

4. On October 1, 1945, received an appointment by transfer to the Department of State as Chief, P-6, at $8750 per annum, Research and Analysis, Latin America, Washington, D.C.

5. Resigned on May 31, 1946 for reasons of ill health.

II. Key Derogatory Information

Maurice Halperin was the subject of a Special Committee investigation conducted by the Senate of the State of Oklahoma during 1941. This Special Committee recommended to the Senate of the Oklahoma Legislature that it recommend to the Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma that they discharge from the faculty Maurice Halperin, who was then on the faculty at that institution. On September 8, 1942, the Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma, stated that in their opinion Halperin's usefulness to the University had ended. Halperin received a sabbatical leave of absence from the University of Oklahoma during the school year of 1941-1942. Although the records concerning this investigation are general and vague, it is understood that Halperin's dismissal was brought about due to his Communist tendencies and sympathies.

According to Elisabeth Bentley, Halperin was introduced to her by Jacob Golos in the latter part of 1942 in Washington, D.C. At this first meeting, Bentley discussed with Halperin and one Willard Park, the type of work the latter individuals were presently engaged in. Arrangements were made on this occasion whereupon Bentley would collect Communist Party dues from Halperin.

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ENCLOSURE
A few weeks subsequent to this first meeting, Bentley met Halperin at the home of Mary Price in Washington, D.C. and arrangements were made at that time for Halperin to supply Bentley with certain information to which he had access.

According to Bentley, Halperin, after this meeting, began to supply Colos with various types of information. This information was given to Mary Price, who in turn passed it on to Bentley. Several months later, Halperin gave this information directly to Bentley due to the fact that Mary Price became ill.

Bentley has also advised that on several occasions Halperin's wife, Edith, delivered information which Halperin had secured.

Regarding the type of information which was made available by Halperin, Bentley has 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 Halperin evidently had access. According to Bentley, Halperin's contributions were gratefully received by Colos, who appeared to attach considerable importance to them.

According to Bentley, on several occasions Halperin had dinner with himself and Colos in New York City. Bentley continued to receive information from Halperin until December, 1946, at which time Halperin was still employed at the Office of Strategic Services.

On March 26, 1953, Halperin, appearing before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, claimed his privilege against self-incrimination when asked whether he now or ever had been a Communist or a "Red spy."

III. Relationship with Harry Dexter White

There is no indication that Halperin was ever in contact with Harry Dexter White.
IRVING KAPLAN

I. Dates of Employment at Treasury

Kaplan was employed by the Treasury Department as an Economic Adviser, Liberated Areas Problems, Division of Monetary Research, and on the date that he entered on duty, July 12, 1945, Kaplan was transferred to the Foreign Funds Control as Economic Adviser for a period not to exceed 120 days. He was assigned to the United States Group Control Council to Germany to assist in the carrying on of the Liberated Areas Program of the Treasury Department. On November 12, 1945, this detail in Germany was extended 120 days and was finally terminated on December 12, 1945.

Kaplan was subsequently transferred on May 12, 1946, from Economic Adviser, Division of Monetary Research, to the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion and he entered on duty with this agency on May 20, 1946 as an Economist.

II. Key Perjuryatory Information

According to Elizabeth Bentley, while serving as a courier for the espionage group headed by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, she learned that Irving Kaplan, while connected with the War Production Board, was supplying data, which Kaplan had obtained through this agency, to the Silvermaster espionage group. This information, according to Silvermaster, was channeled by Kaplan to the Silvermaster group through Abraham George Silverman.

According to Miss Bentley, Kaplan had been a member of the Perlo group prior to June 21, 1941, when Germany attacked Russia. Thereafter, he was contacted by the Silvermaster group and agreed to furnish information through that group, although he continued to pay his Communist Party dues through the Perlo group.

In the latter part of February or early March, 1945, Miss Bentley was advised by Victor Perlo that Irving Kaplan was paying his dues to the Perlo group. He complained, however, that Kaplan was not producing for this group, but rather that he was working with the "California Group", which Miss Bentley states was another name used to describe the Silvermaster group.

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Excerpts
According to Miss Bentley, Irving Kaplan furnished "production data" from the War Production Board to the Silvermaster group, consisting of "progress reports" and other notes.

Although Miss Bentley last contacted the Silvermaster group on September 11, 1941, she recalled hearing Kaplan's name mentioned by Victor Perlo during the many occasions of his complaining about the actions of the Silvermaster group.

Whittaker Chambers advised that he first knew Irving Kaplan as a fellow student at Columbia University during Chambers' freshman year in the fall of 1920; that while he knew Kaplan fairly well during this period, they were not close friends.

In the latter part of 1937, Chambers had begun to plan his break with the Communist Party and in order to establish the fact that there had been such a person as Whittaker Chambers, he decided to have the Communist Party apparatus in Washington place him in a United States Government job. Toward this end, Chambers requested Silverman to obtain a position for him in the United States Government as a "cover." Chambers stated that Silverman agreed and originally considered obtaining for Chambers a supervisor's job but subsequently decided that this would be too conspicuous a position. Silverman proposed a smaller job with the National Research Project at the Railroad Retirement Board. Silverman informed Chambers that the two directors of the National Research Project, Irving Kaplan and the other, whom Chambers believed to be a David einstein, were both Communist Party members. Upon Silverman's instructions, Chambers contacted Kaplan at his residence in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

At a meeting at Kaplan's apartment, Chambers and Kaplan discussed the problem of Chambers' employment with the United States Government and they also talked about the problem of Kaplan not telling Silverman that Chambers was not a European. Chambers stated he explained to Kaplan how members of the underground apparatus with which he was working thought that he, Chambers, was a European and that for the good of the apparatus they must continue to believe this. According to Chambers, Kaplan agreed not to reveal this deception. Chambers has further advised that he definitely told Kaplan that he was working in the Communist Party underground and from what Silverman said he understood Kaplan was doing the same.

In regard to his employment in the United States Government, Chambers stated that Kaplan advised him to make out some sort of list of experience of his former employment and he believed that after
he returned to Washington, Silverman took Chambers personally to the office of the Railroad Retirement Board to file an application. Chambers stated that within a matter of days, not more than a week after his contact with Kaplan, he had the position.

Kaplan appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on June 10, 1952, and refused to reply to pertinent questions regarding his activities or associations with various individuals including Elizabeth Bentley, Whittaker Chambers, Abraham George Silverman, David Weintraub, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Victor Perlo, and Harry Dexter White. He based his refusal upon the grounds that his answer might tend to incriminate and degrade him.

While on furlough, the result of being separated on January 31, 1947 from the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion with the discontinuance of this agency, Irving Kaplan was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI on May 29, 1947. Kaplan, at this time, declined to be interviewed, advising the agents that he thought FBI interviews were ridiculous, charging intimidation, "witch hunt" and an attempt to get people to perjure themselves.

Irving Kaplan was again interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI on March 22, 1949, and was found to be hostile in his attitude and would not answer any questions with the exception of answering charges made by Chambers concerning Kaplan's having given Chambers a job with the National Research Project. He stated no individual ever recommended Chambers for a job and that Chambers had the position before Chambers contacted Kaplan.
III. Relationship with Harry Dexter White

During the period from October 1946 to February 1947, Kaplan was in association on many occasions with White and on October 21, 1946, FBI agents observed Kaplan, Harry Kappeloff, Edward Fitzgerald and Abraham George Silverman at the apartment of Harry Dexter White.

On August 15, 1947, White was interviewed by Bureau agents. On this occasion White stated that he knew Kaplan, Charles Araver, Harry Hagdoff and Victor Perlo solely on a social basis and stated he would be very much surprised to learn that these individuals had been involved in any activities of an espionage nature, that they were members of the Communist Party or were engaged in any Communist Party affairs.

On August 13, 1943, Harry Dexter White appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. In reference to Irving Kaplan, White said he used to play baseball and volleyball with Kaplan, but stated he did not think Kaplan ever worked with him or for him. He stated that he had a vague recollection that Kaplan might have worked for the Foreign Exchange Control, which he described as "sort of a subsidiary" of the Treasury Department.
VICTOR PERLO

I. Dates of Employment at Treasury

Employed at the Treasury Department from December 17, 1945 until March 27, 1947.

1. Transferred from the War Production Board to the Treasury Department as of December 17, 1945, as an Economic Analyst, Division of Monetary Research, at a salary of $7,437.50.

2. Resigned from Treasury on March 27, 1947 to accept a position with the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees. Did not materialize. In May 1947 went to work for Progressive Party.

II. Key Derogatory Information

In the early part of 1944, Elizabeth Bentley met with Perlo and other persons at the apartment of John Abt in New York City. At the time of this meeting, Bentley was engaged in important espionage work for the USSR and the aforementioned meeting was arranged by Earl Browder, then General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA. At this meeting, Victor Perlo and the others who were present discussed the various types of material and information which they could obtain by virtue of their employment in the United States Government for the purpose of delivering such information to Bentley to be transmitted to her Soviet principals in the espionage ring.

Subsequent to the aforesaid meeting, Perlo delivered to Bentley material which had been obtained by him and his associates through their employment in agencies of the United States Government. Such deliveries of material by Perlo were made on a number of occasions and at the apartment of Mary Price in New York City.

According to Whittaker Chambers, Perlo was a member of an underground Communist Party espionage ring in Washington, D.C., which was headed by Harold Ware. Chambers was first put in contact with this group in 1938 through arrangements made by J. Peters, his principal.

Katherine Wills, who was a member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia in 1933 and 1934, was interviewed by Bureau agents in the fall of 1944. She had been married to

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Victor Perlo and was divorced from him in June, 1943. During the time that she resided with her husband in Arlington, Virginia she had determined that he was a member of an underground Communist group, which included Nathan With, John Abt, Harry White, Harold Gasser, Harold Ware and others besides Perlo.

According to Nathaniel Weyl, Lenore Thomas Straus and Richard Vincent Gilbert, Perlo was a member of the Communist Party.

III. Relationship with Harry Dexter White

1. At the time that Perlo became employed by the Treasury Department in December, 1945, Harry Dexter White was an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and had supervision over the Division of Monetary Research, in which Division Perlo was employed.

2. The files of the Treasury Department reflect a note concerning Perlo, which was exchanged between Virginiaus Frank Coe and Harry Dexter White, both of whom were engaged in Soviet espionage work, on March 6, 1945. The contents of this note were not available, but it is reported that an office memorandum was attached to it which states, "Mr. Coe has sent the attached note to Mr. White. He asked me to tell you to keep him on ice. Nothing doing now."
AERAHAN GEORGE SILVERMAN

Dates of Employment at Treasury Department

There is no evidence in the personnel records of the Department of Treasury that Silverman was ever officially employed there. Interview of Treasury Department officials substantiated this. However, it was ascertained that during part of 1941 and 1942 Silverman was serving as a consultant in the Foreign Funds Control of the Division of Monetary Research. The specific dates of this period of employment are not available.

White's Activities on Silverman's Behalf at the Treasury Department

In a miscellaneous personnel file located at the Department of Treasury is a letter dated July 10, 1941, from H. Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of Treasury to Mr. Murray Latimer, Chairman, Railroad Retirement Board, which states that Mr. White had reached an agreement with Mr. Latimer for the part-time loan of the services of Silverman from the Railroad Retirement Board "as Economist Consultant to Dr. White in connection with organizing the research and starting work for Foreign Funds Control."

Mr. Latimer upon interview advised that Silverman's temporary employment with the Treasury Department was arranged through Harry Dexter White, who called Latimer and requested the loan of Silverman to the Foreign Funds Control of the Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department, in an advisory capacity. He further stated that it was a tentative loan which necessitated only several hours of work per week, and that Silverman was at no time detached from the Railroad Retirement Board.

Key Derogatory Information

Silverman's contacts with White were frequent and extended to social activities as well as business relations. According to Silverman and persons who came in contact with both individuals, a deep friendship existed between Silverman and White.

On August 30, 1946, Whittaker Chambers before the House Un-American Activities Committee described Silverman as a Communist and stated that he had discussed Silverman with Peter (J. Peters), identified as an important Russian Espionage Agent in the United States. He further testified on this same date before the Committee that he asked George Silverman to obtain Government employment for him after his (Chambers') decision to break with the Communist Party, and that
Silverman had aided him in obtaining a job with an organization called the Federal Research Project or the National Research Project. In a signed statement executed by Chambers at Baltimore, Maryland, on December 3, 1948, Chambers stated: "I also arranged meetings between Colonel Bykov, Harry Dexter White and George Silverman in Washington, D. C." Colonel Bykov has been identified as a Russian Espionage Agent. In a signed statement executed by Chambers on December 5, 1948, at New York, New York, Chambers stated that Colonel Bykov, possibly in the latter part of 1936, suggested purchasing gifts for Alger Hiss, Harry Dexter White and A. George Silverman. Three oriental rugs were thereafter purchased and sent to these individuals. Chambers also recalled introducing Colonel Bykov to Silverman sometime in 1937 in Washington, D. C., and that on the same day Chambers, Silverman and Bykov consulted Harry Dexter White. On December 23, 1948, at New York, New York, Chambers advised that Silverman's chief function was to keep his close friend, Harry Dexter White, "in line".

On November 30, 1945, Elizabeth Bentley at New York City advised that Silverman was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., and that after being assigned to the Pentagon as a civilian employee in 1942, Silverman began to bring documents to the home of Nathan O. Silvermaster. Bentley stated that she believed that Silverman was possibly under the impression that Silvermaster would read the documents, commit them more or less to memory and verbally pass on the contents to Earl Browder. She further stated that Silverman continued to supply material to the Silvermasters until at least September, 1944.

Mrs. Victor Perlo, divorced wife of Victor Perlo, (identified as a member of a Communist underground group in Washington, D. C.,) in a letter postmarked April 11, 1944, furnished a partial list of the Communist underground in Washington, D. C., on which was the name George Silverman of the Railroad Retirement Board. Upon subsequent interview by Bureau agents, Mrs. Perlo substantiated this fact.

John Lawrance Donovan, a former employee of the NRA in Washington, D. C., self-admitted member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia from 1933 to 1936, on May 4, 1953, identified Silverman as having attended Communist Party meetings in Washington in 1946.
Employment by Treasury Department

Transferred from Department of Agriculture to Procurement Division, Office of Surplus Property, Treasury Department, as Economist (Assistant Chief Fleming Technician), $6,500.

Transferred to the Department of Commerce.

Key Derogatory Information

According to Elizabeth Bentley, from mid-1941 to September 1945, she knew Silvermaster as head of an espionage group in the United States Government which furnished the Russians with information obtained from files to which members of the group had access. From the latter part of 1942 through the early part of 1943, Harry Dexter White was supplying Silvermaster and Ullmann with documents presumably obtained by White in the course of his duties in the Treasury Department.

During the period covered by Bentley, William Ludwig Ullmann lived at Silvermaster's house in Washington and photographed numerous documents on microfilm for transmittal to the Russians. Other information was dictated to Bentley by Silvermaster and Ullmann. In addition, Silvermaster also furnished Bentley with carbon copies of Treasury correspondence from overseas personnel.

Silvermaster appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on August 4, 1948. He denied having been a spy or agent of any foreign government. However, he refused to answer on the ground of possible self-incrimination whether or not he had ever been a member of the Communist Party; whether or not he had furnished Bentley with documents from government files; and whether or not he had photographic equipment in the basement of his home in Washington for the purpose of photographing government documents. He likewise refused on constitutional grounds to state whether Ullmann was a member of the Communist Party.

Confidential informant in November 1950 advised that he had met Silvermaster during the early 1940s and that Alexander Trachtenberg had introduced Silvermaster to the informant as "a most trusted comrade." Another confidential informant advised in May 1951 that he had known Silvermaster in San Francisco during 1934 and that Silvermaster had admitted that he was one of the higher level of secret Communist Party leaders.

Silvermaster appeared before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on April 12, 1953, but refused to answer questions as to whether or not he was presently active as a Communist spy; whether he had been
visited in Harvey Cedars, New Jersey by Soviet officials, and whether or not his partner, William Ludwig Ullmann had photographic equipment in his home in Harvey Cedars, New Jersey. He invoked his constitutional privilege with respect to whether or not he knew numerous persons including Alger Hiss, Harold Glasser, Elizabath Bentley, George Silverman, Solomon Adler, and Lauchlin Currie.

Relationship With Harry Dexter White

According to Elizabath Bentley, Silvermaster's position in the Treasury Department was secured for him by Harry Dexter White.

Miss Bentley also advised that Mrs. Silvermaster, during the summer or fall of 1943, made arrangements to have Sonya Gold placed as Harry White's secretary, in order to expedite delivery of material.

As was pointed out in an earlier part of this memorandum, White supplied Silvermaster and Ullmann with documentary material during the latter part of 1942 and the early part of 1943.

When Harry Dexter White testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in August 1948, he stated that he had met Silvermaster approximately 10 years prior to that date and had been in Silvermaster's home approximately six times. He further testified that in 1942 or 1943 Silvermaster had asked his assistance in clearing Silvermaster's name. White stated that Silvermaster supplied him with a ten to twenty page statement denying the charges against him and as a result White was convinced that Silvermaster was a loyal American. He stated that he thereafter asked Herbert Gaston, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to look into the charges. He added that he understood that Gaston did so and that Silvermaster was cleared, inasmuch as he returned to his job in Agriculture.
WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR

Employment by Treasury Department

January 3, 1941, to June 6, 1941

Economic analyst, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department

Resigned from the Treasury Department on June 6, 1941, and from that date until September 9, 1942, he served as an alternate member of the Chinese Stabilization Board. During seven months of the period he was a prisoner of the Japanese.

Reinstated as principal economic analyst, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department

Promoted to Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research (In this capacity served in Washington, D.C., London, North Africa, West Africa, France, Germany, Greece, Poland and Czechoslovakia)

Resigned to accept employment with International Monetary Fund

Employment by International Monetary Fund

December 16, 1946, to March 20, 1950

Assistant Director of Operations Department

March 21, April, 1950, to May 1, 1953

Assistant Director of Latin American, Middle Eastern and Far East Department

May 1, 1953, to date

Assistant Director, Middle East Department

Key Derogatory Information

Elizabeth Bentlay has stated that although she did not know Taylor personally, she heard of him through the Silvermasters; that he was a Communist Party member who paid his dues to the Silvermasters; and that he had supplied Silvermaster with written and oral information which he secured from the Treasury Department; that Taylor prepared a report on
conditions in China which he made available, probably to Silverman, but possibly to Silvermaster. Taylor has denied these charges. Miss Bentley also stated that William Ludwig Ulman or William Henry Taylor had been one of the persons who had been designated to speak to Virginius Frank Coe regarding his lack of cooperation with the Silvermaster group.

Information was furnished the FBI in October, 1939, by another government agency in Honolulu that "William E. Taylor, Assistant Professor, University of Hawaii, was reported to be a bona fide member of the Communist Party and to hold an official membership. He is a personal friend of Heinecke." Upon recontact in 1952, the source of this information was not identifiable by the agency which had furnished the information originally. Taylor, who was an Associate Professor of Economics at the University of Hawaii intermittently from 1930 to 1940, has admitted knowing Heinecke, who was convicted in Hawaii on June 19, 1953, of conspiracy to violate the Smith Act.

Taylor is alleged to have been active with Heinecke in organizing in Hawaii an "Inter-Professional Association," which was described by an individual who attended one meeting as being pro-Communist. Taylor has admitted membership in this association.

Taylor has been described as favoring Communist China, as commenting favorably concerning Communism, espousing the cause of Russia from 1931 to 1933, and as advocating the overthrow of the landed peoples and the direction of the country by the "workers," although his exact remarks could not be recalled by the informants.

The file does not disclose any other information that Taylor was a Communist Party member.

At hearings before the McCarran Committee inquiring into the official transfer by the Treasury Department to the Soviet Government of monetary plates for the printing of Allied marks for use in the German occupation, testimony was elicited from former Under Secretary of the Treasury Daniel W. Bell and Mr. Alvin W. Hall, Director, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, that in addition to themselves and Harry Dexter White, Taylor occasionally participated in the negotiations concerning the release of the currency plates. However, Taylor’s role in the negotiations did not appear from the testimony to be significant. In this connection, Elizabeth Bentley advised the Bureau in October, 1953, that, to the best of her knowledge, Taylor had not been involved in the unsuccessful efforts in which the Silvermaster Group had engaged, prior to the institution of formal negotiations by the Russians to obtain these plates, to secure for photographing samples of American occupation currency which was to be used in Germany.
Taylor is the subject of a continuing investigation under Executive Order 10422, which established a loyalty program for United States citizens employed in the United Nations and specialized agencies.

**Relationship With Harry Dexter White**

The file on Taylor contains the following information concerning possible efforts on White's part to secure employment for Taylor in the Treasury Department:

Elizabeth Bentley has stated that it was apparent to her, from conversations she heard in the Silvermaster home, that one of White's most valuable assets as far as the Silvermaster group was concerned was White's ability to place in the Treasury Department those individuals whom the group was anxious to have assigned there. Among individuals in this category she named William Taylor.

There is also information that when Taylor returned to the University of Hawaii in 1951 and was questioned concerning Elizabeth Bentley's charges, he stated that he had been at a social gathering in Washington at which White was present and at which Taylor mentioned that he had been studying Japanese and "it was believed that White assumed that Taylor knew the Japanese language and the Japanese customs and was instrumental in having him appointed to the Treasury Department."

During the course of an interview with the FBI on May 29, 1947, Taylor stated that he first met Harry Dexter White while the latter was connected with the Treasury Department, and that he also met William Ludwig Ullman at the Treasury Department. In this connection the Treasury Department files contain a letter dated December 12, 1940, addressed to Taylor in care of American Express Company in New York City and signed "Ludwig Ullman" which reads as follows:

**Dear Bill,**

Mr. White wants me to get in touch with you and tell you to report to work as soon as possible. This is a bit unorthodox since your appointment has not been formally approved, but White has been verbally advised that it will be O.K.

However, during the course of the same interview, Taylor advised that he was placed in a position in the Treasury Department through Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, whom he had met at the University of California in 1928 and who was in his graduating class. Taylor listed Silvermaster as one of his references in an undated application in the files of the Treasury Department, and Silvermaster recommended him "without any hesitancy."
On December 1, 1952, White testified before the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and other Internal Security Laws, that he believed he first met Harry Dexter White in the early part of 1940 when he visited White in the Treasury Department in an effort to ascertain if the Division of Monetary Research issued any publications dealing with Far Eastern affairs so that he could be put on the mailing list of the government agencies issuing such publications. When asked how well he came to know White after that, Taylor stated: "He was the Director of the Division where I was employed at that time. I knew him personally, that is, in almost daily contact, during the period from 1940 to January, 1941, when I joined the Treasury Department, until the end of 1945, when I left the Treasury Department, except for those periods of time that I served abroad for the Treasury Department."

The only information in the files concerning the circumstances under which Taylor obtained employment with the International Monetary Fund which indicates possible action by White on Taylor's behalf is a statement made to the FBI by Andrew Overby, Assistant Treasurer, Treasury Department, that in December, 1946, Taylor became connected with the International Monetary Fund at the request of the late Harry Dexter White.

In May, 1941, White was interviewed by the Bureau concerning Taylor, and he described Taylor as "entirely loyal," able and industrious, and stated that Taylor had handled many important assignments for the Treasury Department.

Taylor received an excellent efficiency rating for the period April 1, 1943, to March 31, 1944, signed by Harry Dexter White. His efficiency report for the period September 15, 1942, to March 31, 1943, which was also excellent, was reviewed by Harry Dexter White.
I. Dates of Employment at Treasury

Employed at the Treasury Department from February 16, 1937, until March 21, 1947, with military leave of absence being granted during World War II.

1. Transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Treasury Department on February 16, 1939, as an economic analyst, Division of Monetary Research, at a salary of $3800.00 per year.

2. On January 1, 1942, promoted to Principal Economic Analyst in the Division of Monetary Research at a salary of $5600.00 per year.

3. On March 6, 1943, went on military furlough, and at the time of leaving was earning $5600.00 per year.

4. Returned from military furlough on October 15, 1945, and resumed his occupation at the Treasury Department at a salary of $7,175.00 per year.

5. Resigned on March 21, 1947, and at that time was earning $8,179.50 per year.
II. Key Derogatory Information

Beginning in about August, 1941 and continuing up until at least September, 1944, Elizabeth Bentley had personal knowledge that Ullman was engaged in securing official Government documents and other information to be transmitted through her to Jacob M. Golos.

Ullman was a member of a Soviet espionage ring in Washington, D.C. He lived at the home of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, and other members of this espionage group included Silvermaster, his wife, Abraham Silverman, Harry Dexter White and others.

Ullman was proficient in document photography and an elaborate photographic laboratory was set up in the basement of the Silvermaster residence.

Ullman was drafted into the United States Army in 1943 and, subsequent to receiving a commission in the Air Corps, he was assigned to the Pentagon through the efforts of Abraham Silverman. In the summer of 1943 a steadily increasing volume of material was obtained by Ullman and by Silverman from the Pentagon which was subsequently photographed and turned over to Bentley. Through conversations with Ullman and Silvermaster, Bentley learned that the material which was being supplied by Ullman and Silverman included data on the following: aircraft production figures, allocation and deployment of aircraft, results of testing of aircraft, personnel data concerning important Air Force officers, data concerning the construction of the B-29, data concerning the approximate schedule of D-Day, allocation and development of tanks, guns and motorized equipment, and similar technical and strategic information.

According to Bentley, Ullman was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D.C.

On August 10, 1943, Ullman appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and testified that he knew White well, and that he knew Silvermaster since 1935 and had resided with him since 1938. Ullman denied having assisted Silvermaster in taking pictures of Government documents in the basement of Silvermaster's home, and further denied furnishing Army documents to Silvermaster. Claiming protection under the Fifth Amendment, Ullman refused to testify if he had set up a photographic lab in Silvermaster's home and also refused to answer whether or not he was or had ever been a member of the Communist Party. He also refused to testify whether he had any photographic equipment at that time (1943) in Silvermaster's home at Harvey Cedars, New Jersey.
III. Relationship With Harry Dexter White

1. Originally hired by White for employment in the Treasury Department as an economic analyst in 1939. White was Ullman's immediate superior in the Division of Monetary Research.

2. On January 1, 1942, while still under the supervision of White, Ullman was promoted to Principal Economic Analyst.

3. On November 9, 1940, a comunication was addressed to Ullman's Selective Service Board by the Treasury Department under the signature of W. D. White requesting deferment for Ullman.

4. On August 13, 1943, Harry Dexter White appeared as a witness before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He testified that Ullman had previously worked under his direction in the Treasury Department and that he knew him well. He described Ullman as a friend whom he had personally hired to a position with the Treasury Department. White stated that Ullman was very interested in photography and that on occasions the latter had done photographic work for him which was excellent in quality.
Director, FBI (134-435) 1/19/54

SAC, New York (65-14603)

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY (R)

Rebuffair-tel dated 10/26/53 in the case entitled, "HARRY DEXTER WHITE, Esp-R" (R)

During the review of ELIZABETH BENTLEY's book, "Out of Bondage", which is being conducted as per instruction in referenced air-tel, it became necessary to prepare an index of the book in order that information concerning various subjects mentioned therein could be correlated.

Also in the course of the preparation of this index it was believed advisable to index certain items of the subject matter dealt with by BENTLEY in the book as well as organizations, government departments, etc., noted therein. (R)

Forwarded herewith to the Bureau are ten copies of this index. It is suggested that copies of this index be retained in the Bureau's "GREGORY" case file and the individual case file on BENTLEY and that additional copies be retained with copies of the book in the Bureau's possession for ready reference. (R)

Two copies of this index are being forwarded herewith to the New Orleans office, one copy of which is to be retained in BENTLEY's file and the other maintained with the copies of "Out of Bondage", which has been forwarded to the New Orleans office. (R)

Four copies of this index are being forwarded herewith to the Washington Field office, one copy of which is to be retained in the WFO file on the "GREGORY" case and the three additional copies are for use with the book, "Out of Bondage" for ready reference. (R)

Encs. (10)

1 - Bufile 65-56402
1 - New Orleans (Encs. 2)
1 - Washington Field (Encs. 4)
1 - NY 134-182

All information contained herein is unclassified.

Date 12-1-78 by 091glw

LOG: TJD

1-30-86
During a review of the book, "Out of Bondage" by ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, for the purpose of channelizing information contained therein to case files of individuals, the following index was prepared. Names set out herein in parenthesis are code names by which the various individuals were known to BENTLEY or nicknames by which she refers to the individual. (u)

In some instances she referred to individuals by pseudonyms to conceal their real identity for various reasons. In most of these instances the correct name has been ascertained through an examination of Miss BENTLEY's manuscript for the book. In those instances the pseudonym is set out in parenthesis preceded by an asterisk and reference is made to the correct name of the individual. (u)

The names of publications are shown in quotes (u)

ABT, JOHN
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ADAMIC, LOUIS
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Agriculture, Department of
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Air Corps
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American Association for the Advancement of Atheism

"Amerasia"

American Federation of Lithuanian Jews

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1 - only page 1 of LUM reviewed

FOR CLASSIFICATION RE: Louis Adamic EAR 852533

ENCLOSURE 65-58402
American League Against War and Fascism
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Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: L. V. Boardman
FROM: A. H. Balment
DATE: August 19, 1956

SUBJECT: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS., ET AL.

ESPIONAGE - B

The Internal Security Division of the Department has been considering what action can be taken against the Silvermaster subjects and those related to them under the new Immunity Bill which is expected to be signed by the President in the immediate future.

Pursuant to their request, Supervisors W. A. Branigan and E. B. Tully conferred today with Mr. Thomas Hall and Mr. L. Broome, who is in charge of the Departmental attorneys considering the case.

At the outset, Hall and Broome explained that their consideration of the Silvermaster case was predicated on making a prosecutable case for conspiracy to violate the wartime espionage statutes. They stated they considered two separate conspiracies exist, the first involving Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his associates, and the second involving the Perlo group. They stated they had examined the Bureau's reports looking to determine who would be the best witness and could involve the most subjects. They also stated they considered who would be the most likely to be willing to accept immunity in exchange for his testimony. In their opinion the evidence that Elizabeth Bentley could give would make a technical case but it would be necessary to corroborate her statements to bring the case to trial. It was their opinion that they would have a wider latitude of proof and it would be easier to establish a conspiracy to violate the espionage statutes than it would be to establish a substantive violation of the Act.

Mr. Broome stated that as a result of their consideration they had come up with four prime subjects in the Silvermaster group to whom the Immunity Bill might be applied. They are:

[Attachment]

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1) William Ludwig Ullman. Their analysis reflected that Ullman was next to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster in knowledge of the operations of the group. They indicated they would be reluctant to give him immunity but because of his over-all knowledge and the fact that he could involve the greatest number of subjects, he was of primary consideration.

2) Abraham George Silverman. They stated that Silverman was a good target because of his connection with the Treasury Department employees, principally Harry Dexter White. They stated he also would have good knowledge of the over-all operations of other subjects.

3) Sonia Gold. They stated that she was planted in the Treasury Department, according to Bentley, to act as a courier for Harry Dexter White and, therefore, would also have excellent knowledge, particularly concerning White.

4) Earl Browder. They stated he would have over-all knowledge of both the Silvermaster and the Perlo organizations. They felt any decision to grant him immunity would be a policy decision which necessarily would have to be made by the Attorney General because of the controversial nature of Browder.

In addition to the above four, they mentioned the following as persons to whom the Bill also could be applied:

1) Lee Pressman. With regard to him, they stated he could probably give background information concerning the Communist affiliations of the Silvermaster and Perlo groups. They stated that quite probably he could give testimony linking the individuals with the old Ware group. They pointed out that he has ostensibly cooperated and has testified before a Congressional committee but they felt that Pressman has not been wholly cooperative and his knowledge would be more extensive than he claimed.
2) Alexander Koral. They pointed out that he also had cooperated but that they felt his cooperation, too, is limited.

3) Joseph Katz. They observed that he would have excellent knowledge of the espionage operations since he was Bentley's superior. They observed that he is presently out of the country and the Bureau has made efforts to cause his return.

With respect to the Perlo group, they stated their considerations reflected that Edward Fitzgerald was the most likely person to whom the Bill could be applied. They pointed out he had good over-all knowledge of the Perlo operations; that the Bureau had obtained information that he did not like Victor Perlo, and that he is presently unemployed. They also stated that Harry Magdoff is a good possibility. They stated he had good knowledge and was present at the original meeting of the Perlo group in the apartment of John Abt in New York City in 1944.

Hall and Broome requested to know what the Bureau thought concerning possible persons to whom the Bill might be applied. It was explained to them that this appeared to be a question relating to prosecution and is not within our province. It was stated the Bureau would not make recommendations as to persons to whom the Bill could be applied. Hall stated he appreciated the Bureau's position and that he understood that the responsibility for selecting an individual or individuals was solely that of the Department. Broome pointed out that they were seeking a short cut to making their decisions and if the Bureau had any facts which would aid in arriving at a decision, the Department would appreciate them. We again pointed out that the Bureau would not recommend individuals for consideration and that this was the Department's responsibility.

To assist them, Mr. Hall specifically requested the following investigations:

- 3 -
1) That the Bureau make immediate check to determine the whereabouts of the above-mentioned individuals;

2) That we check and furnish available information concerning the physical and financial conditions of the above persons;

3) That the Bureau furnish any information which would indicate that any of the above individuals had had a change of attitude and might be desirous of cooperating with the Government.

It was also specifically requested that the Bureau give consideration to approaching Joseph Katz in Israel for the purpose of acquainting him with the Immunity Bill and sounding him out as to whether he would return to the United States if immunity from prosecution were offered.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Hall pointed out that the consideration of the Silvermaster case is one of the most important things over in the Department at the present time. He stated that he has been directed to prepare a statement for the Department, which statement he indicated will be released at the time the Bill is signed by the President. He advised he had been instructed to have this statement prepared by this afternoon and he indicated it was his own belief that the Bill would be signed by the President tomorrow. Hall did not indicate what kind of statement the Department planned to make. He requested that the Bureau give priority to the inquiries to be made and advised that the Department probably would want to proceed sometime early next week.
OBSERVATIONS AND BUREAU POSITION:

When we first learned about the passage of the Immunity Bill and the Departmental consideration being given to the Silvermaster case, we immediately commenced our own analysis of the Silvermaster subjects to see which, in our opinion, represented the best possibilities. The memorandum of analysis is attached.

Our own analysis reflects that we consider William Ludwig Ullman, Abraham George Silverman and Sonie Gold as persons who might be granted immunity in the light of the provisions of this Act. However, considering all factors involved we believe that the most likely person to talk and cooperate with the Government is William Ludwig Ullman. This has been our conclusion for sometime and we have previously developed sources who have attempted to get close to Ullman.

Concerning Silverman, the Bureau agrees with the Department insofar as Silverman has a comprehensive knowledge of the espionage apparatus involved and would be in a position to corroborate most of Bentley's testimony; however, due to Silverman's advanced age and considering the fact that he has what appears to be a serious heart ailment, it is not considered likely that he would be the type of individual to whom immunity would appeal.

With respect to Sonie Gold, it must be pointed out Bentley's allegations do not indicate her degree of involvement in the espionage apparatus as great as some of the other subjects involved. For this reason plus the fact that she has not refused to testify on the grounds that she might incriminate herself before any proceedings to date would indicate that she is not a good candidate to offer immunity to. Since immunity cannot be offered to a person until he has refused to testify on the grounds of self-incrimination, we do not consider Sonie Gold as a very good prospect.

Our analysis of the Silvermaster case did not take into consideration the possibility of granting immunity to Earl Browder, Alexander Koral, and Lee Pressman since they are not considered principal subjects in the Silvermaster or Perlo groups. Since the Department has seen fit to advance their names as prospects for consideration under the Immunity Bill, we feel that the following comments are applicable to their cases.

Earl Browder's involvement in this case goes back to Bentley's allegation that in November, 1943, Golos informed Bentley that through Browder, he had made contact with a group
in Washington, D.C. After the death of Golos, Browder arranged for the meeting between Bentley and the members of the Perlo group in John Abt's apartment. There is no doubt that Browder has a wealth of information. Browder in the past had indicated that he would be willing to cooperate with the Government. He has never done so. He has always taken the position that he knew nothing about espionage and he was a political leader of a political party. Bentley's information and other information would definitely refute this. Our stand on Browder's cooperation has always been a firm one. He is a scheming, tricky and intelligent individual. He is an extreme egotist, and would probably be willing to take advantage of any promise of immunity to give as little information as possible. It is our feeling that the only way for Browder to get immunity would be for him to sit down and tell the FBI everything. It is questionable that an offer of immunity should be extended to him.

As to Lee Pressman, we did not consider him in our analysis since he is not a principal subject in the case and figures only on the fringe. Our estimate of him is that he is a no-good individual, extremely tricky and his previous cooperation was half-hearted. If possible extending immunity to him should be avoided.

Alexander Koral is considered a poor prospect in this matter since from our knowledge of him, his implication in the Silvermaster case is rather vague and there are other individuals who we know have a comprehensive knowledge of this case who would make better candidates for an immunity offer. In view of this, our analysis does not comment on Koral and we do not consider him a likely prospect for an immunity offer.

Concerning the Department's request that consideration be given to approaching Joseph Katz to determine if he would be willing to return to the United States if immunity would be granted; the following should be noted:

Katz is presently in Israel and has now become an Israeli citizen. We have previously conducted extensive inquiries seeking to get Katz to come within the jurisdiction of the Bureau so that he could be apprehended and prosecuted. As things now stand, the chances of having Katz voluntarily come to the United States are practically nil. There should be no objection to making inquiries to see if an approach could be made to Katz as was suggested by the Department. The probability that he will accept such an offer appears to be remote.

the Dept.
Ball and Broome also advanced the names of Edward Fitzgerald and Harry Magoff as individuals to whom immunity might be offered in connection with the Perlo group. In our analysis we considered both Fitzgerald and Magoff in the light of the Immunity Bill, and it is our opinion that there is no reason to believe that Fitzgerald would be more likely to talk than any of the other subjects in the Perlo group. Fitzgerald attended the meeting at Abt’s home wherein the conspiracy was formed, and there is no doubt that he could furnish considerable information to corroborate Bentley. However, since there is no indication that he is a more likely prospect than any of the others involved, it is our opinion that we should consider him for prosecution rather than grant him immunity under this Act. We also considered Harry Magoff in connection with the Immunity Bill but concluded that there were better prospects than Magoff since from Bentley’s allegations, it is our understanding that his knowledge of the espionage apparatus is not nearly as comprehensive as many of the others involved. Although Magoff was in attendance at the meeting in John Abt’s apartment, Bentley advised that he only furnished meager information; therefore, in our opinion he is not a likely prospect for immunity in this matter.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) It is not considered sound for the Bureau to recommend to the Department persons in the Silvermaster case who should be considered under the Immunity Bill. We have previously furnished the Department complete facts available to us concerning the many subjects involved. A decision as to who should be proceeded against utilizing the Immunity Bill is solely one for the Department. If you agree, this stand will be incorporated in a letter which should be sent to the Department.
(2) It is believed that we should put the Department on notice at this time that the Bureau's position in this matter is that if any individual begins to talk, that person should be turned over to the Bureau for interrogation and so that we can exploit his knowledge. If you agree, we will make known this position in a letter to the Department.

(3) Relative to the Department's request for investigation relative to the whereabouts of the individual subjects, their present attitude and their physical and financial condition, a teletype is attached instructing the field to ascertain the present address of these persons but to limit any action on the other points to any information contained in the files which has not previously been reported. We will advise the Department by letter that we are making these inquiries.

(4) It will be noted that Mr. Hall indicated that the Department was preparing a statement for release at the time the Immunity Bill is signed by the President. Belmont advised Mr. Hall this afternoon that while a statement by the Department is a matter for the Department to decide, it would be well to consider whether a statement prior to action under the statute might not drive the subjects under consideration into hiding and make them unavailable for subpoena. I also suggested that if and when the Department makes a release
consideration should be given to a phrasing which would encourage persons who have valuable information on subversive and espionage matters, but who have heretofore been fearful of self-incrimination, to come to the FBI so that their desire to cooperate under the statute can be brought to the attention of the Attorney General. I pointed out, from the Department's standpoint, this would be preferable to such persons going to Congressional Committees. Mr. Hall stated these observations would receive the attention of the Department.

(5) The Department requested that the Bureau consider an approach to Joseph Katz to determine whether he would be willing to come back to the United States if granted immunity under this bill. In this regard, it is not believed the Bureau should attempt to arrange an approach as indicated by the Department. Such an approach, if to have any weight, would have to be worked out by the State Department since Katz is in Israel and is an Israeli citizen. It is, therefore, recommended that we advise the Department we have no objection to any action they may undertake to considering an approach to Joseph Katz.
TO: A. H. Belmont
FROM: W. A. Brogan

SUBJECT: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, et al. ESPIONAGE - E

SYNOPSIS: Analysis of instant case in light of provisions of immunity bill indicates subjects could be called before Federal Grand Jury and, after being granted immunity, could: 1) refuse to answer pertinent questions and be held in contempt of court; 2) answer truthfully and corroborate the testimony of Elizabeth Bentley, thus opening the possibilities for successful prosecution of several subjects; 3) answer falsely and be subject to possible perjury charges. Review of instant case indicates twelve principal subjects in best position to corroborate Bentley's allegations and/or furnish valuable intelligence information relating to Silvermaster and Perlo espionage groups. Brief writeups relating Bentley's allegations against each one of the twelve principal subjects set out and comments set forth as to the desirability of offering them immunity. Considering we do not wish to offer either Silvermaster or Perlo immunity from prosecution, William Ludwig Ullman would appear to be the most logical subject to whom immunity could be offered.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
This is for your information.

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DETAILS: The purpose of this memorandum is to analyze this case in the light of the provisions of the Immunity Bill.

Briefly, the Immunity Bill provides that in proceedings relating to national defense, witnesses before Congressional committees, United States courts or Federal grand juries can be granted immunity from prosecution after pleading their answers to certain questions might incriminate them. A United States attorney can, with the approval of the Attorney General, petition the United States Court to instruct a witness to testify and, upon order of the court, such witness cannot be excused from testifying on the grounds that it might incriminate him. Under the Immunity Bill subjects in instant case could be called before a Federal grand jury and; 1) if, after being granted immunity, they refused to testify, they could be held in contempt of court; 2) they could agree to cooperate and while free from prosecution themselves, their testimony could corroborate Elizabeth Bentley's allegations, thus opening up the possibility of successful prosecution of these subjects; 3) they might agree to talk and thereafter give perjured testimony which could result in prosecutions for perjury.

As you know, in 1945 Elizabeth Bentley furnished information at length concerning her own activities as well as the activities of others in Soviet espionage. Bentley related her courier activities in connection with Soviet espionage under the direction of several principals, the first being Jacob M. Golos. Through Golos, Bentley came in contact with a parallel of Soviet espionage in New York City and Washington, D. C., which was furnishing information obtained from United States Government agencies. One of the groups in Washington, D. C., was described by her as the "Silvermaster Group," headed by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. The other group was described by her as the "Perlo Group," headed by Victor Perlo. Among Bentley's principals were Olga Pravdina, formerly Antorg Trading Corporation employee, and Anatoli Gromov, former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C.
Following is a brief writeup on those subjects known to Bentley who would seem to be in the best position to corroborate her testimony and who should be able to furnish considerable information of value relating to the operations of the Silvermaster and Perlo Groups. Comments are set forth as to the desirability of offering immunity to these individuals. Not all members of the Silvermaster and Perlo networks are included herein since our aim is to limit the scope of this analysis to those we consider are in the best position to corroborate Bentley's allegations if induced to testify. Since the allegations herein relate to wartime espionage, no statute of limitations is involved.
In August, 1941, Golos informed Bentley he had several meetings with a representative of a Soviet group in Washington but due to his heart, could not make the trips. He requested Bentley to proceed to Washington and contact Mrs. Helen Silvermaster, a member of that group. She made the trip and contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and then began regular trips to Washington. On these trips she contacted the Silvermasters and received espionage material in the form of typewritten notations from the Silvermasters and from Ludwig Ullman, another member of the espionage group who lived with the Silvermasters. From remarks from these two men, Bentley gradually realized that other persons were furnishing information to them. In 1942, Golos furnished Bentley with instructions for the group as to the nature of the information desired; and in late 1942, Golos gave her typewritten instructions in the Russian language furnished by "Charlie," Golos' superior, which she delivered to Silvermaster. In late 1942, Ullman obtained a camera and began photographing material for Bentley, giving her the developed negative rolls which she furnished to Golos. In turn, Golos would use a viewer to examine the negatives before passing them on to his superior, thus keeping himself aware of all information being passed. On occasions, Silvermaster actually dictated information to Bentley and in 1944, she personally witnessed the photographing of documents in the Silvermaster basement. She also obtained carbon copies of letters usually from Treasury Department employees reporting on conditions outside the United States. Occasionally, Silvermaster brought home entire files from the Board of Economic Warfare and he and Ullman would decide which portions would be photographed. From conversations, Bentley became aware that Abraham George Silverman of the Railroad Retirement Board also was giving information although he believed Silvermaster read the information and orally passed it to Earl Browder of the Communist Party and was not aware the documents were being photographed. She also learned that Harry Dexter White of the Treasury Department and Lauchlin Currie, former Administrative Assistant to the President of the United States, were furnishing information. Bentley also became aware of information furnished by Solomon Adler, United States Treasury representative in Chungking, China, which information came from White. She also knew of William Taylor who obtained employment in the Treasury Department through White and
supplied both oral and written information from the Treasury Department to Silvermaster. In the late Summer of 1943, the volume became so great that Ullman stopped developing the film and passed undeveloped film to Bentley. In the Fall of 1943, the group desired to place a secretary in White's office to facilitate transmission of information, and on the recommendation of the Communist Party functioning in Washington, Sonia Gold was so placed. She copied documents from White's office and delivered notes to the Silvermasters. In the Spring of 1944, Bela (Bill) Gold, husband of Sonia entered the group and furnished information from his position with the Foreign Economic Administration. Anatole Volkov, son of Mrs. Silvermaster by her first marriage, on occasions would proceed from Washington to New York to deliver material from Bentley to his parents.

**Observation:**

From a review of the above information, it appears Silvermaster and his wife were fully aware of the operations of this ring in Washington, and if they testified about their activities, would involve a great number of persons and would substantiate the testimony of Elizabeth Bentley. However, due to Silvermaster's position as the head of this ring, it would appear more desirable to attempt to convict him of the substantive charge of wartime espionage which possibility would exist in the event another person familiar with the network substantiated Bentley's testimony. The same reasoning would also apply to Mrs. Silvermaster with the additional fact that, if she did testify, her testimony could not be used against her husband.

**Business:**

Partner in a company operating as Ullman and Silvermaster, Builders, at residence address.

**Residence:**

67th Street, on the beach front
Harvey Cedars, New Jersey
Bentley advised that Ullman lived at Silvermaster's home in Washington in 1941, and both of them gave her information for transmittal to the Russians. In the Fall of 1942, Ullman acquired a camera and became quite proficient in document photography and started photographing documents taken from government files. In 1942 and 1943, Bentley learned from conversations that Harry Dexter White was furnishing documents which were brought to the Silvermaster home by Ullman or Silverman. Late in the Summer of 1943, the flow of documents increased to the point where Ullman photographed the material but did not develop it. He furnished Bentley with undeveloped negatives. Ullman entered the Army in 1943, and rose to be a Captain in the Air Corps assigned to the Pentagon. Bentley stated that every conceivable type of information relative to the part the Air Force played in the war was included in the documents photographed by Ullman. She also stated that Ullman was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D.C.

Ullman was born August 14, 1902, at Springfield, Missouri, and first started working for the Government in April, 1935. In September, 1936, he was employed by the Treasury Department, and his immediate superior was Harry Dexter White. Ullman entered the Army April 16, 1943, and was separated January 14, 1945, at the rank of Major. Ullman was interviewed by the FBI April 15, 1947, and made no admissions.

Observation:

Ullman, next to Silvermaster, probably knows more about the operation of the Silvermaster group than any other member due to his position as photographer for the group. This is based on the assumption that Ullman knew the source of the documents he was reproducing and further based on the fact that he has resided with the Silvermasters since 1937, and still resides with them and is in business with Silvermaster. It would
appear that he is the most logical person to offer immunity due to his knowledge of the case and because the information he could furnish would probably outweigh the prosecutive potentialities of his case. Ullman has appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities August 10, 1948, the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations of the United States Senate on October 21, 1953, and before the Jenner Committee December, 1953, and he has availed himself of the Fifth Amendment on all information concerning espionage.

BUSINESS:
Partner in company operating as Ullman and Silvermaster. Builders. Same as residence.

RESIDENCE:
Eighty-seventh Street, on the beach front, Harvey Cedars, New Jersey.
Bentley advised that Silverman was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board in the early 1930's and probably met Ullman in Washington through their membership in the Communist Party and, through Ullman met the Silvermasters. In 1942, Silverman was assigned to the Pentagon as a civilian and began bringing documents to the Silvermaster home where they were photographed by Ullman. He also delivered documents from Harry Dexter White to the Silvermaster home. Bentley stated that Silverman also obtained information from Lauchlin Currie, a Presidential advisor and from Irving Kaplan, an employee of the War Production Board, which information he furnished Silvermaster. Bentley also stated that Silverman allegedly obtained Ullman's transfer to the Pentagon after Ullman entered the Army. She further stated that during the Summer of 1943, both of these men were employed in the Pentagon and obtained every possible type of information about the Air Force's participation in the war.

Silverman was born February 7, 1900, in Poland and was naturalized June 24, 1941. He was interviewed April 15, 1947, by the FBI and denied anyone ever approached him for restricted information or furnishing it to anyone. In appearance before various Congressional Committees he has invoked the Fifth Amendment, and when the Department of Justice attempted to force him to register under the terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act, his attorney claimed Silverman had a heart condition and might die.

**OBSERVATION:**

From our investigation, Silverman's knowledge of the network might be restricted to Silvermaster, Ullman, White, Irving Kaplan, and possibly Lauchlin Currie. His son has stated that his father would not talk even if it meant saving his (the son's) Government job. It is not believed that Silverman would testify if offered the immunity. However, it is felt that in the event Ullman does not testify, Silverman should be offered immunity. His health would be an important consideration in this regard.
It is believed that Silverman is one of the individuals involved herein who would be of more value to the Government as a cooperative witness than as the defendant on trial in an espionage conspiracy.

RESIDENCE:

Chelsea Gardens Apartments, 255 West 23rd Street, New York, New York.

BUSINESS:

Unemployed
Bentley advised she met Gold in the Spring of 1944, and later that year he obtained a position with the Foreign Economic Administration. The Silvermasters and Ullman told Bentley that Gold has been supplying excellent information from that Agency and, on one occasion with Silvermaster or Ullman, told her the work of Gold was so excellent that they were considering supplying him with a camera so he could perform his photography at home.

Gold was born January 30, 1915, at Hungary and came to the United States in 1920, and obtained citizenship through his father in 1927. He was interviewed April 15, 1947, and denied furnishing information of any nature that came into his possession in connection with his employment to anyone not authorized to receive the same. Gold has denied all espionage allegations before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Jenner Committee.

**OBSERVATION:**

Gold, if he were offered immunity, could give information concerning Ullman and the Silvermasters, as investigation has not indicated espionage activities with other known members of the network. It is felt he should be offered immunity in the event testimony is not obtained from any of the above. However, it must be realized that Gold must refuse to answer questions on the grounds of self-incrimination before he can be offered immunity from prosecution. To date he has not invoked the Fifth Amendment.

**BUSINESS:**

Assistant Professor, School of Business, Administration and Bureau of Business, Research University of Pittsburgh, Fifth Avenue and Bigelow Boulevard, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

**RESIDENCE:**

4040 Windsor Street, First Floor, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
Sonie Gold is the wife of Bela Gold. Bentley advised that in the Fall of 1943, the Silvermasters considered it desirable to place someone as secretary to Harry Dexter White to facilitate obtaining information from his office. Mrs. Silvermaster contacted a functionary of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia and obtained the name of Mrs. Gold. Eventually she was placed as one of White's secretaries and, as a result, obtained documents from his office which were copied and turned over to Silvermaster.

Sonie Gold was born December 17, 1917, in New York City, and graduated from Hunter College in 1935. She was first employed in Washington, D.C., in 1941, by the Tolan Committee and in 1942, transferred to the Bureau of Employment Security. She transferred to the Division of Monetary Research, United States Treasury Department in August, 1943. Upon interview on April 15, 1947, she denied furnishing any information which came to her from her position to any unauthorized person. She has denied espionage allegations before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Jenner Committee.

OBSERVATION:

Mrs. Gold could possibly implicate the Silvermasters, Ullman, Harry Dexter White, William Taylor, Virginius Frank Coe and Solomon Adler. However, our investigation shows only implication with the Silvermasters and Ullman. It is believed she should be offered immunity in the event none of the above persons testify. It must be realized that she could not be offered immunity until she refused to testify on the grounds of self-incrimination and to date she has not refused to answer questions.

Business - Housewife

Residence - 4040 Windsor Street,
First Floor,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
ANATOLE BORIS VOLKOV

Bentley advised that Volkov is the son of Mrs. Silvermaster by a prior marriage. He was regarded as a good Communist. Bentley stated on occasions Volkov came to New York to deliver to her materials which had been assembled in the Silvermaster home in Washington. She stated he was drafted into the United States Navy in 1944, and she has not seen him since.

Volkov was born October 29, 1924, at San Francisco, California. He was interviewed by the FBI on June 15, 1947, and denied acting as a courier and denied knowing Elizabeth Bentley.

OBSERVATION:

If Volkov were offered immunity, he could furnish limited information concerning the Silvermasters, Ullman and other members of the network he met in his parents home. The only espionage allegation against him is his performance of courier duty between Silvermaster and Bentley and no information is available concerning his knowledge of other activities. It is believed he should be offered immunity only if none of the other members of the ring testify.

RESIDENCE:

Care of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Harvey Cedars, New Jersey.
Elizabeth Bentley, confessed Soviet espionage agent, advised on November 30, 1945, that one or two months prior to his death in 1943 Jacob Golos, a known Soviet espionage agent, told her he had made contact with another group in Washington, D. C., which was engaged in Communist underground activities. Golos did not identify members of this group. Early in 1944, Earl Browder mentioned to Bentley that Golos had been contacting a new group in Washington, D. C., and had been unable to keep an appointment with them since the date for such meeting came on the Sunday after Golos’s death. Browder told Bentley he was anxious for her to meet this group. About two months later Browder informed Bentley he had made appropriate arrangements for her to meet this group in the apartment of John Abt, New York City. On the date specified by Browder, probably February 27, 1944, Bentley went to the apartment of Abt and met 4 individuals whom she had never seen before. They were introduced to her as Victor Perlo, Charles Kramer, Henry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald. Thereafter these individuals engaged in conversation pertaining to the payment of their Communist Party dues to Bentley. They also requested that she furnish them with Communist literature. Subsequently there followed a general discussion as to the type of information they (except Abt) would be able to furnish. Perlo was in the War Production Board at that time and he informed Bentley he would be able to supply statistical data in the aircraft field generally. Bentley stated that on the occasion of this meeting Perlo asked if the information he furnished was going to "Uncle Joe." According to Elizabeth Bentley it was obvious that all of the aforementioned individuals including John Abt had been associated for some time and that they had been engaged in some sort of espionage for Earl Browder. Bentley recalled that Perlo had produced at this first meeting some written material which included some Office of Strategic Services documents made available by a Donald Wheeler. She noted that some of the typewritten material in Perlo's possession, which material had been typed by him, bore a great resemblance to written material which Gregory had seen several months previously in the possession of Jacob Golos and the material in Golos's possession had been given to him by Earl Browder. Bentley also advised other meetings were held with the Perlo group in the apartment of Mary Price in
New York City and that Victor Perlo represented this group in meetings more frequently than did other members of the group. Bentley advised that she was cognizant of the fact that Victor Perlo was known to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and recalled that Silvermaster previously had complained that the activities of Perlo in Washington were upsetting George Silverman, a prominent figure in the Nathan Gregory Silvermaster espionage network.

Whittaker Chambers, confessed Soviet espionage agent, advised on May 10, 1945, that in the Fall of 1934, he met a group of dues-paying members of a Communist Party underground apparatus in Washington, D.C. According to Chambers, this group was headed by Harold Ware and the primary objective of this group at that time was to place Communists in an important post in the Government where they had an opportunity to advance. In this way they could formulate or influence politically along lines sympathetic to the Communist cause. Among those in the Ware group according to Chambers was one Nathan Perlow. Chambers advised that Nathan Perlow was an economist by profession who had been associated with the Brookings Institute of Washington, D.C. Chambers identified a photograph of Victor Perlo as being one of the members of the Ware apparatus whom he had previously identified as Nathan Perlow.

Victor Perlo was born May 16, 1912, (according to records of the Department of Health) New York City.

He was employed by the United States Government from September, 1933, until March 27, 1947, his last position being Economic Analyst in the Division of Monetary Research, United States Treasury Department.

Perlo has been interviewed several times by Bureau agents and has been uncooperative. On August 9, 1948, he testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and claimed the protection of the Fifth Amendment. He appeared before the Jenner Committee on May 12, 1943, in Executive and Public Sessions, claiming in both instances the protection of the Fifth Amendment.

OBSERVATIONS:

From a review of the above information it appears that Victor Perlo is fully aware of the operations of the individuals who attended meetings with Bentley both in John Abt’s apartment and in Mary Price’s apartment. If Perlo would testify freely concerning his activities and his knowledge of other individuals associated with him he would involve numerous persons in Soviet espionage and/or in Communist intelligence.
activities and would corroborate the testimony of Bentley. From the foregoing information it is indicated that he has been active in Communist circles in Washington, D.C., since approximately 1936, and such activity in Washington, D.C., continued until 1947. It is also to be noted that he possibly could furnish some information concerning the Silvermaster group which would also substantiate the testimony of Elizabeth Bentley in that regard. However, due to his position as nominal head of a Soviet espionage group and his failure in the past when interviewed by the Bureau and Congressional Committees to cooperate, it would appear more desirable to convict him of the substantive charge of wartime espionage which possibility would exist in the event another person familiar with his activities substantiated the testimony given by Elizabeth Bentley, than to allow him immunity under the recently passed Immunity Bill.

RESIDENCE:

He resides at 4737 190th Street, Flushing, New York. He is self-employed as an economic consultant and part time at the Jefferson School of Social Science in New York City.
Early in 1944 Earl Browder told Bentley that Golos, before his death, had been in touch with a group in Washington, D. C., which she was to take over. Browder arranged for her to meet representatives of the group in the apartment of John J. Abt, on Central Park West, near 90th Street, NYC, on about 2/27/44. Bentley was then introduced by Abt to Victor Perlo, Charles Kramer, Henry Magdoff, and Edward Fitzgerald. It was obvious to her that these persons, including Abt, had been associated for some time and had been engaged in some sort of espionage for Earl Browder and were aware that the ultimate destination of their information was the Soviet Union. Bentley met members of the group in Abt's apartment on at least one other occasion. In the Spring of 1945, after she had ceased contacting the group, her Soviet superior told her "they" were having trouble with Abt, who was attempting to "move in" on her former contacts in behalf of Browder. Whittaker Chambers has stated that during the 1930's Abt was a member of the Communist underground group headed by Harold Ware, and that upon Ware's death in 1935, Abt became head of the group.

Abt was born 5/1/04 in Chicago, Illinois, and received an LL.B. degree from the University of Chicago in 1926. He practiced law in Chicago until 1933, when he came to Washington, D. C., as an attorney with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, subsequently becoming General Counsel of the Works Progress Administration, counsel to the Securities & Exchange Commission, Chief Counsel of a Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, and in 1937 a Special Assistant to the Attorney General in the Anti-Trust Division. He resigned from Government service in 1938, becoming Special Counsel to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, which position he held until 1945 when he became General Counsel of the Progressive Party. He resides in NY with his wife, Jessica Smith, editor of "Soviet Russia Today."

On 8-20-48 he appeared before HCUA and declined to answer on grounds of self-incrimination.

Observation:

Abt, due to his position of leadership, could probably furnish valuable information concerning pre-war espionage activities on which the Statute of Limitations has run. He knew
well such persons as Alger Hiss, Lee Pressman, Henry Collins, J. Peters, George Silverman, Harold Glasser and Harry Dexter White during this period. His activity continued during World War II, according to Bentley. Abt's background, however, makes it appear questionable whether he should be offered immunity and whether he would accept it if offered. His sister is Marion Bachrach, a leading NY Communist; his wife, the former Jessica Smith, has long been an active Soviet propagandist. Abt has for more than 20 years handled the most important and delicate matters for the C. P. He is a practicing attorney and has associated intimately with most of the top Communist Party functionaries in this country. There is every indication that he is a confirmed, active, loyal Communist who would refuse to testify against his associates even under a guarantee of immunity.

RESIDENCE:

Apartment 10D, 444 Central Park West, New York City.
Employed as an Attorney, 11 Park Place, New York City.
Bentley, referring to the meeting in John Abt’s apartment in NYC in 1944, advised that on that occasion she was introduced by Abt to Victor Perlo, Charlie Kramer, Henry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald. Payment of their CP dues was freely discussed, as was the type of information each individual, with the exception of Abt, could furnish. It was indicated that they were delegates from their “group in Washington.” Fitzgerald also was present at subsequent similar meetings and supplied information on four or five occasions concerning production figures which he obtained from his employment with the War Production Board. Bentley recalls that even after she ceased meeting with the group, Fitzgerald visited her in NY to express his dislike for Victor Perlo and to ask if some other contact could be arranged for him.

Fitzgerald was born 11/19/11 at NYC and graduated from the University of Vermont in 1932. Between 1936 and 1947 he was employed by the U. S. Government in the Works Progress Administration, the Federal Security Agency, the War Production Board, the Foreign Economic Administration, and the Department of Commerce. He subsequently has resided in NYC, working irregularly as a book reviewer, writer and laborer. He appeared before the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security on 5/1/53 and invoked the Fifth Amendment.

OBSERVATION:

Fitzgerald could testify concerning Perlo, Kramer, Magdoff, and Abt. In addition, investigation reflects that he is well acquainted with Irving Kaplan, Abraham George Silverman and Harry Dexter White, and he may have knowledge concerning others. Bentley, however, can specifically testify that Fitzgerald furnished her with government information on several occasions with knowledge that its ultimate destination was the Soviet Union and it would, therefore, be desirable to include him in any substantive prosecution, if possible, rather than offer him immunity.
RESIDENCE:

395 West 11th Street, NYC. He is employed by Lincoln Letter Service, 14 Grand Street, NYC.
Elisabeth T. Bentley was present at the meeting in John Abt's apartment in NYC in 1944. At that time she learned that Harold Glasser was a member of the Perlo espionage group. During the meeting it was indicated that Harold Glasser had been out of the United States as a representative of the United States Treasury Department and that he returned in the early part of 1944 and was thereafter stationed in the Treasury Department, Washington, D.C. It was further indicated that Glasser was closely associated with and probably an assistant to Harry Dexter White, an official in the Treasury Department. According to Bentley, Harold Glasser subsequently furnished general information concerning the activities of the Treasury Department particularly concerning proposed loans by the United States to foreign countries. He was supplying information originating in the Foreign Economic Administration, which information had been sent to the Treasury Department. Bentley advised that after Glasser's return from Europe, Victor Perlo, a member of the group, advised that Glasser had requested to be allowed to return as a member of that group. Bentley was advised by Victor Perlo that Glasser and one or two others had previously been taken by an American in a Government agency in Washington, D.C., and turned over to a Russian contact. Bentley subsequently determined from Charles Kramer that the person who had originally taken Glasser away from the Perlo group was an individual named Hiss in the United States State Department. Bentley advised that Harold Glasser was known to be a member of the Communist Party.

Harold Glasser was born November 24, 1905, in Chicago, Illinois. He first entered United States Government service in 1935. On November 23, 1936, he was employed by the United States Treasury Department, which employment continued until his resignation 12/31/47.

On April 30 and May 3, 1947, Harold Glasser was interviewed by agents of this Bureau. He stated that in 1933 and 1934 while in Chicago he was definitely interested in the theories of the Communist Party and described himself as a "Definite leftist." He stated that he refused to become a member of the Communist Party and had never been a member.
Glasser was interviewed further by Bureau agents on January 28, February 2 and 3, 1949, before the Jenner Committee in Executive and Public Session in 1953. To date he has declined to admit his participation in Soviet espionage or Communist Party activities.

**Observations:**

It should be noted that Harold Glasser has declined to admit his participation in Soviet espionage or in Communist Party activities to date. From the above information it appears that Harold Glasser was aware of many facets of Communist Party and Soviet activities in Washington, D.C., during the period Bentley was active as a courier. Besides possibly being in a position to substantiate the testimony given by Bentley as to individuals involved in the Perlo Group, Glasser according to Chambers would be in a position to furnish some information concerning the activities of Harry Dexter White and possibly might be able to furnish information concerning the activities of Alger Hiss. Although it would appear from prior contact with Glasser that there is little likelihood of his taking advantage of the Immunity Statute to furnish the United States Government complete information concerning espionage activity known to him, it must be admitted that he was in a position where considerable information concerning individuals and their activities for Communist and for Soviet superiors was available to him. For this reason, Glasser it is felt should be considered in any evaluation that is made as a possible individual to whom an offer under the Immunity Statute should be made.

**Residence:**

8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York. Employed as economist with Hollins Brush Company, Toronto, Canada as Director.
MARY WOLFE-PRICE, with alias
Mary Watkins Price

In early 1941 Jacob Golos advised Elizabeth Bentley that Mary Price, secretary to columnist Walter Lippmann, had agreed to furnish Golos with all of the information she could obtain concerning the type of material Lippmann was writing as well as other information concerning Lippmann's activities. Golos introduced Bentley to Mary Price in New York City and arrangements were made for future meetings every two weeks alternating between New York City and Washington, D.C. Price continued in Lippmann's employment until June 1943 and continued to furnish information available to her as a result of her employment to Bentley or Golos until her termination in June 1943. Bentley advised she had established contact with Maurice Halperin and Willard Park in Washington, D.C. In 1942 Golos met these individuals at Price's residence in Washington and made arrangements for them to supply information, to which they had access, to Mary Price who gave it to Bentley, who turned it over to Golos. This arrangement continued until early 1943, when the information was turned over directly to Bentley. Price also handled Duncan Chaplin Lee, who had been given an Army commission upon entering OSS, but, according to Bentley, his contributions were not particularly voluminous or valuable. Bentley later took over Lee and advised he provided intelligence information of value from the files of OSS. According to Bentley, Helen Tenney, who was an OSS employee and supplied Golos with intelligence information, took over Mary Price's apartment in Washington, D.C. in 1943. Arrangements were made for Michael Greenberg, and employee of the Board of Economic Warfare and Foreign Economic Administration in Washington, D.C. from 1942 to 1945, to relay information to Mary Price and thence to Golos. According to Bentley, Mary Price's apartment in New York City was used as a meeting place by Bentley with various members of the Perlo group on frequent occasions in 1944. In the summer of 1944 Bentley introduced Earl Browder to Mary Price in Price's apartment in New York City.

Mary Price was interviewed by Bureau agents in April 1947. She admitted associations and acquaintance with Michael Greenberg, Duncan Chaplin Lee and Elizabeth Bentley. She failed to recognize photographs of numerous individuals identified by Bentley as members of a Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington, D.C. in the late 1930's and early 1940's. She denied her contacts with Lee were other than social and stated that she had not asked for nor received any confidential information from Lee. After the HCUA in March 1953 in connection with Bentley's allegations. On both of these
occasions Price denied all of Bentley's allegations pertaining to her and denied any espionage activities.

**Observations:**

Since Mildred Price acted as an intermediary or in a liaison capacity between Bentley and various individuals alleged by Bentley to have engaged in espionage, it is believed that Price should be considered favorably for immunity under the Immunity Bill. Should Price testify freely, her testimony could incriminate the numerous individuals who gave material to her for transmittal to Bentley, and would corroborate Bentley's testimony. She could also identify those members of the Perlo group who used her apartment for meetings with Bentley although it is pointed out that she may not have knowledge of the specific activities of all those persons.

**Residence:**

As of 5-1954 Price was residing at 224 Sullivan Street, New York City.
ALLAN ROBERT ROSENBERG

Referring to the meeting in Abt's apartment in New York City in 1944, Bentley stated that she attended this meeting with representatives of a group she designated as the Perlo Group. At the first meeting, probably held on 2/27/44, the individuals present were John Abt, Victor Perlo, Charles Kramer, Henry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald. The group discussed at length what contributions of intelligence might be expected from themselves as well as from other members of the group who were not in attendance. They also engaged in conversation pertaining to the payment of their CP dues to Bentley. With respect to information to come from other members of the group, Bentley recalled that Allan Rosenberg, who was at that time serving abroad in some capacity for the United States Government, was reported by the desk to be able to furnish information on his return to the United States. Bentley held frequent meetings with representatives of this group subsequent to the first meeting and one of the individuals who met Bentley in Mary Price's apartment in NYC as a representative of the Perlo Group was Allan Rosenberg. It was arranged that the representative of the Perlo Group would gather together in Washington, D.C., the intelligence information which had been secured from Government files by the other members of the group and would carry this information to NYC to be turned over to Bentley and thence by her to Golos. According to Bentley, Allan Rosenberg furnished information which he had obtained as a result of observations, recommendations, plans and proposals made by various government officials concerning the handling of Germany. During that period he was employed in the Foreign Economic Administration and material of the aforementioned type came to him in connection with his duties with that Agency. It was recalled by Bentley that Rosenberg submitted rather voluminous reports and he turned over substantial quantities of written materials bearing upon matters such as specific suggestions and proposals made by various American officials with respect to the problems expected to be met in post-war Germany. Bentley stated she recalled having met Rosenberg only once, in November, 1944. At that time considerable controversy existed within the Perlo Group and Rosenberg was dissatisfied and felt he should withdraw. Bentley stated she had a lengthy conversation with him, advising him regarding the material he should attempt to obtain, but she does not know the effect of this talk as she ceased espionage activities in December 1944.

Allan Robert Rosenberg was interviewed by Bureau agents in 1947 and refused to confirm or deny charges that he was active in an espionage apparatus in 1943 or 1944.

In 1952 he appeared before the House Committee on
Un-American Activities and refused to testify against himself or his associates on Constitutional grounds.

Observations:

It should be noted that Rosenberg has declined to admit both to Agents, Congressional committees and . Bentley's testimony indicates that she met Rosenberg only once and due to the fact that Rosenberg was out of the country during part of the time the Perl Group was in operation, it is not felt that he would be in a position to furnish as complete information concerning the activities of the Perl Group as other members thereof. In view of this fact and his attitude as exhibited during questioning by FBI agents, and Congressional committees, it is not believed that he is a proper individual to whom an offer of immunity should be made under the Immunity Statute.

Business - Attorney, 10 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Residence - 44 Russell Road, West Newton, Massachusetts
DONALD HIVEN-WHEELER

A meeting was held in the apartment of John Abt in NYC, probably on 2/27/44. Present at this meeting were John Abt, Victor Perlo, Charles Kramer, Henry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald and Elizabeth Bentley. During this meeting the representatives of the group discussed the payment of CP dues, the receipt of CP literature, and the type of intelligence information they would be able to furnish from the Government sources with which they had contact. They also discussed the intelligence information which could be expected from other members of the group who were not present at the meeting. Bentley recalled that mention was made of Donald Wheeler and it was indicated that because of his position on the editorial board of the Research and Analysis Section of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), he would be able to make contributions of value. Accordingly, Bentley indicated that during the course of her association with the Perlo Group, Wheeler furnished considerable information which he had obtained through his employment. The information he furnished included ditto copies of monthly and semi-monthly reports of the OSS as they were concerned with political developments throughout the world. She recalled that these ditto reports were sometimes marked "secret" and sometimes marked "confidential." They did not, however, contain any marginal notations as to what division of the OSS they were routed to nor did they, so far as she could recall, indicate any other Governmental agency to which they were directed. She advised that Donald Wheeler also furnished typewritten and handwritten exhibits which he had obtained from an OSS digest made up of cable reports from State Department and OSS personnel. Included among this material also were various reports and memoranda prepared by the Foreign Nationalities Branch of the OSS. This material related to particular racial groups and their activities within the U.S. Subsequent to the initial meeting with the Perlo Group, mentioned above, Bentley regularly met representatives of this group at the apartment of Mary Price in NYC. On at least one occasion Wheeler was the representative who brought the intelligence information secured by other members of the group in Washington, D.C., to Bentley. She recalled also that Victor Perlo at the initial meeting with her had produced written material, including OSS documents which he advised had been made available to him by Donald Wheeler. Bentley subsequently advised that Wheeler furnished information through Perlo until the Summer of 1944, when Bill, Bentley's espionage supervisor at that time, requested that Wheeler be advised to discontinue activities for six months due to his being under suspicion by OSS. Bentley stated she so instructed Wheeler.
Wheeler was interviewed 5/29/47 and 9/29/48 by Bureau agents but refused to answer questions as to espionage activities. He also appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities at San Francisco, California, on 12/1/53, at which time he refused to answer any questions, claiming protection under the Fifth Amendment.

**Observations:**

In 1953 Donald Wheeler wrote several letters to editors of small newspapers in the State of Washington, making severe attacks on the Director and calling Elizabeth Bentley a liar. In those letters he claimed to be a loyal citizen of the United States. In view of this attitude as exhibited by him publicly and in view of the fact that Bentley only recalls meeting him once and there is no information available to indicate that he was well acquainted with the activities of other individuals engaged in the Perlo Group, other than the slight possibility that on his meeting with Bentley he might have delivered information gathered by other members of the group, it is felt that he is not a logical individual to whom an offer of immunity under the Immunity Statute should be made.

**Residence:**

Post Office Box 102, Far Pastures Farm, Sequim, Washington.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SILVERMASTER
(JULIUS ROSENBERG)
SUMMARY

PART 7 OF 7

BUFILE: 65-56402
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: L. J. Boardman
FROM: A. E. Beattie

DATE: May 6, 1955

SUBJECT: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, et al. Espionage - R

There is attached a brief in which we analyze in detail the charges made by William Henry Taylor on 3/28/55 before the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board (IOELB). As shown in the attached brief, these charges represent a vicious attack on the credibility of Elizabeth Bentley and constitute an attack on three FBI documents. These are:
1) Our letter to the White House 11/8/45 in this case which was made public by the Attorney General 11/17/53 in the White controversy.
2) Two pages on this case from our 11/27/45 summary on Soviet espionage. These pages were made public by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in its report 7/20/53.
3) Our 2/1/46 summary on Harry Dexter White which the Attorney General summarized in his 11/17/53 speech.

The charges made by Taylor seek to make it appear that everything Bentley has said is false or inconsistent and that everything the Bureau did in the case was basically wrong, slanted or stupid. The Taylor document does point out certain instances where Bentley has been inconsistent in public testimony. The document loses much of its force by using the assumption that all of the persons named by Bentley are innocent of the charges. Terminology used throughout the document attempts to ridicule Bentley and the Bureau, rather than attacking her testimony on a strictly factual basis. We have discovered some of the info used has been lifted almost verbatim from Alan Barth's "Harper's Magazine" article of 3/19/54 entitled "How Good is an FBI Report?"
It is believed the best defense to these charges would lie in showing the corroboration that exists of Bentley's testimony by living persons. This is fairly extensive and a separate section of the brief has been prepared setting out major points of corroboration.

65-56402
Enclosure

CC: Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Branigan
Mr. Cole
Mr. Lamphere
100-370362 (Wm. Henry Taylor)

RJL: em:mg
6 JUN 8 1955

RECORDED-96
65-370362
EX-125

4201
The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, according to a news article of 4/26/55, has denied Taylor and his attorney the right to cross-examine Bentley. The Chairman of the IOELB, Judge Henry S. Waldman, on 4/20/55 commented he considers this attack on Bentley an attack on the whole loyalty program. He states his Board will not be influenced by this attack. In view of the foregoing, it is not believed essential that the Bureau at the present stage take any steps in this matter.

ACTION: 9 April 1955

There is attached for your information a detailed brief analyzing the charges made by Taylor in a document filed 3/28/55 before the International Org. Employees Loyalty Board.
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) ________________________________ 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.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

Duplicate of file # 4205-4210

☐ For your information: __________________________________________

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

65-4205-4201 enclosures
NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER,
With aliases, Et al
ESPIONAGE - R

(Charges made by William Henry
Taylor on March 28, 1955, before
International Organizations
Employees Loyalty Board)

TOP SECRET
NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER,
With aliases, Et al
ESPIONAGE - R

(Charges made by William Henry Taylor on March 26, 1955, before International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board)
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### IV. COMPARISON OF TAYLOR BRIEF AND BART'S ARTICLE "HOW GOOD IS AN FBI REPORT?"

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PART I. RESUME OF FACTS

Background of Allegations Made by Taylor.

William Henry Taylor on March 28, 1955, filed with the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board a 107-page brief in which he makes extensive charges attacking the veracity of Elizabeth Bentley, the FBI reports made public in the White hearings, and the handling of his case by Congressional committees and the Loyalty Board. Taylor's attorney, Byron M. Scott, in a letter to Senator Eastland of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, under date of April 4, 1955, demanded the right to cross-examine Bentley. Scott also held a press conference on April 18, 1955, in which he outlined certain of the charges made against Bentley and during which he made public his letter to Senator Eastland. Earlier, Taylor brought suit against the "Washington Daily News" in late 1953 because of an article (11/20/53) linking him with Harry Dexter White. The suit has not been tried. In testimony before a Federal grand jury in Washington, D.C., in September, 1954, Taylor made claims of inconsistencies on Bentley's part which are similar to the charges now being made.

Allegations Concerning Taylor.

William Henry Taylor was born March 30, 1906, at Revelstoke, British Columbia, Canada. He was naturalized as a U.S. citizen on March 30, 1940. He was employed by the Treasury Department from 1941 until December 1946, when he entered the International Monetary Fund and is now Assistant Director, Middle East Department, International Monetary Fund. The following are the basic allegations which have been made against Taylor:

1) Bentley never met Taylor personally and her data concerning Taylor is hearsay, obtained from Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster and William Ludwig Ullman. It was her understanding a William Taylor was a member of the network in the Treasury Department who was furnishing documents to the network. It was also her understanding that he had obtained his job through Harry Dexter White. She said Taylor was sent to China by the Treasury Department and after his return he functioned in
furnishing documents and later she believed he was sent to Portugal. Our investigation has reflected Taylor was a friend of Silvermaster before entering the Treasury Department in January, 1941, and at that time Silvermaster recommended him for the employment. Ullman wrote Taylor a letter in December, 1940, in which he confirmed that White would be able to get Taylor the job. Taylor did go to China in May, 1941, as a member of the Chinese Stabilization Board. He returned to the Treasury Department in September, 1942, and in May, 1944, he was sent to London. He did not go to Portugal as alleged by Bentley.

2) Information was received from G-2, Honolulu, in 1940 that Taylor was reported to be a bonafide member of the Communist Party and to hold an official membership card. G-2 has been unable to identify and furnish the source of this information.

3) While at the University of Hawaii in the late 1930's, Taylor was described by some sources as pro-Soviet and by others merely as "liberal" and progressive but in no way disloyal.

4) Taylor was a member of the Inter-Professional Association, Honolulu, in 1937-38, an organization reportedly founded by John Ernest Reinecke, described as a Communist Party member who was convicted under the Smith Act in Honolulu in 1953.

Resume of Material Contained in Taylor's Brief.

a) Introduction

In the Introduction, the Taylor brief points out the history of the charges made against Taylor before the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board. Taylor claims for a period of at least 8 years to his knowledge he has been suspected and has appeared before the FBI, Congressional committees, Federal grand juries and the Loyalty Board. He points out his name has been in the press, on the radio and television, and he has been under vehement attacks. He states recommendations for his dismissal from the International Monetary Fund have been made by a number of Treasury Department officials, including letters from former Secretary John W. Snyder dated November 3, 1952, and Secretary George M. Humphrey,
dated July 17, 1953. Taylor cites Attorney General Brownell's and the Director's appearances before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on November 17, 1953, and claims the mention of Taylor by the Attorney General led to publicity against him. He points out the Attorney General listed him by the name of William Henry Taylor, while Bentley named only a William Taylor or Bill Taylor. He ends the introduction by stating he and his attorney came to the conclusion that a review of Bentley's testimony, writings and FBI documents where available was needed and that Bentley's statements could be refuted and her testimony shown to be untruthful.

b) The Bentley Story

In this section of the brief, Taylor questions Bentley's veracity and questions the Director's statement of November 17, 1953, that "all information furnished by Miss Bentley, which was susceptible to check, has proven to be correct." He then cites twelve instances which he claims show inconsistencies and untruths in Bentley's story. These are analyzed and commented upon in detail in Section II of this brief. Taylor, in essence, claims public statements of Bentley do contain demonstrable falsehoods. It is noted certain of the charges made against Bentley in this material do show inconsistencies. In other instances, the charges made can be explained on the basis of available facts.

In the latter portion of this section the brief attempts by innuendo and rhetorical questions to cast doubt on Bentley's over-all story and at one point it is intimated that someone should delve into "what transpired in the period between November, 1945, and February, 1947," apparently suggesting that the FBI was engaged in building up false statements by Bentley during this period. Much is made of the fact that the grand jury in 1947 did not return a true bill indicting persons named by Bentley. A portion of this material has been lifted from Alan Barth's "How Good is an FBI Report?" (This is commented upon in some detail in Section IV of this brief.)
c) The FBI Reports and the Bentley Story

Taylor refers to the appearance of the Director and Attorney General Brownell before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on November 17, 1953, and points out they relied heavily on Bentley's information in their testimony. Taylor claims much of what was said on November 17, 1953, was wrong and the errors have gone unchallenged. Thereafter, Taylor attacks Bentley's testimony and information and criticizes FBI memoranda and communications which were made public by the Attorney General during the White controversy. He caustically comments that the FBI first talked with Bentley on November 7, 1945, and within 24 hours had checked the accuracy of her information and disseminated data to the President, indicating people named therein were passing documents through a Soviet espionage system. Taylor claims this was done without a scrap of documentary evidence to support these allegations. (This, of course, ignores the fact that our November 8, 1945, letter to the White House was merely a preliminary warning and has been described as such. The specific charges made and answers thereto are contained in Section II of this brief.)

In addition to some of the main charges made, Taylor also makes a number of charges which are full of trivial inconsistencies which do not merit serious consideration. For example, he states that FBI memoranda did not mention the distinguished military record or the academic achievements of Harry Dexter White. He also claims the photographic facilities in the Silvermaster basement were described as a "complete photographic laboratory," whereas he would describe it as "an amateur darkroom." Taylor also criticizes the Director for the comments made November 17, 1953, when the Director stated the FBI does not express opinions or draw conclusions in its investigative reports. Taylor claims this is not true since the FBI letter of February, 1946, expresses opinions and makes evaluations. Taylor contends Bentley has lied so often and so outrageously in her testimony to the FBI and in her statements under oath that she can scarcely be looked upon as a credible source.
d) Conclusions

In the concluding section of the Taylor brief, Taylor summarizes his claims that he has never engaged in espionage or disloyalty to the United States; that Bentley information concerning him is hearsay; and that Bentley has lied so often that she can scarcely be looked upon as a credible source. He criticizes "guilt by association" and professional informers. He criticizes the Attorney General and his November 17, 1953, testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. He asks that the Loyalty Board call certain witnesses, naming the Attorney General, the Director, certain Treasury officials and Elizabeth Bentley. He asks that if these persons refuse to testify, that their refusal be considered and evaluated in this light.

Taylor's Attorney, Byron Nicholson Scott

In the brief, Taylor's attorney, Byron Nicholson Scott, is listed as a former Congressman from California. "Who's Who in America" lists him as born March 21, 1903 at Council Grove, Kansas. He was a Congressman from the 18th California District from 1935-39. He received an LL.B. degree from National University Law School in 1949. He was Special Assistant to the Director of the Governmental Division, War Production Board, from 1942 to 1945.

An Office of Emergency Management applicant investigation in 1942 reflected Scott's accused by the Long Beach "Independent," a California newspaper, of being sympathetic to and associating with Communist causes. In the late 1930's and early 1940's, he was affiliated with the American League for Peace and Democracy, the American League Against War and Fascism, and the International Labor Defense (all cited by the Attorney General).
Scott's brother, Robert Day Scott, was employed by the Treasury Department from 1943 to 1946 and knew Michael Greenberg, William Ludwig Ullman, Harold Glasser and Harry Dexter White. He was employed by the International Monetary Fund from 1946 to 1948. A loyalty investigation on Robert Scott was conducted but the Civil Service Commission adjudged him eligible on the basis of loyalty on March 6, 1953.

Senate Committee Rules No Cross-Examination of Bentley

In a letter dated April 4, 1955, to Senator Eastland of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Taylor's attorney, Byron N. Scott, demanded the right to cross-examine Bentley. The Washington "Evening Star" of April 26, 1955, contained an article stating Senator Eastland of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee had written to Scott that to permit him or Mr. Taylor to cross-examine Miss Bentley would be contrary to precedents set by Congressional committees in the past. He noted Scott had publicly released a memorandum attacking the Subcommittee and its procedures and he questioned whether Taylor is "more interested in giving public testimony respecting his own activities or in seeking to discredit the Committee." Senator Eastland said he would permit Mr. Taylor to give his views to the Subcommittee in open session as he had requested. Senator Eastland said thereafter the Committee will decide whether further testimony is needed "from Miss Bentley or anyone else."

The newspaper article also noted that Scott had stated that Mr. Taylor was suffering from a heart condition and could not testify for the next six weeks or longer. We have received similar advice from Treasury officials who have learned that Taylor has had a serious heart attack.

It is also noted that the Chairman of the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board, Judge Henry S. Waldman, on April 20, 1955, advised Liaison Agent C. W. Bates that the brief filed by Taylor's attorney was a diabolically clever attack on Bentley and the Government's loyalty program as a whole. He felt there would also be an attack against the Bureau and that such an attack would be unwarranted and he would do all he can to counter such an attack. Judge Waldman said the Board would not be influenced in its decision in the Taylor case by these attacks and their decision would be based on sound judgment.
Observations and Conclusions

1) A careful analysis of the charges made by Taylor and his attorney reflects that in certain instances Bentley has been inconsistent on relatively minor points in public testimony. This, of course, is somewhat natural, bearing in mind the many appearances made by Bentley and the length of time which has elapsed since the happenings concerning which she is testifying. Actually, certain of Bentley's testimony is not entirely consistent with data she has furnished, although it may be said that in no instance is there a glaring inconsistency or misstatement of a major fact which she could not explain if called upon to do so.

2) Criticism by Taylor and his attorney is made of the material made available by the Attorney General in his appearance before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on November 17, 1953. This criticism is largely based on pointing up inconsistencies of a minor nature which result from a comparison of Bentley's public testimony and information contained in the data made available by the Attorney General. However, the Taylor brief does refer to a few statements in Bureau documents which tend to inaccurately portray the true picture. The brief attempts to play these up into major points.

3) The best defense to this over-all attack on Bentley's credibility would lie in showing the corroboration that exists of Bentley's testimony on many important points and that she has been corroborated by a number of living persons. The Director testified on November 17, 1953, "All information furnished by Miss Bentley, which was susceptible to check, has proven to be correct." This statement is supported by the information in Section III of this brief, a considerable portion of which is already a matter of public record.

4) The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee has denied Taylor and his attorney the right to cross-examine Bentley. The Chairman of the Loyalty Hearing Board has commented he considers this attack on Bentley an attack on the whole loyalty program. He states his Board will not be influenced by this attack. In view of the foregoing, it is not believed essential that the Bureau at the present time take any steps in this matter.

TOP SECRET
International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board
Decisions.

On June 28, 1955, the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board (IOELB) forwarded to the State Department its advisory opinion on Taylor, concluding there was a reasonable doubt as to his loyalty.

Following this decision Byron N. Scott, Taylor's attorney, wrote the IOELB on 7-29-55 requesting that the unfavorable determination be revised or as an alternative the case be reopened. On 8-24-55 T. Paul Fairbank, Executive Secretary, IOELB, advised the case was being reopened and a rehearing was set for October 19-20, 1955.

On January 4, 1956, the IOELB rendered a new decision, advising of no reasonable doubt as to Taylor's loyalty.

Henry Waldman, Chairman of IOELB, forwarded a letter dated January 11, 1956, where he praised highly the Director and the "effective work" done for the IOELB by the Bureau. Chairman Waldman also stated the Board's decision upholds Elizabeth Bentley and that the Board has not wavered in its belief concerning her.

It might be of interest to note the Board listed four items of "new evidence" as the basis for its new decision. These four items were:

(1) Testimony of Doctor David L. Crawford, former President of the University of Hawaii, concerning Taylor's reputation while at the University. Comment: Our investigation reflects Communist associations and sympathies on Taylor's part in Hawaii as well as setting forth many favorable interviews, including an interview of Crawford in which he described Taylor as a "completely loyal and very able and dependable man."

(2) Affidavit of Ansel F. Luxford, Attorney at Law, regarding confidential statements made to him by Taylor in their relationship as attorney and client. Comment: Our investigation of Taylor reflects interview of Luxford wherein he stated that during the early 1940's Taylor supported Russia although he did not do so to the detriment of the best interests of the United States.

(3) Affidavits of various persons whose reliability is unquestioned as to Taylor's reputation in the past. Comment: Our investigation is replete with interviews of Taylor's acquaintances who attested to his good character and loyalty.
(4) Taylor’s unequivocal and categorical denials under oath (during second hearing) of participation in Communist and subversive activities. Comment: In original adverse determination Board gave as one reason for adverse finding that Taylor was "far from frank" and prefaced answers with "I don’t recall," "I have no memory," etc., when questioned regarding Communist associations and sympathies. During rehearing, Board describes his answers as unequivocal and categorical denials.
II. CHARGES MADE BY TAYLOR AND BUREAU COMMENT
PART II. CHARGES MADE BY TAYLOR and BUREAU COMMENT

In this section we have taken the various charges made by Taylor in the 107-page brief, filed with the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board on March 28, 1955, and analyzed them on the basis of data in our files and commented upon each charge. We have commented on charges in certain instances of a somewhat trivial nature, but it is believed the answers to some of these charges tend to show the lengths to which Taylor and his attorney have gone in an effort to discredit Bentley and the Bureau.

The FBI documents to which Taylor refers in making various charges are as follows:

1. The FBI letter to General Vaughan at the White House dated November 8, 1945. This was made public by Attorney General Brownell on November 17, 1953. See Exhibit No. 1.


3. The FBI cover letter to General Vaughan, White House, February 1, 1946, transmitting the summary on White. This was made public by the Attorney General on November 17, 1953. See Exhibit No. 3.

4. Attorney General Brownell's statement of November 17, 1953, in which he summarized our February 1, 1946, summary on White. See Exhibit No. 4.
CHARGE: Dissemination of Data to Jenner Committee (Page 6)

Taylor charges that during the Director's appearance before the Jenner Committee on November 17, 1953, the Director was requested to provide dissemination data on certain individuals. When the data was submitted to the Committee, information was included on Taylor although his name had not been included in the original request. Taylor asks rhetorically if this were not a deliberate attack.

COMMENT:

Subsequent to the Attorney General's and the Director's appearances before the Jenner Committee, Mr. William E. Foley on 11/19/53 telephonically contacted Mr. Belmont, stating the Department contemplated making available to the Jenner Committee derogatory information on eleven individuals, one of whom was Taylor. Foley requested the Bureau to go over the summaries the Department was preparing. He said the Bureau's memorandum in the Silvermaster case to the Attorney General, dated 8/12/48, and its attachment dated 8/4/48, contained certain dissemination but did not include data on Silvermaster, Silverman and Friedman. He requested data on these three and said he would use the data in our 1948 memo on the others. This request was confirmed by memorandum from Mr. Olney dated 11/19/53. By memorandum dated 12/3/53 to Assistant Attorney General Olney, we forwarded to the Department dissemination data on eleven individuals, including Taylor. We did this because we felt a more complete dissemination would be indicated on some of these men than the data that had been disseminated. The listing made would show, accordingly, a fuller, more accurate dissemination by the Bureau to interested agencies and place us in a more favorable light. It would also show dissemination subsequent to 1948.

It will be seen from the foregoing that Taylor's name entered into this matter through the oral request of Mr. Foley and this was confirmed by Mr. Olney's memorandum of 11/19/53. The Criminal Division did contemplate furnishing a summary of derogatory information to the Jenner Committee and contemplated including dissemination data on the eleven individuals.
CHARGE: What Justification is There for the Use of the Name William Henry Taylor by the Attorney General? (Page 7)

The point is made that Bentley named a William Taylor or Bill Taylor and has testified she never knew Taylor personally and yet the Attorney General, summarizing an FBI document of February 1, 1946, furnished the name as William Henry Taylor.

COMMENT:

The following are the facts which substantiate the Taylor named by Bentley is William Henry Taylor. Elizabeth Bentley has advised that one of Harry Dexter White's most valuable assets as far as the Silvermaster espionage group was concerned was White's ability to place in the Treasury Department individuals of interest to that network. Among the individuals so placed by White, according to Bentley, was one William Taylor. She said she never met Taylor but learned of him through Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and William Ludwig Ullmann. She said this Taylor was sent to China by the Treasury Department and she believed he later went to Portugal. While in the Treasury Department, according to Bentley, he supplied Silvermaster with written and oral information secured through his official capacity.

In order to demonstrate White's connection with the placement of William Henry Taylor in the Treasury Department and to show the acquaintance of Silvermaster and Ullmann with Taylor, the following communications are quoted in full:

"United States Department of Agriculture
Farm Security Administration
Washington

"In Reply Refer to
LR-NGS
"Dec 4-1940

"Dr. H. D. White,
Director of Monetary Research
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

"Dear Mr. White:

"With regard to your inquiry of December 2, concerning Mr. William H. Taylor's application for a research position with the Treasury Department, I wish to state that I can recommend Mr. Taylor without any
"hesitancy for any research position he may be considered.
I have known Mr. Taylor since 1932; and have always regarded
his abilities very highly.

"My judgment of Mr. Taylor's abilities, thoroughness,
and integrity, I am pleased to say, is shared by Professors Robert
Brady and M. M. Knight of the University of California and by
several other faculty members of the University of Hawaii,
whom I know personally.

Sincerely yours,
S/ N. Gregory Silvermaster

N. Gregory Silvermaster, Chief
Labor Division"

"December 12, 1940

"Mr. William Taylor
C/O American Express Company
649 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Bill:

"Mr. White wants me to get in touch with you
and tell you to report here for work as soon as possible.

"This is a bit unorthodox, since your appointment
has not been formally approved. But White has been
virtually assured that it will be O.K.

Sincerely,
Lud Ullmann

5515 - 30th Street, NW
Washington, D. C."
Taylor himself, on interview by Bureau Agents on May 29, 1947, stated that he was placed in a position in the Treasury Department through Mr. Silvermaster, whom he had met at the University of California in 1928.

In January, 1941, Taylor was appointed to the Treasury Department, Division of Monetary Research. At this time Harry Dexter White was Director of that Division. In May, 1941, Taylor was appointed an alternate member of the Chinese Stabilization Board. He left the United States for China in May, 1941, and returned to the United States in August, 1942. Bentley, it will be recalled, indicated that the Taylor known to her was sent to China as a Treasury Department representative.

In October, 1942, Taylor left the United States for the United Kingdom, North Africa, and West Africa and returned in March, 1943. In May, 1944, Taylor left the United States for the United Kingdom and France and returned in August, 1944. In February, 1945, Taylor left the United States for the United Kingdom and France and returned in March, 1946. These trips abroad were made in his capacity as a United States Treasury representative. We have established no evidence that Taylor went to Portugal, as Bentley believed. Bentley has been reinter-viewed regarding this matter and since the matter of Taylor's alleged travel to Portugal and her reference to the fact that Taylor was a native-born American (United States Senate, Special Subcommittee to Investigate Immigration and Naturalization, 4-13-49, pages 111 and 115) was hearsay information at the time, she is unable to clarify those matters now.

Investigation established that there was a close association between William Henry Taylor and individuals named as espionage agents by Bentley. He has been described as commenting favorably concerning Communism.

On December 5, 1954, Bentley advised a Bureau Agent that from the descriptive data available she is certain in her own mind that the Taylor, whom she knew as a contact of the Silvermasters in Washington, D. C., in the early 1940's, is identical with the William Henry Taylor in question.
CHARGE: The Director of the FBI, among others (Treasury officials and the Attorney General), was after Taylor's scalp. (p. 9)

The point Taylor is making here is that he has been under attack by leading Government officials and he feels he, as the last individual named by Bentley in public service, has become a symbol to be removed.

COMMENT:

On November 17, 1953, the Director testified in part as follows: (Interlocking Subversion in Government - Jenner Committee - page 1149)

"As information came in, that information was compiled in report or letter form and transmitted to the White House, to the Attorney General and to the Treasury Department."

Morris: "And there is nothing more you can do, is that right?"

Mr. Hoover: "There is nothing more I can do. All I can do is submit the information. We do not evaluate, we do not recommend. We do not reach any conclusions as to the information contained in the reports."

From the above testimony it becomes evident that in keeping with our established policy, the Director has played no part in attempting to have Taylor's employment terminated at any time. We have investigated Taylor as an espionage subject. We have investigated him as required by law under the Loyalty Program. The results have been disseminated to pertinent agencies in keeping with established procedures, but no steps have been taken outside the Bureau's regular dissemination policy.
CHARGE: The record shows Bentley testified that Taylor
gave her material. (page 10)

COMMENT: The pertinent portion of the testimony in question
follows:
Morris: "Who gave it (material) to you, for instance?"
Bentley: "Well, in the early days Lud Ullmann, who was then
working in the Treasury, used to bring it out. Sometimes
Harry (White) was leery about bringing it out himself.
Sometimes it would be given to Bill Taylor." (Institute of
Pacific Relations Hearings before the Senate Subcommittee
to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security
Act and Other Internal Security Laws, August 14, 1951, page 421.)

From the above it is obvious that Bentley did not
state that she actually received documents from Taylor. She
has stated, in fact, that Taylor supplied Silvermaster with
written and oral information. Bentley has also testified she
never met Taylor during the period in question. As a matter
of fact, Taylor during interview on May 29, 1947, advised
Bureau agents that he had talked to Silvermaster concerning
activities in China but that he had never furnished Silver-
master with any kind of a written report.

An analysis of the above testimony would indicate
that Taylor and his attorney are misinterpreting Bentley's
testimony in this regard.
CHARGE: Bentley Claimed Communist Party Dues from Perlo Group Given to Golos. (Page 13)

It is charged that Bentley testified that she collected Communist Party dues from members of the Perlo group and "turned them over to Golos during his lifetime." It is charged that this is false since Golos died 11/25/43 and Bentley has testified she took over the Perlo group in March, 1944.

COMMENT:

Bentley did testify in 1948 before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUCA) that she turned over to Jacob Golos CP dues of Harry Magdoff, a member of the Perlo group. Bentley was mistaken on this point since Golos died in 1943 and she did not take over the Perlo group until 1944. She has admitted to us that she was in error on this point; however, her statements to the Bureau on this point are accurate. It is well to note that in another part of her testimony before the HUCA in 1948 (page 689), Bentley stated that information turned over to her by the Perlo group was given by her to her Russian contacts, "Jack" and "Bill." Therefore, when testifying concerning information from the Perlo group, Bentley did not become confused and did not state that she turned same over to Golos.
CHARGE: That Bentley Placed Duncan Lee in the Silvermaster Group; the Perlo Group; and an Unattached Group. (page 14)

It is charged that Bentley said that she gathered that Lee had been a Communist Party member for some time; that he paid his dues to Bentley and he was under Communist discipline; that Bentley said Lee was "our most valuable source in OSS"; that Bentley claims her association with Lee extended from early 1943 to the end of 1944; that Lee denies the allegations but admits knowing and contacting Bentley from October, 1943, until the end of 1944. It is also charged that FBI letter dated 11/8/45 indicates Bentley identified Lee as a member of the Silvermaster ring; in FBI memorandum dated 11/27/45 she shifted Lee to the Perlo group; and in 1945 she testified Lee was "sub-agent" to Mary Price and thereafter as one of her unattached agents.

COMMENT:

It appears that more than one inconsistency is charged herein, although generally it relates to Bentley's comments concerning Lee. Lee denies the espionage allegations but admits knowing Bentley and the fact that Bentley claims their association began in early 1943, while Lee claims it began in October, 1943, is not materially inconsistent. The claim that in the FBI letter of 11/8/45 Bentley identified Lee as a member of the Silvermaster ring, and in the FBI memo of 11/27/45 she shifted Lee to membership in the Perlo group, is not accurate. The FBI letter of 11/8/45 does not state that Lee was a member of the Silvermaster group. No such division into the Silvermaster group or the Perlo group is made in that letter. In the 11/27/45 memorandum Lee is placed as a member of the Perlo group. While this is not technically accurate, there was a definite link between Lee and the Perlo group. Mary Price is that link since she was in contact with Lee for a time and thereafter she was in contact with the Perlo group.

It is also claimed that Bentley identified Lee as a "sub-agent" to Mary Price and thereafter as one of her unattached agents. An examination of page 539 of the HCOA testimony of 1948 reveals Bentley actually said that when Lee went to Washington, Mary (Price) took care of him for a while and when Mary left Washington, she (Bentley) took him over. The words "sub-agent" and "unattached agent" do not appear and the significance of these expressions is not entirely clear.
CHARGE: Bentley Claimed Soviets Interested in RDX. (Page 14)

It is charged that Bentley testified in 1949 in response to a question as to the type of information the Soviets sought, that they were interested in RDX. When asked what RDX was, Bentley stated it was sort of an explosive and information about it had recently appeared in the newspapers. Taylor's attorney then claims that Bentley "probably lifted this story from the newspapers." He states that RDX was no secret.

COMMENT:

The statement that Bentley probably "lifted" information about RDX from newspapers is a gratuitous assumption. Bentley's statement that the Soviets were interested in RDX is corroborated by the statements of Alfred Dean Slack and Harry Gold, convicted espionage agents. Slack stated that in the Summer of 1943 he was working in Kingsport, Tennessee, at Holston Ordnance Works, and was contacted by his Soviet espionage superior, Harry Gold. According to Slack, Gold indicated he knew Holston Ordnance Works was producing an explosive known as RDX and he (Gold) wanted a report on this manufacturing process. Slack gave Gold such a report and a sample of RDX in 1944. Gold confirms Slack's statements relative to the Soviets' interest in RDX, although he indicates that Slack briefed him on the fact that RDX was being manufactured by Holston. Although the charge that RDX was no secret has been made, it appears that knowledge of the existence of RDX and the process for manufacturing it were two different things.

In interview on 6/5/55 Bentley stated her only answer to this is that she was requested to obtain information on RDX. This indicated to her that the Soviets were interested in this information.

It is charged that in 1949 Bentley testified that some 40 to 50 people who worked for the U.S. Government were giving her information. She said these people were practically all Communists and all were native-born citizens except for two, the Silvermasters. Taylor's attorney contends that when Bentley provided a list of these Government contacts: a) there were but 37, not 40 or 50; b) not all 37 worked for the U.S. Government; c) at least ten were not native-born Americans. Taylor's attorney contends that two of these individuals, Michael Greenberg and Vladimir Kazakevich, were not native-born and Bentley knew it and she was, therefore, guilty of willful fabrication.

COMMENT:

Since several of those involved in the Silvermaster and Perlo groups were not native-born, she was mistaken in her testimony. The inconsistencies claimed herein, however, can hardly be considered material and the nature of this charge does little to question the substance of Bentley's over-all allegations or credibility.

In an interview on June 5, 1955, Bentley stated her only answer to this is that she may have been slightly inconsistent on this point, but said when she testified she had not been thinking of persons such as Lauchlin Currie and Solomon Greenberg as naturalized citizens when she made the statement. She claimed she had not known that William Taylor was not native-born.
CHARGE: The Ovakimian Photograph (page 16)

In her book "Out of Bondage," Bentley writes that in May, 1941, Golos showed her an article and a photograph in the "New York Times" which stated a Russian engineer by the name of Ovakimian had been charged by the FBI with espionage. Golos showed Bentley this story and photograph, saying "That's the man I've been in contact with although I didn't know his name until I saw it in the paper." Golos then said "I am a member of the GPU, That is the Russian Secret Police. We do intelligence work for the Soviet Union. That man whose picture you see is my superior officer."

It is charged that in spite of this, Bentley testified she had no personal knowledge of what Golos did with information she collected for him. Further, when asked who Golos' Russian contact was, she answered "......Charlie, but I don't know anything about that. We never knew them by any names other than nicknames." Taylor contends that the "New York Times" has no record of any photograph of Ovakimian during May, 1941.

COMMENT:

When Bentley testified that she had no personal knowledge of what Golos did with information she collected for him and when she states that the Russian contact of Golos was Charlie, about whom she knew little, she is talking about the Silvermaster ring. The questioning immediately preceding her testimony on this point (RCU 1948, pages 523 and 524) was about the Silvermaster group and Bentley's comments concerning Charlie relate to the information being furnished by the Silvermaster group. The fact that she did not mention Ovakimian as Golos' superior is not inconsistent since Ovakimian departed the U. S. in the Summer of 1941 and there was no reason to associate him with material being obtained from the Silvermaster ring.

In connection with Bentley's comment that a story and photograph of Ovakimian appeared in the "New York Times"
at the time of his arrest by the FBI, the following must be noted: New York letter dated May 9, 1955, indicates that articles relating to Ovakimian's arrest and subsequent developments appeared in 1941 in the New York "World Telegram," the New York "News," the "New York Jarnal American," the "New York Mirror," the "New York Times," the New York "Sun," the New York "Herald Tribune," "PM," and "Time" magazine. No photograph of Ovakimian appeared in those publications during the pertinent period. No photograph of Ovakimian during the pertinent period was noted in the "New York Post" or the "Daily Worker." "News Week" and "Life" were also checked for May, June and October, 1941, but no photograph of Ovakimian was located.

Our investigation of Ovakimian in 1941 revealed that he was in contact with Golos and that he was involved in intelligence activities. This corroboration of Bentley is dealt with in more detail in another part of this brief. (See page 91)

In interview on 6/5/55 Bentley stated all she knows is that Golos came to her with a newspaper and told her a photograph of Ovakimian was in the paper. She states she did not see the photograph, but assumed Golos was telling her the truth.
CHARGE: The Doolittle Raid on Tokyo (pages 18-19)

That Bentley testified before a Senate Committee (1949) that she received this information from Ullmann at the Pentagon where he rose in rank from Private to Major. Taylor says Ullmann not in Army until October 1942, never a private at Pentagon, Bentley didn't know Ullmann as a Major, and B-29's were not used on the Doolittle raid.

COMMENT: Bentley on 5/13/49 before the Senate Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization was questioned relative to information she received on B-29's. During this questioning (pg. 119) she was asked if she had received any information about the Doolittle raid. She answered she received information on that raid from Ullmann who was a specialist in the B-29 program. On re-interview in December, 1954, Bentley advised the question re the Doolittle raid came up in her testimony and she assumed it referred to the raids supposed to be conducted by B-29's in 1944. She said she never received any information on the Doolittle raid (April, 1942).

Ullmann was drafted into the Armed Services in October, 1942, and graduated from Officer Candidate School in April, 1943. After graduation, he was stationed at Wright Field for only a few days and subsequently transferred to the Pentagon for the duration of his service in the Air Corps.

Bentley in her statement to us (11/30/45) advised Ullmann entered the Army as a Private, was recommended for Officer Candidate School, was accepted and thereafter commissioned a 2nd. Lieutenant, subsequently, being promoted to 1st. Lieutenant and she last knew him as a Captain. On 8/10/48, Ullmann in testimony under oath before the NCUA advised he attained the rank of Major. Bentley was present at this hearing and was asked to stand. Ullmann refused to answer to the question as to whether he recognized Bentley. Bentley has not told us she knew Ullmann at the Pentagon as a Major.

Bentley did testify in 1949 that Ullmann "was gradually put in the Air Corps in the Pentagon where he rose rank by rank from a private to a major."
It is a known fact that B-25's and not B-29's were used on the Doolittle raid. As far as Taylor's assertion that Ullmann could not have told Bentley of the projected B-29 raids on Tokyo as these raids took place two months after she stopped seeing Ullmann is absurd. The planning of such a mission would, by necessity, require extensive planning and preparations prior to the actual date of the raid involving materials and supplies. Ullmann was an officer assigned to Air Corps Headquarters in the Materiel and Services Division. Bentley on reinterview in December, 1954, said she knew nothing about the Doolittle raid.

In interview 6/5/55 Bentley at first claimed she did not understand what charge was being made here and when it was pointed out to her that the Doolittle raid occurred in April, 1942, and was made with B-25's and not with B-29's, she pointed out that any error made by her in this instance was caused by the questioning and that she had been talking about B-29's and raids made in the Pacific with B-29's and when one of the questioners spoke of the Doolittle raid, she must have assumed that it was a B-29 raid.
CHARGES:  D-DAY  (pages 20, 21, 22)

That Bentley has told varying versions concerning her receipt of information regarding the date of D-Day. Taylor quotes from General Eisenhower's book and other sources that D-Day was not known to General Eisenhower in advance and therefore, could not have been known to others. Taylor also states Bentley identified a General Hilldring as connected with the Air Corps in 1948 before the HCUA.

CONTENT:

Bentley in her testimony on 7-31-48 before the HCUA did state she learned about D-Day in advance from Ullmann who had learned the date from his connections in General Hilldring's office. In her statement to us (11-30-45) Bentley said she had received information about the approximate scheduled date of D-Day. Bentley in her appearance before the HCUA in 1948 actually says (page 526) she was not quite sure of General Hilldrings status. She does not specifically say General Hilldring was with the Air Corps. On page 528 of these hearings it is Mr. Stripling who places General Hilldring in the Air Corps, he however qualifies this.

On reinterview in December, 1954, Bentley says she received information regarding D-Day from Ullmann and as far as she can recall she received the information from 1 to 4 days prior to D-Day.

In interview 6/3/55 Bentley insisted that her testimony on this matter is correct and that she learned from Ullmann at least four days in advance the scheduled date for D-Day. She said it was her understanding that Ullmann won a bet on this and while he did not get the date exactly, he was within one day of D-Day and, therefore, collected on the bet.
CHARGES: EARL BROWDER AND ESPIONAGE (pages 22-25)

(a) That Bentley has told different versions of the origin of the Silvermaster group, (b) Browder received government information and party dues from the group members and (c) that Browder took over control of the group after the death of Golos.

COMMENTS:

(a) Bentley in 1948 before the NCUA stated Jacob Golos in July, 1941, told her he had received from Earl Browder the name of man interested in getting help to Russia. She identified this person as N. Gregory Silvermaster. She also stated Silvermaster came to New York to see Golos at the behest of Mr. Browder. It being noted that Browder was in prison in July, 1941. Bentley in her statement (11-30-45) says Silvermaster told her he made a trip to New York City and conferred with Browder subsequent to the German invasion of Russia. This is hearsay on Bentley's part and Silvermaster may not have told her the truth as to his alleged beginnings in espionage. Bentley in her book on page 149 does say that Golos in making contact with Silvermaster was hampered by the fact that Browder was in prison.

(b) Bentley in her statement (11-30-45) to us says Golos in 1941 told her he was making available to Browder some of the data collected. Golos also told Bentley he was retaining copies of some of the data collected by Bentley to show Browder when he was released from prison. Bentley in her statement (11-30-45) also said at Golos' instructions she collected CP dues from persons in the Washington, D. C. area. He also told her he took the dues to the CP Headquarters. Golos furnished Bentley receipts from the Party evidencing payment of these dues. Taylor also challenges Bentley's statements before the NCUA in 1948 (page 611) regarding the taking of undeveloped film to New York by pointing out it would be difficult to separate undeveloped film into military and non-military data for perusal by Browder. Bentley in her statement to us says when she had material of interest she showed it to Browder. She also told us of delivering material to Browder for perusal during the early fall and early winter of 1944. It is noted that Bentley in addition to the Silvermaster group which was doing the photographing had other contacts from whom she received material.

(c) Bentley has told us in her statement (11-30-45) of her actions as a courier under the direction of Golos up until his death in 1943. She has told us of having other superiors
namely "Bill," "Jack" (Joseph Katz) and "Al" Anatoli B. Gromov) after the death of Golos. She did state she continued to see Browder and make available to him data of interest.

In order to refute Bentley's testimony before a Senate Committee in 1951 as to her relationship with Browder, Taylor reports testimony of Earl Browder in which he admits knowing Bentley but denies knowing her as a CP member or ever having been involved in espionage. The position of Browder with the CP has been such that it is felt little credence need be given to his testimony under oath.

In interview 6/5/55 Bentley stated these charges are ridiculous and she is at a loss to understand why people do not understand that Browder's information was given to Golos much earlier than July, 1941, and that Silvermaster had been told to lie low and to get his group in readiness at an earlier date. Bentley stated that not all information she obtained from the Silvermaster group was put on film and even when the data was put on film, she was told the contents of the information as occasionally the photography was not good and it had been necessary for the Soviets to come back to her to have the documents again photographed by the Silvermaster group. Bentley advised she was obtaining data from others than the Silvermaster group which was also made available to Browder.
CHARGE: When Did Miss Bentley First Advise the FBI of Her Activities? (pages 25-30)

Bentley's story as to when she told the FBI of her activities and when she put herself under FBI orders allegedly conflicts with the facts. It is alleged Bentley in 1948 before JCUA said her first contact with the FBI was in New Haven on 8/21 or 8/22/45, at which time she told the whole story. Bentley also told JCUA her meeting on 10/17/45 with Russian contact "Al" (which resulted in her getting $2,000) was under FBI instructions.

COMMENT:

Bentley did testify as alleged in her appearance before the JCUA on 8/11/48. The Bureau's files show Bentley contacted the FBI at New Haven 8/23/45 and reported an impersonation complaint. She next contacted an agent of the New York office 10/16/45, at which time she repeated her impersonation complaint concerning an individual named Peter Heller, with whom she had been in contact, and she said she was uncertain as to whether Heller was a Government investigator or was connected with the Communist Party or Russian espionage activities. She next appeared at the NY office 11/7/45, at which time she voluntarily informed regarding her knowledge of espionage activities. Bentley furnished the $2,000 to agents of the NY office on 11/17/45 and we did observe her in contact with "Al" (Anatole B. Gromov, Soviet Embassy official) on 11/21/45 in New York City.

Bentley in an interview 6/5/55 claims she indicated to an agent of the NY office in either September or October 1945 that she had a meeting forthcoming with one of her contacts and the agent told her to go ahead and carry out the meeting. The Bureau's files do not contain substantiation of this statement by Bentley, that is, that she informed the NY agent of any meeting.
CHARGE: Allegation Concerning Bentley's Being Awarded the Order of the Red Star. Pages 30-38

Taylor declares Bentley in her book, published in 1951, says while at Naylor's Restaurant in Washington, D.C., in late October, 1944, "Al" told her she had been awarded the Order of the Red Star, whereas while testifying before HCUA in 1948, she said "Al" advised her of this award during a meeting in New York in mid-November, 1944.

COMMENT:

The charge above is true. However, Bentley's testimony before the HCUA in 1948 agrees with the information furnished to the FBI in November, 1945. Bentley has stated that she portrayed certain situations in the book in a manner somewhat at variance with the events as they occurred in order to add to the reader's appeal and human interest. The October meeting in Washington, D.C., was the first contact between Bentley and "Al." Therefore, Bentley may have felt this would add to the reader appeal.

In interview 6/5/55 Bentley stated that her book is incorrect on this point and had been changed by her publisher in order to make the events appear more graphic and to have more human interest. She says her testimony on this point is correct.
CHARGE: Alleged Inconsistent Statements Made by Bentley Regarding the Allied Mark Currency. (Pages 36-50)

Taylor alleges that Bentley testified before the Special Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Government Operations in October, 1953, that she used the Silvemaster ring to obtain surreptitiously from Harry Dexter White samples of the Allied Mark. Upon learning they could not be successfully photographed, pressure was exerted upon White to induce the United States to turn over to the Russians officially the plates from which the marks could be printed. Taylor states that although Bentley briefly referred to this matter in her book published in 1951, she did not testify regarding it until 1953. Also, none of the FBI memoranda makes reference to it.

COMMENT:

Bentley testified before this committee on October 21, 1953, that through the Silvemaster group she obtained samples of the Allied Marks which were obtained through Harry Dexter White and when her superiors found they could not be photographed successfully, she had pressure exerted on White to have the currency plates turned over to the Soviets.

No information has been located in Bureau files indicating that Bentley furnished this information prior to this testimony. When subsequently interviewed by Bureau agents, Bentley advised that she gave us this information during the first three or four months of our interviews of her. No confirmation of this could be located in Bureau files. Bentley has since insisted that her testimony before this committee was correct to the best of her knowledge. When considering the volume of information furnished by Bentley, it is understandable why she may have forgotten some items.
CHARGE: Alleged Inconsistent Statements of Bentley Regarding the Date Samples of Allied Marks Were Obtained. (Pages 38-50).

Taylor further alleges that Bentley in her book states she obtained the samples of allied marks of currency on about D-Day, whereas in her testimony in 1953 she stated she obtained them in late 1943 or 1944. Taylor says the D-Day date could not be correct because the plates were delivered to the Russian Ambassador on April 14, 1944.

Taylor further alleges that according to Bentley's testimony, she must have obtained the samples prior to March 27, 1944. He makes much of the point. This she could not have done because White did not have them until this date.

COMMENT:

Regarding the first item in the above charge, Bentley, in her book, did not place the date of obtaining the samples as that of D-Day. Her book is not specific on this point; however, when writing of this matter she was covering the period of March, 1944. Bentley, when interviewed in 1954, stated she was positive she obtained the currency samples in the Spring of 1944.

Regarding the second item of this charge, Taylor was not correct when he said White did not have the samples until March 27, 1944. The records of the Senate hearing in June, 1947, regarding the occupation currency transaction contain an exhibit a letter from the secretary of Soviet Ambassador Gromyko to White, thanking him for the photostats of the currency furnished by White in his letter of February 9, 1944.
CHARGE: Bentley is inaccurate re estimate of Communist strength.

Miss Bentley was asked (Senate, 1949, page 121) if she had any information respecting the number of Communist agents in the United States. She asked whether this included espionage agents and was answered yes. She then stated she had no personal knowledge of the number. She stated, "It has been estimated by people I have talked to that it was around between eighty and ninety thousand, I think. It is anyone's guess." Miss Bentley described those who came into this category as those persons taking orders from the Communist Party under their discipline.

COMMENT:

Taylor attempts to discredit the above statement with the statement that J. Edgar Hoover estimated the strength of the Communist Party at less than 25,000 and issued no statement listing all of these as spies.

The Director, as of February 25, 1953, testified before the House Appropriations Committee at which time he estimated the Communist Party strength as 24,796. Prior to the above data, higher estimates had been made by the Director. In fact, an article entitled "Where Do We Stand Today With Communism in the U.S." appeared in the "American Legion" magazine of March, 1954. This article states that the Director estimated Communist Party membership in the United States as less than 53,000 as of December 31, 1949.

A publication entitled "Communism in the U.S.A." prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, printed in 1948, on page six states, "J. Edgar Hoover testified: 'What is important is the claim of the Communists themselves that for every Party member there are ten others ready, willing and able to do the Party's work. Herein lies the greatest menace of Communism.'"

It is quite clear from the above that Bentley's statement...
CHARGE: Bentley first gave given name of Gold as William, later as Bela. (Page 51)

In 1948 Bentley named William Gold and his wife, Sonia Gold, (House, 1948, pg. 517) whereas their true names were Bela Gold and his wife, Sonia. She corrected this in testimony one year later.

COMMENT:

It should be noted that Bela Gold and his wife, Sonia, knew who was being charged as they requested to be heard in public and wired a protest to the House Committee (1948). There was no confusion of identities and it certainly would have been improper for Bentley when she learned of an individual's true name to have continued using an incorrect one. The question at issue is not the name, but the true identity of the person whose acts are being questioned. She clearly identified Bela and Sonia Gold and, therefore, statements by Taylor are solely limited to an attempt to becloud the issue which was, were the Golds involved in furnishing information to the Silvermasters.

In interview 6/5/55 Bentley claimed that she had heard Bela Gold's name given as Bill Gold and she, therefore, assumed his first name was William. She claims she thought she testified the individual's name was Bill Gold and she was somewhat doubtful that she ever gave it as William Gold until her attention was directed to her testimony in 1948.
CHARGE: Discrepancy in name of U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. (Page 51)

Both Bentley and the FBI have stated Bentley was employed by the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. Bentley in a deposition on July 26, 1954, stated the correct name was U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation.

COMMENT:

Taylor seeks to indicate that this was a monstrous error, that is, whether it was U. S. or United States Service and Shipping Corporation. This allegation of discrepancy is ridiculous and not worthy of comment. It is certainly immaterial.
(Note: Only legal proof would be the corporation papers filed in New York State.)

In interview 6/5/55 Bentley commented she never would have given this name as the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and that any error in connection with this matter would have been an error in transcription by a stenographer because she, Bentley, knew that the name United States Service and Shipping Corporation could not have been used by the corporation as another company was using that name.
CHARGE: Bentley said courses on American Government are not taught at Columbia University. (Page 51)

Before the HUCA in 1948, Bentley was being questioned about why she knew so little about American Government. She was asked if they did not have such courses at Columbia where she attended school. Bentley said no, that they did not teach it. In 1949 in response to the same question, she said she did not know. When it was pointed out to her that this was contradictory to previous testimony, she stated she had been misquoted in the first instance.

COMMENT:

This is indicative of the lengths that Taylor is going to in an effort to discredit Bentley. Bentley states she was misquoted when she was quoted as saying Columbia had no courses in American Government. Her statement that she was misquoted is not unreasonable and this point is not worth belaboring further.

In interview 6/5/55 Bentley said this is another example of an error in transcription. She said she undoubtedly testified she did not "take" courses in American Government at Columbia University but that it would have been ridiculous to have testified they did not teach such courses. Bentley said often she talks rather fast, making it difficult for a stenographer to take her testimony.
CHARGE: Bentley's appearance on "Meet The Press," December 6, 1953. (Pages 52 and 53)

It is stated that on December 6, 1953, Bentley appeared on the television show "Meet The Press" and was asked if she (a) had any personal knowledge of United States Government employees now spying for Russia, (b) if her list of names of contacts with Government employees at times she appeared before HCIA in 1948 was complete, (c) if she had testified in Executive Session that Lester Pearson, Foreign Secretary of Canada, had been used by Communist spy rings.

It is charged that in answer to (a) Bentley said she could not answer that because it might not be public information and her answer might hamper things. In response to (b) she answered no, that the committee did not ask about a number of people and she simply responded to the question. Taylor seemingly combines points (a) and (b) and charges that these points are inconsistent with former testimony before congressional committees where she indicated her listing of such names was complete. In response to (c) Bentley answered that she did not recall. Taylor claims it is inconceivable that she would not recall testimony about Lester Pearson.

COMMENT:

It must be appreciated that Bentley had considerable more latitude in answering questions before congressional committees than she had on the television show "Meet The Press." She could testify to hearsay information before a congressional committee without the fear of libel actions, whereas she was restricted and consequently cautious in her testimony on television. It is not necessarily inconsistent for Bentley to testify in 1948 that the list of Government employees involved in intelligence activities which she furnished the committee was complete and then in 1953 insinuate that there were some people involved whom the committee did not ask about. A person involved in intelligence activities over a number of years is constantly reminded of and recaptures certain thoughts about individuals as a result of certain questions and certain reminiscing about past events.
It is not unreasonable to assume that between 1948 and 1953 she remembered additional people who were involved in these affairs about whom she had not previously furnished information to congressional committees.

Taylor's charge in point (a) that Bentley would surely remember testifying about Pearson is misleading. Bentley had testified in Executive Session that Hazen Size of the Canadian Film Board furnished her information which he obtained from Pearson. Thus, her testimony was mainly concerned with Size and no allegations were made against Pearson who was mentioned incidental to Size. Bentley may not have clearly recalled this information about Pearson at the time of her television interview or she may have used this pretext to avoid answering a question concerning an official of another government which she felt should only be answered in an Executive Session of a congressional committee.
CHARGE: Bentley Named Glasser as Part of Silvermaster Group.
(Page 54)

Bentley in Executive Session, Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, October 21, 1953, stated Harold Glasser was part of the Silvermaster group.

COMMENT:

This was apparently an error on the part of Miss Bentley, caused by the manner in which the question eliciting the information was asked. The line of questioning was as follows:

Question: Miss Bentley, to your knowledge were the following persons some of the espionage agents? Nathan Gregory Silvermaster?

Bentley: Yes.

Question: William Ludwig Ullman?

Bentley: Yes.

Question: Harold Glasser?

Bentley: Yes.

Question: V. Frank Coe?

Bentley: Yes.

Question: William H. Taylor

Bentley: Yes, that was part of the Silvermaster group.

This error was clarified in Bentley's public testimony before the same committee wherein she stated Glasser was part of the Perlo group. She has testified on numerous occasions that Glasser was a member of the Perlo group.
CHARGE: Bentley's statement concerning Whittaker Chambers (Page 54)

It is charged that Bentley named Whittaker Chambers as a member of the Perlo group. Taylor claims Bentley did not know Chambers and he points out Chambers ceased Communist activities in 1939. Consequently, he could not have been in the Perlo group which was formed in 1944. Taylor also states that in 1951 Bentley testified before a Senate committee that she did not know anything about Chambers except as a man called X who handled "a number of my people in 1948." Taylor points out that Bentley is spreading confusion here since Chambers was not handling anyone in 1948.

COMMENT:

Bentley testified she did not know Chambers. Actually, she did not testify that Chambers was a member of the Perlo group, but it is understandable that such an inference could be drawn from her testimony concerning Chambers. It came about in the following manner: Bentley was discussing Harold Glasser and she said, "He was a member of what we called the Perlo ring because Mr. Victor Perlo we considered the head of it, and he (Glasser) passed on information via Mr. Perlo, Mr. Chambers and some of the other members of the group." It could be inferred from this that Bentley placed Chambers in the Perlo group; however, it is believed that Bentley's explanation clarifies this point. She explained that she did not know Chambers but she learned that a man who had turned "sour" back in the late 1930's had been doing the same type of work she had been doing. She learned this when she took over the Perlo group. She also learned that some of the people in the Perlo group, namely, Perlo, Charles Kramer and Glasser, had previously worked with this man who went "sour." This man was Whittaker Chambers. Consequently, Bentley's testimony on this point may be confusing but it is not false. Chambers was connected with Glasser and Perlo during the 1930's. Bentley did make a mistake in testifying before the Senate committee in 1951 when she said that Chambers was a man called X who "handled a number of my people in 1948." She was mistaken as to the date as she probably meant 1938.
In interview 6/5/55 Bentley was furnished her exact testimony on this matter where, in speaking of Harold Glasser, she said "he was a member of what we called the Perlo ring... and he passed on information via Mr. Perlo, Mr. Chambers and some of the other members of the group." On reading this testimony, Bentley said there was some error in transcription; that she would never have named Chambers as a member of the Perlo group. She said she must have named one of the other members of the Perlo group, such as Kramer, and the stenographer got it down wrong.
CHARGE: Where was the FBI in 1941-1945. (Pages 55-56)

A charge is made if Bentley's story is to be believed where was the FBI in the period 1941-1945. It is stated Jacob Golos was arrested in 1940. Silvermaster was investigated (under the Hatch Act) as early as 1941 and it is charged: "Under these circumstances, how could Miss Bentley have escaped observation, suspicion and detection? Where was the FBI for this four year period?"

COMMENT:

While the above is an easy charge to make and a hard one to answer, there are a number of factors which must be taken into account. The FBI through a painstaking investigation of Armand Labis Feldman starting in 1938 had uncovered a sizeable espionage parallel operating in the United States which was under the control of Gaik Badalovich Ovakimian. He was known to be the key to the whole operation and was an employee of the Amtorg Trading Corporation. He was observed to be in contact with Jacob Golos on several occasions, and Bentley was known to be a contact of Golos. The evidence developed concerning Ovakimian was made available to the United States attorney and on May 5, 1941, Ovakimian was arrested for a violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act. The Soviet Government immediately claimed that he as a Soviet official had diplomatic status and while this was not true, the State Department exerted pressure to have the charges dropped and to allow Ovakimian to depart from the United States. This was accomplished and he departed on July 23, 1941. The key agent was, therefore, no longer available, and years later we learned from Ismail Akhmedov that the NKVD had been worried concerning the arrest, as the head of the NKVD activities in the United States had been in custody. We assumed (and later learned it to be true) that the arrest of Ovakimian had alerted other members of the apparatus. (Bentley tells us that Golos did destroy incriminating papers in his possession.) We at that time had no evidence definitely showing that Bentley was involved in espionage and had no indication that there were any contacts between Bentley, Golos and persons in the Government.
We, however, did not follow through on our investigation of Jacob Golos and Elizabeth Bentley and, in the light of what we now know, we certainly should have done so. We are, accordingly, vulnerable to the attack made here. The following are factors which, however, must be taken into account. In 1942, we were having serious manpower difficulties in covering German and Japanese intelligence activities, alien enemies, Fascist groups. Russia came to be regarded as one of our chief allies. This did not directly affect the Bureau's investigative work, but certainly influenced Government officials and public opinion.

In the meantime, in Washington, investigations were instituted and carried out under the Hatch Act concerning a number of persons who later were to be implicated by Bentley. To name a few of the persons so charged, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster was investigated and both Harry Dexter White and Lauchlin Currie acted in his behalf in killing the charges. Harry Dexter White himself was investigated. Taylor was investigated under the Hatch Act on the basis of information indicating Communist sympathies on his part. In none of these instances was the individual removed from Government employment; as a matter of fact, their importance was enhanced through promotions. There can be little doubt that even if we had stopped Golos and Bentley, the Soviets would have found other means of contacting these sources in Washington, and, as a matter of fact, by September, 1944, had done so when they removed Bentley from the apparatus for all intents and purposes and began using others to tap Government secrets.
CHARGE: That much of the testimony of the Attorney General before the Jenner Committee on November 17, 1953, on the Harry Dexter White case was "wrong." (Pages 67, 68, 69, 70)

It is alleged that the testimony of the Attorney General was "political" and that in offering as "established facts" data contained in three FBI documents: viz., (1) FBI letter to the White House dated November 8, 1945; (2) FBI summary memorandum captioned "Soviet Espionage in the United States," dated November 27, 1945; (3) FBI letter and memorandum attached addressed to the White House, dated February 1, 1946, he was finding citizens guilty without due process of law. It is specifically charged that FBI letter of November 8, 1945, listed fourteen persons in an espionage ring headed by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and that no attempt was made in this document to link the espionage activities of this ring with leading figures in the American Communist Party. It is also charged that this letter does not mention Earl Browder, Jacob Golos and William Taylor.

COMMENT:

The allegation that data from the above-mentioned FBI documents was submitted as "established facts" is without foundation. These documents reported information obtained from Elizabeth Bentley and other confidential sources as well as facts developed in various espionage investigations. With respect to the charge that the FBI letter of November 8, 1945, omitted names such as Taylor, etcetera, it is pointed out that this letter was a very brief summary of data obtained during the initial interview of Elizabeth Bentley conducted on November 7, 1945, and there was no intention by the Bureau to give complete details concerning her revelations at that time pending results of our investigation in this matter. This letter states: "Investigation of this matter is being pushed vigorously, but I thought that the President and you would be interested in having the foregoing preliminary data immediately."
CHARGE: FBI letter dated November 8, 1945, to White House conveys impression FBI developed data contained therein from investigation whereas it appears Bentley was only source who had been initially interviewed by FBI agents November 7, 1945. (Pages 70, 71)

It is alleged that the FBI letter of November 8, 1945, addressed to the White House in stating "...investigation...at this point has indicated that the persons named hereinafter were actually the source..." of information for the Soviet espionage system, conveys the impression that investigation had been conducted by the FBI in this matter. It is further alleged that Bentley's initial interview with FBI agents in New York was on November 7, 1945, and that due to the short period of time (24 hours), it would have been impossible for the FBI to distinguish fact from fiction and check on the accuracy of this information. Taylor and his attorney are critical of the action taken by the FBI in dispatching this letter to the White House which stated "positively" that the people involved were passing Government documents through a Soviet espionage system without a scrap of documentary evidence to back up the charge.

COMMENT:

The above allegations are without merit. The letter of November 8, 1945, contains a paragraph which clearly states that this is "preliminary data" and investigation is being "pushed vigorously." This letter reports factual data received from Elizabeth Bentley. It was dispatched as an alert to the President and other officials of the Executive Branch of the Government pointing out the information which had been received and was in no manner intended to be a prosecutive summary. The Bureau would be remiss in its duty if such a letter was not sent until documentary evidence was obtained to back up every statement contained therein. Mr. Taylor and his attorney display lack of knowledge of the operations of an intelligence agency and are confusing intelligence information with prosecutable evidence.
CHARGE: That the FBI summary memorandum of November 27, 1945, and FBI letter and memorandum of February 1, 1946, omitted the name of Lieutenant Colonel John H. Reynolds who was identified in FBI letter November 8, 1945, as a former contact of Gaik Ovakimian, former NKVD chief in New York. (Page 71)

It is alleged that not only is Reynolds' name not carried forward in the FBI documents mentioned, but in subsequent appearances by Miss Bentley before Congressional Committees she did not mention his name as related to a spy apparatus. Taylor and his attorney question why Miss Bentley first named him to the FBI and then withdrew the name.

COMMENT:

In connection with the omission of Reynolds' name in FBI memorandum of November 27, 1945, and FBI letter and memorandum of February 1, 1946, it is pointed out that the November 27, 1945, memorandum was an over-all picture of Soviet espionage in the United States from 1918-1945 and did not purport to deal with every individual who was engaged in or suspected of espionage during that period. The Silvermaster ring is summarized briefly in two pages of this 71-page summary. The February 1, 1946, letter and memorandum were restricted solely to information concerning White and Reynolds had no place in this particular document.

Concerning Reynolds, it should be pointed out that the statement contained in the November 8, 1945, letter identifying him as a former contact of Ovakimian appears to be in error. A check of Bureau references concerning Reynolds fails to reflect he was ever in contact with Ovakimian. However, Reynolds was associated with Jacob Golos when Golos formed the United States Shipping and Service Corporation in 1941 as a cover for Soviet espionage. Reynolds, a member of a prominent New York family and a professed Marxist, was chosen by Earl Browder to act as a front for this corporation. The capital for this firm came from Browder and Reynolds. According to Bentley, "Al" (Anatole Gromov), her Russian espionage superior, insisted on meeting Reynolds and Bentley arranged such a meeting in May or June, 1945. Reynolds told Bentley that "Paul" (name by which he knew Gromov) had informed him that the initial investment made by Browder in the United States Shipping and Service Corporation was actually Russian funds.
CHARGE: FBI letter dated February 1, 1946, omits 8 names mentioned in FBI letter November 8, 1945, and adds 7 additional names not previously mentioned. (Pages 71, 72)

It is alleged that FBI letter of February 1, 1946, omits the names of 8 individuals who were previously named in FBI letter dated November 8, 1945, and that 7 additional names of former Government officials are set forth in the February letter.

COMMENT:

The February 1, 1946, FBI letter was a summary of information concerning Harry Dexter White and the November 8, 1945, letter was the initial information furnished by Bentley concerning the whole Silvermaster group. As pointed out heretofore, the FBI letter and memorandum of February 1, 1946, were restricted solely to information concerning White and his activities. It was not necessary to include in this letter the names of all of the individuals mentioned in the November 8, 1945, letter since a number of these individuals had no connection with White. The February 1, 1946, letter and memorandum contained 7 new names. These 7 individuals were contacts of White which were developed through our investigation which was conducted subsequent to the dispatch of the November 8, 1945, letter to the White House.
CHARGE: FBI letter dated February 1, 1946, stated it included "all" the information concerning White, whereas it only included the derogatory information and failed to review the distinguished attainments of his life. (Page 72)

It is alleged that FBI letter and memorandum dated February 1, 1946, purported to contain "all" information available at that time concerning Harry Dexter White. It is the contention of Taylor and his attorney that the use of the word "all" should properly be read as "all that is bad or derogatory." They are critical of this document because it purportedly omits the distinguished attainments of White, such as his record in World War I, his academic attainments, his character in general, et cetera.

COMMENT:

It should be noted that the letter and memorandum of February 1, 1946, were prepared for the express purpose of showing White's involvement with the Silvermaster group and any of his activities which might have had some connection therewith. It was not the intention of these documents to review the complete career of White in a biographical fashion.
CHARGE: Bentley, in 1949, listed 37 Government officials as giving information to the Soviets whereas neither the November, 1945, nor February, 1946, FBI documents contained such a listing. (Page 72)

It is alleged that Miss Bentley in her 1949 testimony before a Senate Committee listed 37 Government individuals as being involved in furnishing information to the Soviets whereas the FBI communications of November 8 and November 27, 1945, and February 1, 1946, contained no such listing.

COMMENTS:

As stated heretofore, the November 8, 1945, letter was a brief summary of the initial interview of Bentley and Bentley's knowledge had not been completely exhausted at that time. Concerning the November 27, 1945, memorandum, it is stated on page 66 thereof that there were 37 Government employees involved. Only the names of the more important Government employees were identified in this memorandum which was a 71-page summary dealing with Soviet espionage activities from 1917-1945. The Bentley story concerning the Silvermaster and Perlo groups is summarized briefly in two pages of this memorandum. The February 1, 1946, FBI letter and memorandum were restricted solely to information concerning White and his activities and it was not necessary to set forth the names of all 37 individuals since a number of them had no connection with White.
CHARGE: FBI memorandum November 27, 1945, and FBI letter and memorandum February 1, 1946, contain information such as the existence of a second espionage group, known as the Perlo group, which is not mentioned in FBI letter to White House dated November 8, 1945. (Pages 73, 74)

It is alleged that the FBI memorandum dated November 27, 1945, and FBI letter and memorandum dated February 1, 1946, differ from the FBI letter of November 8, 1945, to the White House and that a second group, known as the Perlo group, is mentioned in the former documents whereas there is no mention of this second group in the November 8, 1945, document although Perlo is named in the November 8, 1945, document. The position is taken that if the FBI letter of November 8, 1945, was a product of information furnished by Bentley "in considerable detail" concerning her career as claimed by the Director in his testimony before the Jenner Committee, why wasn't the information concerning the Perlo group mentioned in this letter? The point is also made that the February 1, 1946, documents report Bentley had delivered material collected by her to Jacob Golos, thereby fastening a direct link to the Communist Party whereas no mention is made of this in the November 8, 1945, document.

Another point is made that the November 27, 1945, document reveals that Bentley continued to act as a courier under the direction of Earl Browder after the death of Golos and that the espionage agents with whom she had been in contact under the direction of Golos and Browder had been working for the NKVD and that this data was not reported in the FBI documents of February 1, 1946.

COMMENT:

It should be noted that the statement made by the Director that the November 8, 1945, letter to the White House was a product of considerable detail of information furnished by Bentley does not mean that Bentley had furnished all the information within her knowledge concerning the operations of these espionage groups. Taylor and his attorney fail to note that in the Director's testimony before the Jenner Committee, the Director quoted the last paragraph of this letter which describes the information reported therein as "foregoing preliminary data."
Concerning the charge that the Perlo group was not mentioned in the November 8, 1945, letter, it is again pointed out that this letter was a brief summarization of the initial interview of Bentley and in no manner was it intended to be a complete factual statement of all her activities. The purpose of this letter was to inform the White House and other officials of the Executive Branch of the Government the identity of the Government employees named by Miss Bentley during her initial interview who were furnishing information to the Soviets. It is logical for the FBI documents of November 27, 1945, and February 1, 1946, to contain more information on various points inasmuch as additional interviews of Bentley had been conducted and more detailed information of her activities during the preceding 11 years had been developed.

Concerning the allegation that the November 27, 1945, document contained information concerning Bentley's courier activities on behalf of the NKVD which was omitted from the FBI documents of February 1, 1946, it is pointed out that the February 1, 1946, documents are limited to the White case and it was not deemed pertinent to report every detail of Bentley's operations which were not connected with White. It should be pointed out, however, that the February 1, 1946, memorandum states that information went from Silvermaster through channels to Anatole Gromov, who was identified therein as the successor to Zubilin, head of the NKVD in North America.
CHARGE: That statements in FBI memorandum February 1, 1946, that Harry Dexter White was engaged in espionage at least as early as latter part of 1942 contradicts 1949 Bentley testimony before Senate Committee that White was used in March, 1942, "to pull strings" to keep Silvermaster from losing United States Government job. (Page 74)

It is alleged that the Attorney General in discussing before the Jenner Committee FBI memorandum of February 1, 1946, indicated that this memorandum advised that White was engaged in espionage activities as early as the latter part of 1942 or early 1943. The point is made that this statement conflicts with later testimony by Elizabeth Bentley before the Senate Committee in 1949 that White was used in March, 1942, by her group to intervene in behalf of Silvermaster who was under investigation in connection with his transfer to the Board of Economic Warfare. It is contended that since White did not become involved in espionage until the latter part of 1942, according to the Attorney General, he could not have been used as claimed by Bentley in March, 1942.

COMMENT:

Taylor and his attorney have misinterpreted both the Attorney General's testimony before the Jenner Committee and Miss Bentley's testimony before a Senate Committee in 1949. The words "at least" in the memorandum of February 1, 1946, indicate the possibility that White could have been engaged in espionage prior to the latter part of 1942. In fact, subsequently, we developed information from Whittaker Chambers, admitted Soviet agent from 1932-1937, that White had furnished Chambers information for the Soviets during the 1930's.

In the testimony of Miss Bentley before the Senate Committee in 1949, she stated that about the end of 1941 or 1942 Silvermaster secured his position with the Board of Economic Warfare. After he had been there for 6 or 8 months, his superior received a letter from G-2 demanding that Silvermaster be dismissed because of disloyal data developed concerning him. It was at this time that the help of White was solicited "to pull strings" for Silvermaster, according to her testimony. This testimony has either been misread by Taylor and his attorney or intentionally misstated to suit their purposes.
CHARGE: That the FBI letter November 8, 1945, identified Silvermaster as the photographer for the group while the November 27, 1945, FBI summary and February 1, 1946, FBI memorandum identify Ullman as the photographer; further, in testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1948, Bentley stated Ullman was the principal photographer and Helen Silvermaster helped him when he was rushed. (Pages 75, 76)

It is charged that FBI letter February 1, 1946, states information in documents originating in the Treasury Department were passed in substance or photographed by William Ludwig Ullman in a laboratory in the basement of the Silvermaster home. The November 8, 1945, FBI letter states Silvermaster photographed the documents and in the November 27, 1945, document the only mention of photography concerns Ullman, who was described as an Air Force Major stationed at the Pentagon, and who was responsible for obtaining and photographing classified information regarding United States Government war plans and also FBI reports, copies of which had been furnished to G-2 at the Pentagon. The claim is made these documents vary regarding the identity of the photographer and are indicative that Bentley varied her story. It is also charged that in testifying before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1948, Bentley again changed her testimony and stated Ullman was the principal photographer and Mrs. Silvermaster was his assistant.

COMMENT:

The November 8, 1945, letter does state that Silvermaster photographed the documents. The November 27, 1945, summary and February 1, 1946, memorandum identify Ullman as the photographer. In her testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1948, Bentley stated Ullman was the principal photographer and when he was away or had too much, Mrs. Silvermaster helped him. In all the documents and in her testimony, Bentley identified Silvermaster as the head of the ring and responsible for the photographing although she identifies Ullman as the actual photographer. The important fact is that the photographing was done by members of this ring.

However, it is pointed out that the November 8, 1945, FBI letter is a brief account of the initial interview of Elizabeth Bentley and does not go into minute details as to various functions of the members of the Silvermaster group.
CHARGE: Ovakimian Could Not Have Received Silvermaster Data
(Pages 76, ??)

The charge here is that the Silvermaster group did not begin to function until late July, 1941, and since Ovakimian was arrested by the FBI in May, 1941, and departed the United States in July, 1941, it is unlikely that data from the Silvermaster group could have gone from Golos to Ovakimian as indicated in the FBI letter of February 1, 1946.

COMMENT:

It is noted that in the February 1, 1946, FBI letter, Gaik Ovakimian was tentatively identified as the individual to whom Golos delivered espionage material from the Silvermaster network. The FBI investigation of Golos and Ovakimian revealed seven contacts in New York City between the two during early 1941, and material of an unknown nature passed between them on several occasions during these meetings. Golos told Bentley that Ovakimian was his espionage superior. Ismail Akhmedov, former Soviet Army intelligence officer who defected in 1942, stated that a Soviet citizen arrested by the FBI in April, 1941, was the chief resident agent of the NKVD in the United States. In 1947 a list of high-ranking MGB officials in the USSR included the name "Major General Gaik B. Ovakimian."

While it might be accurate to state that information from the Silvermaster group received by Golos did not go directly to Ovakimian since he departed the United States in July, 1941, and the Silvermaster group did not begin to function until July, 1941, nevertheless, it is reasonable to state that information from the Silvermaster group collected by Golos did go to the Ovakimian network since such a network must have remained in existence even after the departure of Ovakimian himself.

The question might arise here as to why the FBI, through its coverage on Golos, and our awareness of his being in contact with Bentley, did not lead us to the networks operated by the Soviets in Government agencies. It is believed that the comments made on page 38 of this brief are applicable in this connection. Information concerning the origin of the Silvermaster group is also covered in Comment (a) on page 24.

- 50 -
CHARGE: Statement in FBI letter February 1, 1946, that after Golos' death, Bentley turned over Silvermaster material through an unidentified individual to Gromov is false as Gromov did not arrive in United States until 10 months after Golos' death.
(Pages 78, 78a, 79)

The February 1, 1946, FBI letter related that subsequent to the death of Golos, Miss Bentley turned over the material she had received from Silvermaster and Ullman through an unidentified individual to Anatole Gromov, who was First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. Doubt is expressed that an espionage group would hold its secrets for 10 months awaiting the arrival of a new superior. It is pointed out that Gromov arrived in the United States September 15, 1944, and that Golos had died on November 25, 1943. It is also pointed out that this material could not have been delivered to Gromov by courier since Bentley had her last contact with the Silvermaster group on September 13 or 14, 1944, and turned over the material she had collected to her contact "Bill." Since she did not see "Bill" again, she could not have ascertained from him as to the disposal of this material. It is also pointed out that Bentley has admitted that she did not meet "Al" (Gromov) until the latter part of October, 1944.

COMMENT:

FBI letter of February 1, 1946, does state that the above material was delivered through an unidentified individual to Gromov. This statement is a summarization of data obtained from Bentley and subsequent investigation conducted in this case at that time. Between the death of Golos and the arrival of Gromov, Bentley had contacts with several unidentified individuals to whom she furnished information who were known to her only as "Katherine," "Bill" and "Jack." Bentley finally met Gromov in October, 1944, when she insisted upon seeing someone higher up than "Jack." It was logical for Bentley to assume that after meeting Gromov in October, 1944, that the information she had furnished to "Jack" and the other unidentified contacts after the death of Golos had been turned over to Gromov.
CHARGE: FBI letter dated November 8, 1945, FBI summary dated November 27, 1945, and FBI memorandum dated February 1, 1946, make no mention of "Katherine," "Bill," "Jack" and the woman from Amtorg; further, Bentley's testimony before various congressional committees varied concerning these persons. (Page 79)

It is alleged that the FBI documents of November 8, 1945, November 27, 1945, and February 1, 1946, made no mention of the Soviet superiors of Elizabeth Bentley after the death of Jacob Golos or the "Katherine," "Bill," "Jack" and the woman from Amtorg.

It is also alleged that her testimony before various congressional committees concerning these individuals varied. In her testimony before a Senate committee in 1949, she testified that "Katherine" introduced her to "Bill" who arranged for her contact with "Jack." In her testimony before the House committee on Un-American Activities in 1948, she stated that "Katherine" introduced her to both "Bill" and "Jack." It is also alleged that Bentley had testified that Gromov was the only Russian whose real name she knew, whereas one of her contacts, according to her testimony in 1949, was the wife of a man who was the head of the Tass News Agency in New York City. Further, this woman was employed at Amtorg. The point is made that inasmuch as Tass publicly identifies its chief, Bentley was acquainted with another Russian besides Gromov.

COMMENT:

As stated heretofore, FBI letter of November 8, 1945, is a brief summary of the initial interview with Bentley; FBI memorandum of November 27, 1945, is an over-all picture of Soviet espionage in the United States from 1918 to 1945; FBI memorandum of February 1, 1946, deals exclusively with the White case. The names of the unidentified contacts of Bentley were not included as it was not believed pertinent to include incomplete data at a time when active investigation was underway to identify them.

Concerning the allegation that Bentley varied her testimony concerning certain phases of her relations with these individuals, it is noted that in her original signed statement to our agents she stated that "Katherine" introduced her to "Bill" who in turn arranged for her to meet "Jack." It appears that Bentley was in error in her testimony that "Katherine" introduced
her to "Jack." With regard to the identity of the wife of the head of Tass News Agency who was one of Bentley's contacts, it is pointed out that Bentley did not know the true identity, background or employment of this woman. Bentley knew this woman under the name of "Margaret."
CHARGE: Statement in FBI memorandum November 27, 1945, that the groups which Bentley handled were turned over directly to Soviet agents at the insistence of Soviet representatives does not make sense. (Pages 80, 81)

It is alleged that a statement in the FBI memorandum of November 27, 1945, relating that during late 1944, the various espionage groups with which Miss Bentley had maintained liaison were turned over directly to Soviet agents at the insistence of Soviet representatives does not make sense. Two issues are raised concerning this statement: (1) By establishing direct contact with the Russians the chances of detection of this group by counterepionage agents were greatly increased. In support of this charge, testimony of Bentley before a Senate Committee in 1951 to the effect that White was afraid to meet people like herself and did not want to meet anyone he knew to be a Soviet agent is cited. (2) Why was this information not included in FBI memorandum of February 1, 1946?

COMMENT:

The FBI memorandum of February 1, 1946, was factual document of known information concerning Harry White; therefore, the above statement concerning Soviet plans for the group after Bentley left it would have no place in it. Concerning the charge that Bentley's story does not make sense, Taylor and his attorne, obviously are unfamiliar with the operations of Soviet espionage networks. Information available to us from Bureau Source 5 (an unimpeachable source which cannot be revealed outside the Bureau) confirms that during this period the Soviets were endeavoring to secure tighter control of the Silvermaster group by taking over its contacts for the purposes of security and to prevent compromises of this group. This corroborates Bentley's story on this point.
CHARGE: Statement in FBI letter of February 1, 1946, that information from Perlo group was channelled through Golos to Soviets is a hoax. (Pages 81, 82)

It is alleged FBI letter February 1, 1946, stated that there was another parallel of Soviet intelligence known as the Perlo group and that information from it was channelled through Jacob Golos to the Soviets in the same manner as outlined for the operations of the Silvermaster ring. It is charged that this statement is a hoax because Miss Bentley, in her testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1948, stated she met the Perlo group in March, 1944, which was several months after the death of Golos and, therefore, information gathered by her from this group could not have been channelled through Golos.

COMMENT:

The above statement is not a hoax. It represents a summarization of the information about the Perlo group. According to information Bentley obtained from Golos one or two months before his death, he had been in touch with another group in Washington and he regarded this acquisition as valuable. Subsequently, Bentley learned from Earl Browder that this group was headed by Victor Perlo and that contact had been broken with them after Golos' death. Browder advised Bentley that the contact was broken as the last meeting was set for the Sunday after Golos' death. About two months after this conversation with Browder in early 1944, Browder directed Bentley to contact this group in the apartment of John Abt in New York City. At this contact she met Perlo and the members of his group. Bentley also recalled that some of the typing and handwriting on material given her by Perlo seemed the same as material she saw in Golos' possession before his death. This information is set out in Bentley's signed statement given November 30, 1945, to our agents.
CHARGE: The statements in FBI letter of February 1, 1946, that Silvermaster was at that time an employee of the Treasury Department under White's supervision and White secured this position for him is incorrect. (Pages 82 and 83)

It is alleged that Silvermaster was "not" an employee of the Treasury Department on February 1, 1946, because he had been transferred nine months before (May 1, 1945) from the Office of Surplus Property, Treasury Department, to the Office of Surplus Property, Department of Commerce, and that while in the Treasury Department, Silvermaster was "never under the supervision of White, directly or indirectly." It is also alleged that while in the Treasury Department, Silvermaster was in a division which did not come under the supervision of White. Further claim is made that the statement in FBI memorandum of February 1, 1946, that Silvermaster's position was secured for him by White, is of "doubtful validity." In support thereof, it is contended that Silvermaster first joined the Treasury Department in July, 1944, on a loan basis from the Department of Agriculture in response to requests from Department of Treasury officials other than White.

COMMENT:

Information we reported in the February 1, 1946, memorandum concerning Silvermaster's employment in the Treasury Department was furnished to us by Miss Bentley. Technically, Silvermaster's employment was changed to the Commerce Department due to a Governmental reorganization which placed the Office of Surplus Property, Treasury Department, under the jurisdiction of the Commerce Department. The charge that Silvermaster was never under the supervision of White is specious since White was a high official of the Treasury Department and as such could have exercised authority over Silvermaster. With respect to the charge that Silvermaster's position was secured by White is of "doubtful validity," it is speculative on the part of Taylor and his attorney. It is noted that they do not offer any positive proof to contradict Bentley's story on this point.
CHARGE: Statement in FBI memorandum November 27, 1945, identifying Silvermaster as "at one time an employee of the Department of Labor" is incorrect. (Page 83)

FBI memorandum of November 27, 1945, identifies Silvermaster as "at one time an employee of the Department of Labor...." It is claimed that Silvermaster had never been an employee of the Department of Labor.

COMMENT:

The above statement in the FBI memorandum of November 27, 1945, is a mistake. Silvermaster was an employee of the California State Department of Labor during 1933-1934 and was employed by the United States Maritime Labor Board, Washington, D. C., during 1938-1940. This charge is insignificant.
CHARGE: Based on the two preceding charges listed above, it is contended that FBI investigation and reporting of this information was "poor" because of errors committed in setting forth Silvermaster's past Governmental employment. (Pages 83, 84)

The two preceding charges are that (1) Silvermaster had never been an employee of the Department of Labor and (2) Silvermaster was not an employee of the Treasury Department on February 1, 1946, and that while employed by the Treasury Department, his position was not secured for him by White. It is contended that FBI reporting on these matters in their November, 1945, and February, 1946, documents was poor, also denoting "poor staff work."

COMMENT:

During the period of November, 1945, to February, 1946, when the documents referred to were drawn up, the investigative activity of the FBI in this case was most discreet in view of its delicate nature involving Federal employees and officials and open inquiries concerning the background of the various individuals, including minute details as to their employment were held to a minimum. The most important phase of the investigation at that time was the physical surveillance of these individuals to determine if they were engaged in conspiratorial activity on behalf of the Soviets.
CHARGE: Testimony of the Attorney General concerning the FBI memorandum of February 1, 1946, before the Jenner Committee appears to be an interpolation of this memorandum and to resolve this, this memorandum should be made public or at least available for examination by the interested parties. (Pages 84, 85 and 86)

The Attorney General in summarizing the FBI memorandum of February 1, 1946, in his testimony before the Jenner Committee concerning Harry Dexter White, mentioned that White was considered one of the most valuable assets of Soviet intelligence since as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, he could place individuals in the Treasury Department and that William Henry Taylor and Sonia Steinman Gold were such persons. The point is made that the Attorney General might be interpolating in adding the middle names of Taylor and Gold. The contention is made that in FBI memorandum of November 27, 1945, mention is made of one William Taylor. It is also alleged that in her public testimony, Bentley alluded only to a William Taylor and a Mrs. Sonia Gold. To resolve this, the suggestion is made that the FBI memorandum of February 1, 1946, be made public or at least be made available for examination by the interested parties in this proceeding.

COMMENT:

The charge is an attempt to besmear the identity of Taylor and to have an FBI document made public. The Attorney General in his testimony before the Jenner Committee stated that this document could not be made public without jeopardizing confidential sources of information and techniques of intelligence operations. FBI memorandum of February 1, 1946, does identify Taylor and Gold by their first, middle and last names and is not an interpolation of the Attorney General at the time he testified.
CHARGE: While White was Assistant Secretary of Treasury on February 1, 1946, he did not occupy this position during the employment of Taylor, Gold and Ullman by Treasury. (Page 96)

It is charged that FBI memorandum of February 1, 1946, states that White was a "valuable asset" since "in his capacity as Assistant Secretary" of the Treasury, he could place people in the Treasury Department, is not correct. It is claimed that while White was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury at the time of the date of this memorandum, he was not Assistant Secretary at the time of the original employment of Ullman, Taylor and Gold by the Treasury Department. It was pointed out that Ullman was hired in 1939, Taylor was hired in 1941 and Gold was hired in 1943. It is also charged that since Miss Bentley left the Silvermaster group in September, 1944, she could not have been aware of White's activities in his capacity as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Department since he was not appointed to that position until January, 1945.

COMMENT:

It is true that White did not become Assistant Secretary of the Treasury until January, 1945, and the statement in the FBI memorandum of February 1, 1946, is, therefore, erroneous. It is pointed out, however, that White had been Assistant to the Secretary of Treasury since August 5, 1941. The influence of White in Treasury can be seen as early as March 25, 1938, when he was appointed Director of Monetary Research in the Office of the Secretary of Treasury. As his career progressed in the Department, he was assigned greater responsibilities. On February 25, 1943, the then Secretary of the Treasury, Morgenthau, gave White the responsibility of handling the participation of the Treasury Department in all economic and financial matters connected with the operations of the Army and Navy and civilian affairs in foreign areas in which the Armed Forces were operating or were likely to operate. In May, 1943, inquiry was made by a congressman for the personnel record of White. A communication by the Treasury Department was thereafter furnished to this congressman under date of May 31, 1943, and White was described, inter alia, as an alternate for the Secretary of Treasury in representing the Treasury Department on various intergovernmental and interdepartmental boards and committees.
The fact that White was not Assistant Secretary of the Treasury at the time of the original employment of Ullman, Taylor and Gold does not mean that he was not influential in placing them in various positions in the Department. It is noted that in the testimony given by Ullman before the Jenner Committee on December 2, 1933, he admitted knowing White as early as 1938 and being interviewed by White in 1939 in connection with his application for employment by the Treasury Department. He was thereafter hired by the Treasury Department, Division of Monetary Research, on March 17, 1939. At the time, White was Director of this division. White was instrumental in securing a position for Taylor with the Treasury Department as evidenced by Ullman's letter to Taylor, dated December 12, 1940, advising that White wanted Taylor to report for work at the Treasury Department. This letter is set out on page 11 of this brief. Since White was Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury in 1941, it is obvious that he could have influenced placing Gold in the Treasury Department in 1943.

Employment of Taylor and Gold is discussed on pages 63 and 64.
CHARGE: The Silvermaster group which was organized in July, 1941, could not have placed Ullman in the Treasury Department as stated in FBI memorandum of February 1, 1946, since Ullman became a Treasury Department employee in 1939. (Pages 56, 57)

The Attorney General in his testimony before the Jenner Committee in discussing the FBI memorandum of February 1, 1946, pointed out that the memorandum concluded White was a valuable asset as he could place in the Treasury Department those individuals whom the Silvermaster group was anxious to place there. It is contended that since the Silvermaster group did not come into existence until July, 1941, according to the statements of Miss Bentley, Ullman could not have been placed in the Treasury Department by this group inasmuch as his employment in Treasury began in February, 1939.

COMMENT:

It is conceded that Ullman was in the Treasury Department prior to the time Bentley first became aware of the existence of the Silvermaster group in July, 1941, and, therefore, it can be argued that Ullman could not have been placed in this position by that group. However, it should be pointed out that the February 1, 1946, memorandum points out that the Silvermasters facilitated Ullman's obtaining a job in the Treasury Department; further, as set forth above, White obviously played a part in securing this appointment for Ullman. Also as set forth above, information concerning White's involvement in Soviet espionage activities in the 1930's was received from Whittaker Chambers. The fact that Bentley became aware of the existence of the Silvermaster group in July, 1941, does not necessarily mean that certain members of this ring were not operating prior to that date.
**CHARGE:** The Silvermaster group which was organized in July, 1941, could not have placed William Henry Taylor in the Treasury Department since he started employment there in January, 1941.

(Page 87)

It is charged that since the Silvermaster group did not come into existence until July, 1941, that group could not have placed William Henry Taylor in the Treasury Department inasmuch as Taylor began his employment with the Treasury Department in January, 1941, and resigned in May, 1941, to accept an appointment to the Stabilization Board of China.

**COMMENT:**

As set forth above, White was active in the espionage operations of Whittaker Chambers during the period 1932-1937. It is noted that in the FBI memorandum of February 1, 1946, it is set forth that Taylor's first position with the Treasury Department was that of economic analyst in the Division of Monetary Research which was headed by White at that time. This memorandum also states that upon Taylor's return from the Far East on September 15, 1942, he was reinstated as principal economic analyst in the Division of Monetary Research. The fact that Miss Bentley first became aware of the Silvermaster group in July, 1941, does not eliminate the possibility that certain members of this ring were engaged in espionage activities prior to that time, viz: White's prior activities with Chambers.
CHARGE: That Attorney General Brownell's summary of November 17, 1953, reflected Mrs. Gold obtained, in a general way, information concerning principally the Treasury Department's opinions and recommendations concerning applications for loans made by the Chinese and French Governments. Taylor alleges he can find no evidence at Treasury Department to verify this. (Pages 87-92)

Taylor cites Attorney General Brownell's summary of November 17, 1953, reflecting that Mrs. Gold obtained documents from White's office which she copied and made notes available to Mrs. Helen Silvermaster. The information which Mrs. Gold obtained in a general way, concerned principally the Treasury Department's opinions and recommendations concerning applications for loans made by the Chinese and French Governments. Taylor alleges that he has been unable to locate anything in the Treasury Department's files reflecting Treasurer's opinions and recommendations regarding such loans.

COMMENT:

Bentley in her signed statement of November 30, 1945, regarding Sonia Gold, said that she did not recall specifically but it was her recollection that the information obtained by Sonia Gold concerned principally the Treasury Department's opinions and recommendations concerning applications for loans by the Chinese and French Governments. Sonia Gold was employed by the Treasury Department on October 25, 1943, after having been interviewed by Harry Dexter White. Gold has admitted that she was employed as an economic analyst under the supervision of White when he was the Director of Research. She has seen cables submitted from Solomon Adler when he was in China as an employee of the Treasury Department. She has stated that she worked on European matters which included economic conditions in France. Also, that she had access to confidential reports concerning such conditions as well as other information (confidential) concerning Treasury Department matters. Treasury Department records reflect a loan of one million dollars was made to China on July 5, 1945.
CHARGE: That the FBI version differs from that of Bentley as to whether White or the Silvermasters first expressed a need for a contact to be placed in White's office.
(Pages 87-92)

Taylor alleges that the FBI version in the case is that Mrs. Silvermaster made the first move to place a secretary in White's office, whereas Bentley in an article in the "St. Louis Post Dispatch" on December 3, 1953, stated that White contacted Mrs. Silvermaster advising her that he wanted a Communist secretary so he could leave important documents around which she could remove from his office.

COMMENT:

The FBI version referred to by Taylor is that contained in Bentley's signed statement of November 30, 1945, which reflected that 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. When interviewed in 1951 concerning Sonia and Bela Gold, Bentley did say that White requested Silvermaster to obtain a secretary to handle the material for him so he would not have to contact the group directly. The controversial point here is whether White or Silvermaster was first to request a secretary be placed. It appears that this point is immaterial.
CHARGE: That Sonia Gold had nothing to do with the Allied Military Marks matter until after a decision had been made. (Pages 87-92)

Taylor alleges that Bentley testified before the Senate Subcommittee in 1953 regarding the Allied Military Marks and that contacts with White were made at different times in various manners, sometimes through Mr. Ullman, later on she believed through Mrs. Sonia Gold, who became she thought second secretary to Mr. White. In 1951, when asked a similar question before another committee, she gave the names of Lud Ullman for the early date and "sometimes" Bill Taylor.

COMMENT:

In 1951 Bentley did not testify concerning the Allied Military Marks. She was testifying generally on how information was obtained from White's office. In 1953 she testified that Ullman provided samples of the Allied Military Marks. She did not say that Sonia Gold provided any information in this matter. In this instance, she was again speaking of how contact was made with White. Her testimony was to the effect that such contacts were made at different times in various manners, sometimes through Ullman and later on she thought through Sonia Gold. It is noted that Sonia Gold has admitted being employed in the Treasury under the supervision of White and that her position was that of an economic analyst.
CHARGE: Taylor has alleged that Gold was not a secretary to White as alleged by Bentley and the FBI. (Pages 37-32)

Taylor alleges that the FBI refers to Sonia Gold's position as secretary to Mr. White. Bentley refers to her as the second secretary to White. Taylor claims that Gold was not employed as a secretary but as an economic analyst and would not have free access to White's office and papers.

COMMENT:

The FBI memorandum of February 1, 1946, is correct in referring to Gold's position as a secretary to White, according to the information furnished by Bentley in her signed statement of November 30, 1945. Treasury records reflect Gold's position as that of an economic analyst; however, she was employed on August 25, 1943, subsequent to an interview with White. Treasury Department records do indicate that at least on one occasion in August, 1944, Gold attended a conference in White's offices and wrote up the results of this conference which was attended by representatives of the Russian Government. It is known further that she worked under White's supervision. Gold did not necessarily have to have free access of White's offices as alleged by Taylor, as Bentley has stated that White did leave papers where Gold could see them.
CHARGE: That Mrs. Gold's "real" activities as a Treasury secretary had not been revealed prior to Attorney General Brownell's summary on November 17, 1953. (Pages 87-92)

Taylor alleges that Mrs. Gold's "real" activities as a Treasury secretary had never been publicized until the summary by Attorney General Brownell on November 17, 1953. Taylor alleges that Bentley in her testimony in 1948-49 only identified Mrs. Gold as a Treasury employee; however, in 1953 Bentley testified that she thought Gold was a secretary to Mr. White. Taylor wanted to know why Bentley had remained silent for so long. Question if Bentley had told the FBI of this information in 1945 or 1946 or was it a 1953 addendum to the 1946 report.

COMMENT:

In the above allegation Taylor is referring to Attorney General Brownell's summary of November 17, 1953, relating to information furnished by Mrs. Gold to Mrs. Silvermaster. The information contained in the summary agrees with that furnished by Bentley and incorporated into her signed statement of November 30, 1945. Bentley, when testifying, has responded to questions asked of her. She has testified on a number of occasions and quite naturally could not be expected to testify in the same words on each occasion. On some occasions she has not gone into as much detail as she did with the FBI.
CHARGE: Taylor alleges FBI indicates Helen Silvermaster contacted functionaries in Washington and obtained Sonia Gold's name, whereas Bentley states Helen Silvermaster contacted CP headquarters, Baltimore, and obtained her name. (Page 91)

Taylor alleges that FBI says Mrs. Silvermaster contacted one of the Communist functionaries in Washington, D. C., and obtained Gold's name, while Bentley says that Mrs. Silvermaster obtained her name from the Baltimore headquarters of the Communist Party.

COMMENT:

Bentley in her statement of November 30, 1945, said Mrs. Silvermaster went to the Communist Party functionary in Washington and received name of Sonia Gold. Bentley, when interviewed in 1951, stated that Mrs. Silvermaster contacted the Baltimore office of the Communist Party and was placed in contact with Sonia Gold. Obviously these two statements conflict; however, this point appears immaterial, particularly in view of the fact that Baltimore is the headquarters for District 4 of the Communist Party, which includes Washington, D. C. Helen Silvermaster, when interviewed in 1947, admitted she had assisted Sonia Gold in obtaining her position with the Treasury Department.
CHARGE: That the FBI did not say that Gold removed materials from White's office with his approval. (Pages 87-92)

Taylor alleges that the FBI indicates that Silvermaster, through White's secretary, obtained information from White's office but did not say if it was done with White's approval, while Bentley alleges that White wanted to leave important documents which this individual could remove from his office.

COMMENT:

Taylor is referring to the FBI information as that contained in Attorney General Brownell's summary of November 17, 1953, which is identical with that contained in FBI memorandum February 1, 1946, to General Harry Vaughan, which memorandum, of course, did not purport to set forth all the details. Our records do reflect that Bentley gave us the same information as stated in Taylor's allegation.
CHARGE: The comments of the Attorney General before the Jenner Committee on November 17, 1953, concerning contacts of White with members of the Silvermaster group as set out in the FBI memorandum of February 1, 1946, were made for the purpose of throwing additional suspicion on White as an espionage agent whereas these contacts were legitimate. (Page 93)

It is contended that White's associations with Ullman, Sonia Gold and Harold Glasser were in the course of official business connected with the Treasury Department since these individuals were under White's supervision at that time in the Treasury Department. It is also contended that White's contacts with the Silvermasters were of a social nature, and that his relationship with Abraham George Silverman was not unusual since White considered Silverman to be "among the best economic statisticians" in Washington and would have employed Silverman, but that Silverman rejected this offer because the Treasury Department could not pay him enough. The point is made that White's contacts with these individuals could scarcely have been avoided.

COMMENT:

The fact that White may have had legitimate reasons for being in contact with persons listed above does not eliminate Bentley's contentions that these individuals, including White, were involved in espionage.
CHARGE: The Attorney General in his testimony before the Jenner Committee on November 17, 1953, in discussing FBI memorandum of February 1, 1946, mentioned the close personal relationship between Frank Coe and White to throw additional suspicion on White and confirm his role as an espionage agent; further, that Coe's name was not included in the FBI documents of November 8, 1945, and November 27, 1945. (Page 93)

It is contended that the relationship between Frank Coe and White was of a business nature since Coe was Assistant Director of the Division of Monetary Research while White was the Director of this Division; further, in January, 1945, Coe succeeded White as Director.

COMMENT:

With respect to the relationship between Coe and White, the fact that they had business relationships does not negate the possibility that such contacts were also connected with espionage activities. With respect to the charge that Coe's name was not included in the November, 1945, documents, it is pointed out that at the time of the preparation of these documents, information concerning Coe had not been made available by Bentley. Information concerning Coe was placed in the February 1, 1946, document because Bentley had furnished this information to the Bureau shortly before its preparation.
CHARGE: The Attorney General in discussing a visit made by White to Dr. Abraham Wolfson, active Communist, did not point out that Dr. Wolfson was White's brother-in-law and dentist. (Page 93)

It is contended that the Attorney General in discussing FBI memorandum of February 1, 1946, before the Jenner Committee referred to a trip made by White to visit Dr. Abraham Wolfson of Newark, New Jersey, who was reportedly active in Communist Party affairs and did not point out that Dr. Wolfson was White's brother-in-law and dentist.

CONTENT:

FBI memorandum of February 1, 1946, fully reports the trip made by White to Dr. Wolfson and identifies Wolfson as the divorced brother-in-law of Mrs. Harry Dexter White. The memorandum also states that White made this trip for the purpose of dental work as well as other matters.
CHARGE: The Attorney General in discussing FBI memorandum February 1, 1946, before the Jenner Committee stated that the memorandum reflected White was seen at the home of Alger Hiss, but did not point out that Hiss was then a high official of the State Department and White had every right to be seen with him. (Page 94)

The Attorney General in discussing FBI memorandum of February 1, 1946, before the Jenner Committee pointed out that this memorandum reported that in December, 1945, White was seen at the home of Alger Hiss. It is contended that the Attorney General did not point out that Hiss was then a high official of the State Department and that White had every right to be seen with him.

COMMENT:

FBI memorandum of February 1, 1946, does set forth that Hiss held a high position with the State Department and was Secretary-General to the United Nations Organization Conference held in San Francisco, California, in 1945. This was a report of factual data.
The Attorney General in his testimony before the Jenner Committee discussed FBI memorandum of February 1, 1946, and mentioned that it was stated therein that White "admitted" to FBI agents "that he had brought Friedman to the Treasury Department 5 or 6 years earlier." The contention is made that this "admission" seemed to perplex the FBI.

COMMENT:

FBI memorandum of February 1, 1946, reports that during the investigation of Philip Jaffe, editor of "Amerasia" magazine, who was arrested in June, 1945, for possession of documents taken from the State Department, it was learned through contacts between Jaffe and one Andrew Roth that they had a contact in the Treasury Department who was an expert on Far Eastern affairs. This contact was identified as Irving S. Friedman. During this investigation, White was interviewed with respect to persons apprehended along with Jaffe. He stated that the name of John Service, an employee of State Department arrested along with Jaffe, was familiar to him and indicated that Service's name was mentioned to him by Irving S. Friedman, an employee of the Treasury Department. White indicated that Friedman had handled matters dealing with monetary affairs in the Far East and that he himself had brought Friedman to the Treasury Department 5 or 6 years previously. The charge that the FBI was perplexed by White's "admission" is a gratuitous statement inasmuch as there is nothing in the Attorney General's testimony or in FBI memorandum of February 1, 1946, to indicate this.
CHARGE: The Attorney General in discussing FBI memorandum of
February 1, 1946, before the Jenner Committee stated White wrote
letter in November, 1940, requesting deferment of Ullman from
draft. Question is raised as to why this should be considered
"sinister" as White was Ullman's superior in Treasury Department
and was acting on official business. (Page 94)

The Attorney General in discussing FBI memorandum of
February 1, 1946, before the Jenner Committee pointed out that
this memorandum stated that White had written a letter in
November, 1940, on the stationery of Director of Monetary
Research, Treasury Department, requesting the deferment of
Ullman from the draft. The question is raised as to why this
should be considered "sinister" inasmuch as White was Ullman's
superior and would as a matter of official business send such
a letter.

COMMENT:

FBI memorandum of February 1, 1946, reported the
above information as factual data and it was intended to show
that White was Ullman's superior.
The Director's statement before the Jenner Committee on the White case on 11/17/53 that the FBI does not express opinions or draw conclusions in its investigative reports is erroneous. (Pages 70, 71, 95)

It is alleged that the FBI letter of November 8, 1945, stated the FBI investigation "indicates" that the individuals named therein were "participants or were utilized by principals" in this espionage ring and this statement expresses an opinion and draws a conclusion. It is also alleged that the February 1, 1946, letter and attached memorandum expressed opinions and made evaluations that reliability of sources is vouched for; and that no data had been reported which was "questionable."

COMMENT:

The foregoing charge is indicative of Taylor and his attorney extracting words out of context from an FBI document. A reading of the complete contents of the letter of November 8, 1945, belies this charge. It is definitely stated in this letter that the information reported therein was the result of the Bureau's investigative operations and information from a highly confidential source. There was no coloring of this information and it was reported in a factual manner.

With respect to the charge that opinion was expressed by the FBI in evaluating its sources in its document of February 1, 1946, this denotes a complete lack of understanding on the part of Taylor and his attorney concerning the operations of an intelligence agency. It is incumbent upon the FBI as well as other intelligence agencies to evaluate their confidential sources so that this information can be viewed in its true light by the President of the United States and other officials of the Executive Branch in discharging their responsibilities.
CHARGE: FBI memorandum of November 27, 1945, states Bentley named over 80 individuals, 37 of whom were Government employees, as connected with Soviet espionage but does not differentiate between individuals Bentley personally knew to be involved in espionage and persons whose activities she learned of through hearsay. (Pages 95 and 96)

FBI memorandum of November 27, 1945, contains a statement that Bentley had named over 80 individuals as having been connected with the Soviet espionage organization either in Washington, D. C., or in New York, and that of this number, 37 of these individuals were identified as United States Government employees in Washington, D. C. It also states that Bentley related that each of these individuals probably obtained information from others, either casually or through actual recruiting and with whom Bentley herself did not come in contact.

It is contended that the above statement of Bentley infers that Bentley knew personally each and every one of the 37 individuals she had named whereas, in fact, she did not know some of these individuals. The point is made that in a letter to the Senate Subcommittee in 1949, Miss Bentley listed by name 37 individuals who were United States Government employees involved in espionage and that, although the number 37 coincides with the number 37 in FBI memorandum November 27, 1945, the list of names is not identical and some of those listed were not employees of the United States Government. Also, Taylor and his attorney criticize the style of FBI reporting for not differentiating between the individuals Bentley personally knew to have been involved in espionage activities and those individuals whose espionage activities she learned of through hearsay.

COMMENT:

The contention that the above statement infers that Bentley knew personally the 37 persons named is incorrect. The statement did not allege that Bentley knew the 37 persons. This is a distorted interpretation of the facts and any such inference as set forth above is totally unwarranted. This was a document setting forth intelligence information and was not intended as a prosecutive brief where we would distinguish between hearsay and firsthand evidence.
The point that Taylor and his attorney are trying to make concerning the number "37" is not clear. Nowhere in the FBI documents do we set forth the identities of "37" individuals. In the November 8, 1945, letter the names of 12 Government employees are set forth and in the November 27, 1945, memorandum the names of 23 Government employees are set forth; however, the latter document repeats the 12 names set out in the former. The November 27, 1945, memorandum does not attempt to list the identities of the 37 Government employees but merely identifies the more prominent ones and states there are "other lesser figures."
A general observation is made by Taylor and his attorney that, on the basis of the various points raised heretofore, FBI reports should be used with circumspection and that even elementary statements contained therein, such as job classifications and titles of employees, should be independently checked.

COMMENT:

In questioning the accuracy and reliability of FBI reports, Taylor cites improper job classifications and improper titles of employees as reasons to doubt FBI reports. Taylor is apparently referring to our description of White as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in the early 1940's when he was actually Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, as of August, 1941. Taylor insinuates that since certain information was not set forth in the few memoranda made public in this matter, it must be assumed that the FBI neglected to conduct certain necessary investigation. It must be kept in mind that the few documents made public in this matter in no way reflect the scope or intensity of our investigation into the Silvermaster-Perl espionage groups. It would appear that Taylor is attempting to prod the Attorney General or the Director into making public additional details of the Bureau's investigation in this matter. FBI reports have been utilized by United States Attorneys throughout the country as the basis for successful prosecution for many years and as Senator Barry M. Goldwater of Arizona has stated "FBI reports have been scrutinized by experts in Government as well as by the courts and have not been found wanting."
The point is made that Bentley named a William Taylor or Bill Taylor and has testified she never knew Taylor personally.

Comment:

Bentley has advised that one of Harry Dexter White's most valuable assets as far as the Silvermaster espionage group was concerned was White's ability to place in the Treasury Department individuals of interest to that network. Among those so placed by White, according to Bentley, was one William Taylor. She said she never met Taylor but learned of him through Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and William Ludwig Ullmann. She said this Taylor was sent to China by the Treasury Department and she believed he later went to Portugal. While in the Treasury Department, Taylor supplied Silvermaster with oral and written information secured in his official capacity.

Identification of Taylor:

The following are facts on which William Henry Taylor was identified as the Taylor named by Bentley: William Henry Taylor received a job in Treasury in January, 1941, through Harry Dexter White and was recommended by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. Information corroborating the foregoing is set forth on pages 10 and 11 of this brief. Silvermaster claimed to have known William Henry Taylor since approximately 1932. Taylor went to China in May, 1941, as a member of the Chinese Stabilization Board. He returned to the Treasury Department in September, 1942, and in May, 1944, was sent to London. Investigation disclosed a close association between Taylor and individuals named as espionage agents by Bentley. The only point where Bentley's information does not correspond with William Henry Taylor is her statement she believed he went to Portugal. Bentley has been reinterviewed on this point but as her information concerning Taylor was hearsay information she has been unable to clarify this.

Other Taylors in the Treasury Department:

Investigation conducted has reflected a total of 30 William Taylors employed in varying capacities by one branch or division of the Treasury Department during the period 1940-45. All Taylors but one (William Henry Taylor) can be eliminated from consideration as the Taylor of Bentley's statement on the basis of the type of job held, period in which employed, city in which employed and the fact that personnel records of these Taylors showed only one Taylor, the subject, to have gone to China, to have worked under Harry Dexter White and to have had Silvermaster as a reference.
III. EXISTING CORROBORATION OF BENTLEY'S OVERALL TESTIMONY
PART III. BEST DEFENSE OF BENTLEY'S CREDIBILITY IS EXISTING CORROBORATION OF HER ALLEGATIONS

While it is possible to answer many of the allegations made by Taylor and his attorneys in attacking the credibility of Bentley on the basis of existing facts, on other points there are inconsistencies in her public testimony. It is believed that the most effective way of answering much of this criticism lies within the framework of what the Director said on November 17, 1953, in testifying before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee during the White controversy. The Director stated "All information furnished by Miss Bentley, which was susceptible to check, has proven to be correct. She has been subjected to the most searching of cross-examinations; her testimony has been evaluated by juries and reviewed by the courts and has been found to be accurate." It is, therefore, proposed in this section to set forth rather briefly a number of the more important items where there exists corroboration of Elizabeth Bentley's information. A considerable amount of this corroboration is already public knowledge, while other information exists only in our files and in the files of other agencies to whom we have disseminated the information.
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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65-51402-4201 pp 82+82a
Anatoli Borisovich Gromov

Elizabeth Bentley, starting in November, 1945, furnished us information concerning one of her superiors whom she knew only as "Al." She subsequently, on November 20, 1945, identified a photograph of Anatoli Borisovich Gromov as being identical with the "Al" she knew. After her initial meeting with this individual, she continued to see him at intervals in meetings in Washington, D. C., and New York City. She said she had told her contact, "Jack," (Joseph Katz) in about September, 1944, that she had been promised an introduction to a Russian with sufficient authority to decide matters of policy. Later, "Jack" told her he had made arrangements for her to meet with a highly placed Russian contact. "Jack" told Bentley this individual had not yet arrived in the United States but after arrival this individual would meet with her. Pursuant to arrangements with "Jack," Bentley first met "Al" in Washington, D. C., in early November, 1944.

On the morning of November 21, 1945, Gromov was observed by agents in the vicinity of the Eastern Airlines ticket office at the National Airport, Washington, D. C., where he picked up a ticket for New York City at 11:55 and thereafter boarded a plane for New York City. On the same day, Bentley was observed meeting with Gromov in New York City. Later, Gromov was driven to LaGuardia Field, New York City, in a Soviet Consulate automobile, whereupon he returned to Washington, D. C.

The December, 1945, edition of the Diplomatic Blue Book, published by the State Department, reflects Gromov was a first secretary of the Soviet Embassy, 1125 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C. Gromov and his wife arrived in New York City at LaGuardia Field from Alaska on September 15, 1944. He held Russian diplomatic passport, number 3806.

Two Soviet defectors, Petr Derjabin and Yuri A. Rastvorov, former MVD officers, in separate interviews in 1954 identified photographs of Gromov. Both stated they knew Gromov under his true name of Gorski. As Gorski he was described as having been chief MVD resident in London, England, and Washington, D. C. He was also head of the American Section of the Foreign Intelligence Directorate of the MVD during the period 1947-50.
Joseph Katz

Starting in November, 1945, Bentley provided detailed information concerning one of her Soviet superiors whom she knew only as "Jack." She said that in addition to handling her in a period from September, 1944, to May, 1945, and giving her instructions regarding certain of her contacts, "Jack" also indicated to her that he had engaged in extensive espionage activities in the United States and was about as proficient an individual as the Soviets had in this country. In 1948 we showed a photograph of Katz to Bentley who identified the picture as her Soviet superior, "Jack." We now have extensive information reflecting Katz was an important agent who operated in the United States for at least a ten-year period from 1939 to 1949, which tends to corroborate Bentley's information.

Katz, in 1940, acted as a contact of Harry Gold and also, subsequently, he was the superior of Thomas L. Black. During that period both Gold and Black were engaged in obtaining industrial espionage information for the Soviets. Katz also acted as the superior of Robert O. Menaker and Floyd Cleveland Miller, both of whom were engaged in infiltrating the Socialist Workers Party for the Soviets. Katz also at one time utilized Irving George Schuman and Amadeo Sabatini (deceased) in surveilling General Krivitsky, who was later found dead in a Washington hotel.

After leaving the United States, Katz on one occasion made admissions to a woman named Anna Flint, the wife of an Israeli official. Part of these admissions appear to refer to Elizabeth Bentley. According to Katz, the FBI discovered an agent working for the Soviets and Katz had been earlier connected with this agent. He claims to have warned his superior much earlier that a member of the net was liable to expose the whole net by carelessness. His warning made an enemy of the superior warned. In 1950 he was called from Paris to Rome, where he found his "enemy" who detained him for three days in a locked room and interrogated him. Katz claims it was after this that he decided to break with Soviet intelligence.
Rae Elson

Bentley advised that she met Rae Elson through "Jack" (Joseph Katz), who was Bentley's espionage principal during 1945. Katz wanted Bentley to disassociate herself from the U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation and Elson was picked to replace Bentley. "Jack" described Elson as a good, loyal Communist. A problem arose concerning the transfer of U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation stock to Elson from John H. Reynolds, and a conference was held at the home of Frederick V. Field to discuss the stock question. In attendance at this conference were Earl Browder, Colonel John H. Reynolds, Rae Elson and Bentley. Browder indicated that he wanted Reynolds to transfer his stock to Elson.

Rae Elson was interviewed June 2, 1947. She admitted employment by the U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation in New York City during 1945. She said she got this job through "Jack," whom she refused to identify further. She verified Bentley's account of the first meeting between herself, Bentley and "Jack" and stated that the meeting took place at "Jack's" invitation at the Buckingham Hotel, New York City, shortly before she started working for the U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation. Elson admitted that she may have been recommended for this job because she had been affiliated with the Communist Party for about ten years. She also admitted that a meeting was held at the home of Frederick Vanderbilt Field, which meeting was attended by Earl Browder and a discussion ensued relative to the transfer of stock in the U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation from Col. Reynolds to herself.

John Hazard Reynolds

Bentley advised that in 1940-41 Golos desired to form the U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation to handle matters pertaining to tourist travel and parcel shipments between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. It is also contended that this corporation was to serve as a front for espionage activities. Golos discussed this matter with Earl Browder, who talked it over with Len Harris who handled financial matters for the Communist Party. As a result, Harris introduced Browder to John H. Reynolds and Browder introduced Golos to Reynolds. Thereafter, the U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation was established early in 1941 with Reynolds as president. Bentley
believes that $15,000 had been contributed to the business by Browder and $5,000 by Reynolds. Bentley was introduced to Reynolds in the office of Golos and thereafter she became an officer in the U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation. In 1945 it was decided to transfer Reynolds' stock in the corporation to Rae Elson. A conference was held in the home of Frederick V. Field which was attended by Reynolds, Elson, Bentley and Browder.

Anatoli Gromov, Bentley's superior in 1945-46, desired to meet Reynolds and through arrangements by Bentley, Gromov met Reynolds at the Vanderbilt Hotel in New York City.

By way of corroborating Bentley's statement concerning Reynolds, the following is set out: On June 2, 1947, Reynolds was interviewed and he claimed he decided to form a corporation in early 1940 to send parcels to the U.S.S.R. He contacted Ted Bayr, a friend of his who was editor of "Soviet Russia Today." Bayr thereafter introduced Reynolds to Golos. The latter encouraged Reynolds to form the firm and introduced him to Bentley who was to assist him. Reynolds stated he thereafter went to Earl Browder to advise the latter that he was forming a corporation to send parcels to the U.S.S.R. but he wanted no interference from the Communist Party. Reynolds claimed Lem Harris made him a personal loan of $15,000 which he invested in the U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation.

Reynolds admitted conferring with Bentley, Rae Elson and Browder in Fred Field's apartment in New York City in 1945 to discuss the transfer of stock in the U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation from Reynolds to Elson. He also recalled meeting Anatoli Gromov in the Spring of 1945.

Reynolds died January 8, 1951.

Harry Gold

Bentley advised that in approximately May, 1940, Golos introduced her to Abraham Brothman. Thereafter, she received blueprints from Brothman and delivered them to Golos. Bentley said she met with Brothman about ten times between May and the Fall of 1940. During this time, Golos would sometimes
meet Brothman personally and obtain the blueprints. In the Fall of 1940, Golos told Bentley that it was necessary, on orders from his superior, to turn Brothman over to another contact. Golos' superior indicated neither Bentley nor Golos knew the technical aspects of Brothman's material and, therefore, Brothman must meet with someone who had a technical background. Bentley then met with Brothman and told him he was to be turned over to another contact. She obtained the automobile license number of Brothman's car and told Brothman to park his car on Eighth or Ninth Avenue in Uptown Manhattan. He was instructed to remain in his car and his new contact would get in. Bentley did not know who the new contact would be.

Harry Gold, convicted Soviet espionage agent, advised that his Soviet superior, Semen Semenov (Amtorsg official), sent him to meet Brothman. Gold received specific instructions from Semenov on how to meet Brothman and these instructions appeared on a card in Gold's possession when he was interviewed by FBI agents. Gold said he proceeded to a place on 27th Street between Sixth and Seventh Avenues in New York City, where he entered a Pontiac sedan with New York license 2 W 9283, and he met Brothman. Upon entering the car, his password to Brothman was to give him regards from Helen and inquire about Brothman's family.

Abraham Brothman was interviewed May 29, 1947, and he identified photographs of Bentley and Golos. He said Golos, whom he knew as "John," came to his office during 1938-39, claiming he had contacts with the Russian Government and was in a position to get contracts for Brothman. At that time, Brothman was operating the Republic Chemical Machinery Company in New York City. Golos requested blueprints of certain products on which Brothman was working. Brothman said he turned over blueprints to Golos but claimed they were all his own property. He admitted that Golos introduced him to Bentley, whom he knew as "Helen." He admitted meeting Bentley ten or twelve times during 1938 to 1940 and turned over various blueprints to her for delivery to Golos. Brothman stated that in 1940 Harry Gold, whom he knew as Frank Kessler, came to his office as a representative of Golos and thereafter picked up the blueprints.

Brothman did not take the stand at the time of his trial, but Gold and Bentley testified along lines set out above.
Alexander Koral

While Elizabeth Bentley did not know Alexander Koral and furnished no information concerning him, the facts surrounding Koral and his espionage activities provide one of the best examples of corroboration of Bentley's allegations concerning the Silvermaster network. On December 1, 1945, we observed a man, subsequently identified as Alexander Koral, in a meeting on a street corner in Washington, D. C., with Nathan Gregory and Helen Silvermaster. In 1947 we interviewed Koral, at which time we got admissions from him that from 1939 to 1945 he had operated under a man, known only to him by the name of "Frank," in picking up and delivering packages. Koral claims he did not know he was involved in espionage activities. He admitted that under instructions from "Frank" he met Silvermaster on two occasions. Koral identified tentatively a photograph of Semen M. Semenov, an Amtorg official, as one of the individuals he contacted under instructions from "Frank."

Hede Massing, starting in 1947, furnished us information concerning one of her Soviet superiors under whom she had operated in the middle 1930's and whom she knew under the name of Bill Greinke. She thought he had operated under a fraudulent U. S. passport and we subsequently located this passport which had been obtained on August 6, 1935, in the name of Greinke, utilizing the birth certificate of a person who had died in the year of his birth.

William Walter Remington

Elizabeth Bentley stated that through Joseph North of "New Masses," Jacob Golos met William Remington in 1942. Subsequently, Bentley was introduced to Remington and his wife by Golos. Remington, who was employed by the War Production Board, began furnishing Bentley from the files of that Agency data on airplane production, the aircraft industry and similar material. He also paid Communist Party dues to Bentley. Bentley testified regarding the foregoing in considerable detail during both trials of Remington for perjury. She was
subjected to extensive cross-examination during these trials. The first trial resulted in a conviction on February 7, 1951, but the Second Circuit Court of Appeals ordered a retrial based on an error in the judge's charge. The second trial resulted in a conviction on January 27, 1953, for perjury on two counts.

Bentley's testimony during these two trials was substantially corroborated by Remington's divorced wife, Ann Remington. She testified in substance that William Remington met Joseph North, a Communist, during the early 1940's. Through North, the Remingtons met Golos and later he introduced them to Bentley. Arrangements were made for Bentley to contact them in Washington and to receive any information that they had for Bentley. The Remingtons were instructed to pay Communist Party dues to Bentley. It is also to be noted that other testimony during the trials of Remington connected him with Communist Party activities (Records and Briefs, U. S. Supreme Court, Volume 104, October term, 1951).

Whittaker Chambers

Elizabeth Bentley in her signed statement November 30, 1945, advised she became aware through remarks made by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, his wife, Helen, and William Ludwig Ullman, that Harry Dexter White, employed in the Treasury Department, was supplying them with information consisting of documents secured by him during the course of his duties. Bentley, in the same statement, also advised she learned of Harold Glasser through her association with the Perlo group. Glasser was in the Treasury Department and had been rather closely associated with White and might have been an assistant to White. Glasser furnished material through the Perlo group to Bentley. In subsequent interviews, Bentley also furnished additional data. She said Glasser had been out of the Perlo group at one time and Perlo, in explaining why Glasser left the group, stated Glasser and one or two others had been taken over sometime before by an American in a Government agency in Washington and had been turned over to some Russian. Perlo claimed not to know the identity of this American but that Charles Kramer was the only person he knew who had possession of this information. Kramer subsequently told Bentley that the person who originally had taken Glasser away from the Perlo group was named Hiss and he was employed by the U. S. Department of State.
Bentley also advised she learned of George Silverman through the Silvermasters. Silverman had reportedly gone to Washington, D.C., in the early 1930s and was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board. She stated documents made available by White were delivered to the Silvermaster home by Ullman and Silverman.

Whittaker Chambers in his book "Witness" lists Harry Dexter White of the Treasury Department as a productive source and Abraham George Silverman of the Railroad Retirement Board as an individual whose services were utilized by the Soviet apparatus in which he was involved to keep White cooperative.

Chambers identifies Victor Perlo as a member of the Harold Ware underground Communist group and as an individual who had aspirations to head this group after Ware's death.

Chambers also sets out information in his book regarding instructions received from Col. Boris Bykov regarding the purchase of rugs as presents for Harry Dexter White, Abraham George Silverman, and Alger Hiss in 1936. Chambers was instructed to tell these people the rugs were a gift from the Soviet people in gratitude for their help. Chambers also sets forth that White had turned over material regularly but not in great quantity through George Silverman. Chambers went to J. Peters in 1937 and asked for a Communist in the Treasury Department who could control White. Peters released Dr. Harold Glasser from the Communist underground for use in the Soviet underground. Glasser, who was a contact of White, later informed Chambers that White was turning over everything of importance.

Chambers stated Charles Kramer was a Communist and a member of the Harold Ware underground Communist group. It is, of course, well known that Chambers made extensive allegations concerning Alger Hiss which resulted in perjury charges against Hiss which were substantiated to the satisfaction of the jury in the second Hiss trial. The first trial of Hiss for perjury, completed in July, 1949, resulted in a hung jury. The second trial, completed in January, 1950, resulted in a jury verdict of guilty on both counts of the indictment. On January 25, 1950, Hiss was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.
Louis Budenz

Bentley, in information furnished starting in November, 1945, stated six months before the death of Jacob Golos (he died in November, 1943), the latter requested her to see Louis Budenz and, in fact, introduced her to Budenz. Arrangements were made that Budenz would supply information to Bentley and subsequent there to Bentley did contact Budenz on a number of occasions. She used the name Helen Johns in contacting Budenz.

Budenz, in testimony before the Senate Investigations Subcommittee, Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department, on August 2, 1948, stated he was introduced to the Soviet Secret Police by Jacob Golos. Subsequent to his earlier activities for Soviet intelligence, he met Bentley in 1943 through Jacob Golos, who informed him that she was a very confidential agent and trustworthy Communist who had done extensive underground work. Budenz knew Bentley under the name of Helen Johns. He estimated he had about 30 contacts with Bentley. Budenz concluded his testimony by stating he had every reason to believe Bentley was telling the truth in her testimony concerning espionage operations in the U. S. 

Gaik Ouakimian

In her book "Out of Bondage," Bentley mentions that in May, 1941, Golos showed her a photograph and article about the arrest of Gaik Ouakimian by the FBI. Golos told Bentley that Ouakimian was his superior officer and that he (Golos) was a member of the GPU, the Russian Secret Police.

Investigation by the FBI in New York City revealed that Ouakimian was operating an extensive Soviet espionage ring in the United States. Physical surveillances of Ouakimian in New York City revealed that he met Golos on seven occasions during January, February and March of 1941 and material of an unknown nature passed between them on several occasions during these meetings. Ouakimian was arrested by the FBI on May 5, 1941, as he was preparing to depart for the Soviet Union.
Jamail Akhmedov, former Soviet army intelligence officer arrested in 1942, stated that a Soviet citizen arrested by the FBI in April, 1941, just prior to his departure for the Soviet Union, was the chief resident agent of the MVD in the United States.

In 1947 a list of high-ranking MGB officials in the U.S.S.R. included the name "Major General Gaik B. Ovakimian."

Peter Christopher Rhodes

Elizabeth Bentley advised in her signed statement of November 30, 1945, that Jacob Golos had mentioned to her that he knew a person named Peter Rhodes who was a newspaperman and writer by profession. Bentley did not know what type of information was supplied to Golos by Rhodes, but it was her impression that Golos was interested in Rhodes. Bentley subsequently recalled in May, 1951, that Golos on one occasion said Rhodes used to meet Golos at a cigar store located on the northwest corner of 34th Street and 7th Avenue in New York City. She stated Golos had told her he met with Rhodes under similar circumstances several times in 1941 and 1942. On one occasion in April or May, 1941, she observed a meeting between Golos and Rhodes at the above location.

By way of corroboration of the above-reported contacts between Golos and Rhodes, it is to be noted that physical surveillances conducted by the New York office disclosed that Golos met Rhodes on February 11, 1941, and again on April 16, 1941, on the corner of West 34th Street and 7th Avenue in New York City.

Cedric H. Belfrage

Belfrage, starting in 1945, furnished information concerning Cedric H. Belfrage. She stated she learned through Jacob Golos in late 1942 or early 1943 that Belfrage, while connected with British intelligence, was supplying Golos with certain information. She said Belfrage was introduced to Golos by either Earl Browder or V. J. Jerome. Subsequent to Golos' death, Bentley's superior requested that she locate Belfrage through Browder. Browder refused this request.
Elizabeth Bentley, in her statement of November 30, 1945, advised that in approximately 1939 she received cablegrams from Winston Burdett who was abroad. (Actually Burdett left the U.S. in February, 1940.) Golos had told her he was in communication with Burdett and had asked Burdett to cable whenever he changed his residence. Bentley states she never met Burdett.

Winston Mansfield Burdett, Columbia Broadcasting System commentator, was initially interviewed on September 20, 1951. During the interview he admitted Communist Party activity but denied knowing Golos or Bentley. On re-interview in November, 1951, Burdett advised he had not been truthful in the previous interview and stated he actually left the United States in February, 1940, as an active Communist Party member. During this interview, Burdett advised of numerous Soviet contacts he had while overseas to whom he furnished information. In an interview on July 20, 1953, Burdett made additional admissions regarding his status with Jacob Golos.

On March 29, 1955, Burdett voluntarily contacted the New York office and stated he wanted to reveal further details of his involvement. He said his entire career had been launched at the instigation of the Communist Party. He said his foreign assignment in 1940 had been proposed to him by Joseph North and Jacob Golos and he had willingly agreed to carry out this assignment. Prior to his departure in 1940, Golos provided him with money to purchase a steamship ticket to Norway, and also the name and address of a woman in Greenwich Village in New York City to whom Burdett was to send a cable upon his arrival. He admitted cabling this woman during 1940 but claimed he could not recall her name.
Rose Arenal

Elizabeth Bentley, in her signed statement of November 30, 1945, states that during the spring of 1939 she was introduced by Jacob Golos to Leopoldo Arenal and his wife. Arenal was a high-ranking Mexican Communist and his brother was married to Rose Arenal who lived in Brooklyn, New York, with her two children. Golos informed Bentley that Leopoldo would send communications to Rose Arenal and Bentley was to obtain these letters from Rose and deliver them to Golos. Thereafter, Bentley from time to time would call Rose and if any material had arrived, Bentley would go to the Arenal residence on President or Carroll Street in Brooklyn and obtain the letters. Bentley did receive in this manner several letters which were unopened. After the murder of Trotsky's chauffeur, which was attributed to Leopoldo and another Mexican artist, no further letters were received.

Rose Arenal, 14 Montgomery Place, Brooklyn, New York, in an interview April 30, 1951, admitted that in 1939 she received mail from Mexico which was turned over to a person she knew only as "John" and to Elizabeth Bentley. She claimed she never opened the letters nor did "John" or Bentley open the letters in her presence. She said after the attempt on the life of Leon Trotsky in May, 1940, she felt the letters might have concerned the attempted assassination of Trotsky. She was of the opinion that "John" was identical with Jacob Golos after seeing his name in the newspapers. She said it might have been Leopoldo Arenal who told "John" to go to her house, which was on Carroll Street in Brooklyn, to receive the letters.

Lucy Booker

Elizabeth Bentley has furnished information reflecting Jacob Golos stated in the spring of 1941 or 1942 that he had been instructed to re-establish contact with a woman named Lucy who had returned to the United States and in so doing had lost contact with the Soviets. Bentley stated she never saw Lucy, but on two occasions she accompanied Golos in a car when the latter went to contact Lucy. Bentley stated Lucy lived in an apartment on Bank Street in a group of apartments known as the Tranquility Gates Apartments. Golos told Bentley Lucy was an
American by birth, a sloppy dresser, a spinster, not particularly good-looking, having a washed-out appearance, and lived with her aunt. She said she had done work for the Russian espionage system in Germany. After being taken to the Tranquility Gates Apartments, Bentley stated to the best of her recollection, Golos had entered the door at 41 Bank Street, New York City.

Floyd Cleveland Miller, an admitted Soviet espionage agent, identified Lucy Booker on June 21, 1951, as the individual who was his contact with Jack Soble from about October or November, 1944, to January, 1945. Soble was Miller's Soviet espionage superior. Soble told Miller that Booker was a thoroughly reliable person who had done some very good work for the Soviets in a plant in Europe, probably in Germany. Soble said Booker was capable of very good and confidential work. The passport records show Booker was in Germany at various times between 1933 and 1938 and had studied at the University of Berlin. Election records reflect that in 1941 Booker registered from the address of 41 Bank Street, which is one of the entrances to the Tranquility Gates Apartments. Golos' description of Lucy, as given by Bentley, is a close description of Lucy Booker.

Olga B. Fraudina

Elizabeth Bentley in her signed statement of November 30, 1945, advised that during the course of her activities in late 1941 or early 1942, she was introduced to a woman whom she knew as "Margaret." Bentley said "Margaret" was employed by the Amorg Trading Corporation and that she had a husband in the U.S. In October, 1943, Golos told Bentley that "Margaret" would introduce her to a new person to whom Bentley was to deliver material obtained from the Silvermaster group. Subsequently, "Margaret" introduced Bentley to a woman known to Bentley only as "Catherine."

Olga Fraudina was identified by Bentley as the "Margaret" whom Bentley describes above. Fraudina was employed by the Amorg Trading Corporation in New York City and was the wife of Vladimir S. Fraudin, the head of the Tass News Agency in New York City. It is to be noted that Bureau Source S has furnished information which reflects Fraudin was an important Soviet agent and his wife, Fraudina, had some contacts with the MGB office in New York City.
Julius Rosenberg

Subsequent to Bentley's contact with the New York office on November 7, 1945, she furnished information reflecting that during her association with Jacob Golos she became aware of the fact that Golos knew an engineer named "Julius." In the Fall of 1942, she accompanied Golos to Knickerbocker Village but remained in his automobile. She saw Golos conferring with "Julius" on the street. From conversations with Golos she learned "Julius" lived in Knickerbocker Village. She had telephone conversations with "Julius" from the Fall of 1942 to November, 1943. During the trial of Julius Rosenberg on espionage charges, Bentley testified to the foregoing information. On the objection of defense counsel, she was not allowed to describe "Julius" or to testify that Golos had obtained information from "Julius."

During interviews with Bentley, she described "Julius" as being 5'10" or 5'11" tall, slim and wearing glasses. She also advised that "Julius" was the leader of a Communist cell of engineers who turned over to Golos data for Soviet espionage purposes.

It is noted Julius Rosenberg did reside at 10 Monroe Street in a development known as Knickerbocker Village. Bentley's description of "Julius" was a good description of Julius Rosenberg. Bentley was unable to make a positive identification of Julius Rosenberg's photograph.

It is noted that Julius Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel, were convicted on espionage charges and on April 5, 1951, they were sentenced to death. They were executed on June 19, 1953.
IV. COMPARISON OF TAYLOR BRIEF AND BARTH'S ARTICLE
"HOW GOOD IS AN F.B.I. REPORT"
PART IV: COMPARISON OF TAYLOR BRIEF AND BARTH'S ARTICLE "HOW GOOD IS AN FBI REPORT"

A comparison has been made of the 107 page brief filed by Taylor with the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board and Alan Barth's article in "Harper's" magazine for March 19, 1954. It is believed to be of possible significance that Taylor and his attorney have at points in the brief lifted almost verbatim from Barth's article. The following are instances showing the comparison:

Barth's article on page 29 sets forth data that Bentley's "most conspicuous success was in the Remington case. She made three charges against Remington: one, that he was a member of the Communist Party; two, that he paid Communist Party dues to her; and three, that he gave her government material which she was not authorized to receive. In the prosecution of Remington for perjury for his sworn denial of these charges, the government dropped the first count; there was a hung jury in regard to the second count; Remington was convicted in regard to the third."

Taylor's brief on pages 64 and 65 states in part: "The two scalps that Miss Bentley boasts of wearing at her belt...... are those of Mr. Abraham Brothman and Mr. William Remington....... Mr. Remington, whom Miss Bentley has termed 'one of our least important people, actually' (House, 1950, p. 1655) was indicted, tried and convicted for perjury. Miss Bentley had made three charges against Mr. Remington: (1) that he was a member of the Communist party, (2) that he paid communist party dues to her, and (3) that he gave her government material which she was not authorized to receive. During the trials the Government dropped the first count; there was a hung jury with respect to the second count; Remington was convicted on the third, on grounds of perjury."

In connection with the foregoing, Taylor and his attorney apparently neglected to read Senator Barry M. Goldwater's speech of March 29, 1954, challenging the accuracy of the above with respect to the claims that the Government dropped the first count, there was a hung jury on the second count, and a guilty verdict on the third count. Senator Goldwater pointed out "a court record on a conviction is a public record which Mr. Barth could check. If he did check, then his misrepresentations are all the more reprehensible. The record, contrary to Mr. Barth, reveals the following:"
"First: Remington was indicted first on June 8, 1950, on the count; namely, his denial of Communist Party membership. On February 7, 1951, he was convicted. Miss Bentley's testimony was believed by the jury. The fact that this conviction was reversed by the circuit court on the basis of error in the judge's charge to the jury in no way detracts from the veracity of Miss Bentley. Furthermore, this count is still outstanding.

"Second: Remington was again indicted on October 25, 1951, on 5 counts, not 3 as Mr. Barth states, unless, of course, he was deliberately confusing the 2 indictments.

"The five counts charged that Remington perjured himself—
"First: When he denied that he had ever, to his knowledge, attended Communist Party meetings.

"Second: When he denied that he had ever given Elizabeth Bentley or anyone else any classified information or any information to which they were not entitled for the purpose of having such information sent to Russia.

"Third: When he denied that he had paid Communist Party dues.

"Fourth: When he denied that he had ever asked anyone to join the Communist Party.

"Fifth: When he denied that he had knowledge of the existence of the Young Communist League at Dartmouth College until his preparation for his defense in connection with his 1950 indictment. Remington attended Dartmouth College between 1934 and 1939.

"Following his second trial, the jury returned the following verdict:

"Count 1: No decision, the jury could not agree. This count is still pending. Thus Mr. Barth is wrong when he said the Government dropped the first count. Miss Bentley's testimony corroborated by other witnesses stands unchallenged.

"Count 2: Guilty. Mr. Barth is again wrong as he said there was a hung jury on this count."
"Count 4: Not guilty. This in no way detracts from Miss Bentley's credibility.

"Count 5: Guilty.

"Naturally, Mr. Barth could not be expected to admit he deliberately reported on the outcome of the Remington case falsely but the least he can say is that it resulted through inadvertence, in which case his respect for truth can be judged by whether he apologizes to Mr. Hoover and asks 'Harper's' magazine to correct his inaccuracies."

Barth's article on page 29 also sets forth details concerning how Bentley went before a Federal grand jury in 1949 and made detailed charges of espionage against thirty employees or former employees of the United States Government, including Harry Dexter White. He makes the point that the grand jury did not indict a single one of the thirty. He suggests the explanation might be that Bentley's testimony was hearsay concerning Harry Dexter White.

On page 63 and 64, the Taylor brief makes similar statements and sets forth in part: "Could it be that this Grand Jury, and others which followed, have in many instances classified Miss Bentley's evidence as the rankest hearsay?" On page 31 of Barth's article, he quotes from the statement made in 1924 by the late Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone when he was Attorney General in which he stated, "The Bureau of Investigation is not concerned with political or other opinions of individuals." The Taylor brief on page 98 quotes exactly the same material. The Barth article is entitled "How Good is an FBI Report?" The Taylor brief on page 97 has the following paragraph:

"How good is a FBI report? This analysis would seem to indicate that, at the very least, they should be used with circumspection and that even elementary statements, such as the job classification and title of an employee, should be independently checked. The motto of the FBI is, 'Fidelity, Bravery and Integrity'. This review has not questioned the Bravery of the FBI."
EXHIBIT I

Letter to General Vaughan, White House dated November 8, 1945
This letter was made public on November 17, 1953 by Attorney General Brownell.
DECLASSIFIED
H.B.
11/16/53

Brigadier General Harry Hawkins Vaughan
Military Aide to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Vaughan:

As a result of the Bureau's investigative operations, information has been recently developed from a highly confidential source indicating that a number of persons employed by the Government of the United States have been furnishing data and information to persons outside the Federal Government, who are in turn transmitting this information to espionage agents of the Soviet Government. At the present time it is impossible to determine exactly how many of these people had actual knowledge of the disposition being made of the information they were transmitting. The investigation, however, at this point has indicated that the persons named hereinafter were actually the source from which information passing through the Soviet espionage system was being obtained, and I am continuing vigorous investigation for the purpose of establishing the degree and nature of the complicity of these people in this espionage ring.

The Bureau's information at this time indicates that the following persons were participants in this operation or were utilized by principals in this ring for the purpose of obtaining data in which the Soviet is interested:

Dr. Gregory Silvermaster, a long time employee of the Department of Agriculture.

Harry Dexter White, Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury.

George Silverman, formerly employed by the Railroad Retirement Board, and now reportedly in the War Department.

Laughlin Currie, former Administrative Assistant to the late President Roosevelt.
Victor Perlow, formerly with the War Production Board and the Foreign Economic Administration.

Donald Wheeler, formerly with the Office of Strategic Services.

Major Duncan Lee, Office of Strategic Services.

Julius Joseph, Office of Strategic Services.

Helen Tanney, Office of Strategic Services.

Maurice Halperin, Office of Strategic Services.

Charles Kramer, formerly associated with Senator Kilgore.

Captain William Ludwig Ullman, United States Army Air Corps.

Lieutenant Colonel John H. Reynolds of the United States Army, a former contact of Gaik Ovakimian, former head of the Soviet Secret Intelligence (MKVD) in New York, is also apparently involved in the Soviet espionage activities stemming from Washington, D. C.

In addition to the foregoing group in the Government it appears at this time that Mary Price, formerly Secretary to Walter Lippmann, the newspaper columnist and presently publicity manager of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO, is also associated with the foregoing group.

The Government documents were furnished to Gregory Silvermaster, who thereafter photographed them and turned over the undeveloped, but exposed film to a contact of the Soviets
in either Washington, D. C. or New York City. In the past, it is reported, the contact man made trips to Washington, D. C. once every two weeks and would pick up on such occasions an average of forty rolls of 35-millimeter film.

Investigation of this matter is being pushed vigorously, but I thought that the President and you would be interested in having the foregoing preliminary data immediately.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards.

Sincerely yours,

/S/ J. Edgar Hoover
EXHIBIT II

M. Gregory Silvermaster, with aliases, et al

This case first came to the attention of the Bureau on November 8, 1945, when Elizabeth Bentley, an official of U. S. Service and Shipping, Incorporated, New York City, came into the New York Office of the Bureau and stated that for the past eleven years she had been actively engaged in Communist activity and Soviet espionage.

She stated that prior to 1938 she had been an official in various capacities of the Communist Party in New York City. In 1938 she began making contacts with Jacob Golos, the Head of World Tourists, Incorporated, which organization was being used as a cover for the Soviet espionage activity. Golos later organized U. S. Service and Shipping, Incorporated for the same purpose in 1941.

Under Golos' direction and until his death in 1943, Bentley stated that she was used as a courier and liaison between individuals engaged in espionage for the Soviet and Golos.

After Golos' death in November, 1943, she continued to act as such a courier and liaison under the direction of Earl Browder.

During the latter part of 1944, at the insistence of Soviet representatives in the United States and with Browder's consent, the various espionage groups with which she had been maintaining liaison were turned over directly to the Soviet agents, only one of whom she has been able to identify.

This Soviet representative who has used the cover name "Al" has been identified as Anatole Gromov, First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., who since his arrival in the United States on September 15, 1944, had been suspected by this Bureau to be the successor in NKVD activities of Vassili Zublin, former Second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy who was recalled to the Soviet Union in July, 1944. Zublin was the reported Head of all NKVD activity in North America.

Bentley has stated that the espionage agents with whom she had been in contact under Golos and Browder's direction had been working for the NKVD.

The espionage groups with which Bentley worked were primarily employees of the United States Government stationed in Washington, D. C. The head of the most important group originally run by Golos was M. Gregory Silvermaster, at one time an employee of the Department of Labor and now connected with the United States Treasury Department. Another member of this group who resides with Silvermaster is William L. Ullman, a Major of the United States Army Air Forces stationed at the Pentagon Building who has been responsible for the obtaining and photographing of classified information regarding United States Government
war plans and also reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, copies of which had been furnished to G-2 of the Army at the Pentagon Building. Other members of this group included A. George Silverman, a civilian employee of the War Department; Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in Charge of monetary research and foreign funds control; William Taylor, also an employee of the Treasury Department; Lauchlin Currie, Administrative Assistant to the President; and other lesser figures.

The head of the next most important group of Soviet espionage agents with whom Bentley has maintained liaison was Victor Perlo of the War Production Board. Members of this group were introduced to Bentley early in 1944 at the apartment of John Abt, General Counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America - CIO, in New York City. The individuals in this group include Charles Kramer, an investigator for Senator Kilgore's Committee in the United States Senate; Henry Magdoff of the War Production Board; Edward Fitzgerald, formerly of the Treasury Department and then with the War Production Board; Donald Wheeler of the Office of Strategic Services; Mary Price, formerly employed by Walter Lippmann in Washington, D.C., and now working for the United Office and Professional Workers of America - CIO in New York City; Major Duncan Lee of William Donovan's Law Firm in New York City who is also in the Office of Strategic Services. There were various other minor Government employees in this group including Sol Leshinsky and George Perozich who were employees of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Bentley advised that members of this group had told her that Miss of the State Department had taken Harold Glasser of the Treasury Department and two or three others and had turned them over to direct control by the Soviet representatives in this country. In this regard, attention is directed to Whittaker Chambers' statements regarding Alger Hiss on page 16 of this memorandum and to the statement by Guzenko, regarding an assistant to the Secretary of State who was a Soviet Agent, on page 67.

Less important individuals with whom Bentley had contact and who were apparently not in a well-knit organizational group were Robert Talbot Miller, III, of the Department of State; Maurice Halperin of the Office of Strategic Services; Julius J. Joseph of the Office of Strategic Services; Helen Teaney of the Office of Strategic Services; Willard Park of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs; Michael Greenberg of Foreign Economic Administration; William Remington, formerly of the War Production Board and subsequently inducted into the Navy; Bernard Redmont, also with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

The Bentley woman was explicit in that all of the individuals actively engaged in espionage for the Soviets named by her were furnishing information from the files to which they had access in Washington and many of them prior to Golos' death paid their Communist Party dues to Golos through her.

To date over eighty individuals have been named by Miss Bentley as being connected with the Soviet espionage organization either in Washington or in New York. Of this number thirty-seven have been identified as employees of the United States Government in Washington, D.C. Bentley has stated that each of these individuals probably obtained information from others either casually or through actual recruiting and with whom Bentley herself did not come in contact.
EXHIBIT III

Letter dated February 1, 1946 to General Vaughan, White House transmitting a summary on Harry Dexter White. This cover letter was made public by the Attorney General during his speech on November 17, 1953.
February 1, 1946

Brigadier General Harry Hawkins Vaughan
Military Aide to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear General Vaughan:

As of interest to the President and you, I am attaching a detailed memorandum hereto concerning Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Department.

As you are aware, the name of Harry Dexter White has been sent to Congress by the President for confirmation of his appointment as one of the two United States delegates on the International Monetary Fund under the Bretton Woods agreement. In view of this fact, the interest expressed by the President and you in matters of this nature, and the seriousness of the charges against White in the attachment, I have made every effort in preparing this memorandum to cover all possible ramifications. As will be observed, information has come to the attention of this Bureau charging White as being a valuable adjunct to an underground Soviet espionage organization operating in Washington, D.C. Material which came into his possession as a result of his official capacity allegedly was made available through intermediaries to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, his wife, Helen Witte Silvermaster, and William Ludwig Ullmann. Both Silvermaster and Ullmann are employees of the United States Treasury Department, reportedly directly under the supervision of White.

The information and documents originating in the Treasury Department were either passed on in substance or photographed by Ullmann in a well-equipped laboratory in the basement of the Silvermaster home. Following this step, the material was taken to New York City by courier and made available to Jacob M. Golos, until the time of his death on November 27, 1943. Golos, a known Soviet agent, delivered this material to an individual tentatively identified as Gaik Ovakimian. Ovakimian you will recall was arrested some years ago as an unregistered agent of the Soviet Government and subsequently, by special arrangements with the Department of State, was permitted to return to the U.S.S.R.

After the departure of Gaik Ovakimian, Golos delivered his material to an individual who has been tentatively identified as Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein. Subsequent to the death of Golos, the courier handling material received from the Silvermasters and Ullmann delivered it through an unidentified
individual to Anatole Borisovich Gromov, who until December 7, 1945, was assigned as First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., when he returned to the U.S.S.R. Gromov had previously been under suspicion as the successor to Vassili Zubilin, reported head of the NKVD in North America, who returned to Moscow in the late Summer of 1944. This whole network has been under intensive investigation since November, 1945, and it is the results of these efforts that I am now able to make available to you.

I also feel that it is incumbent upon me at this time to bring to your attention an additional factor which has originated with

This source, which is apparently aware of at least some of the charges incorporated in the attached memorandum against White, commented that the loyalty of White must be assured, particularly in view of the fact that the U.S.S.R. has not ratified the Bretton Woods agreement. Fear was expressed that facts might come to light in the future throwing some sinister accusations at White and thereby jeopardize the successful operation of these important international financial institutions.

I thought you would be particularly interested in the above comments, on the subject at hand.

With expressions of my highest esteem,

Sincerely yours,

Attachment
EXHIBIT IV

Attorney General Brownell's statement of November 17, 1953 during which he summarized the contents of the F.B.I. memorandum on Harry Dexter White dated February 1, 1946.
STATEMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
THE HONORABLE HERBERT BROWNELL, JR.
BEFORE THE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE
OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1953

Beginning in April 1953, this Subcommittee has been holding a series of hearings for the purpose of exposing the plans of Communist agents to infiltrate the Government of the United States. The work of this Subcommittee has documented with great care the result of the very successful Communist espionage penetration in our Government during World War II and thereafter. Later on I will have certain recommendations for legislation which I would like to submit for the consideration of the Subcommittee. I feel confident that as a result of the work of this Subcommittee, much constructive legislation will result.

The Executive Department of the Government which is headed by the President, and of which the Department of Justice is part, has been concerned since we took office with cleaning out the Government. One of the most important and vital problems is to remove all persons of doubtful loyalty and, most important, to prevent any further Communist infiltration into the Government of the United States.

On November 6 in Chicago, I made a speech which was one of a number of speeches and magazine articles in which I publicly discussed the problem of Communist infiltration in Government and the steps taken by the Eisenhower Administration to meet that problem. In that speech I referred to the case of Harry Dexter White and the manner in which it was treated by the prior Administration to illustrate how successful espionage
agents had been in penetrating our Government at that time and how lax our Government was at that time in meeting such a grave problem. This afternoon I want to discuss the case of Harry Dexter White and the manner in which it was handled by the Truman Administration on the basis of established facts and the records in the Department of Justice.

Before I do that, however, I want to make certain preliminary remarks. An inference has been drawn in some quarters from my speech which I think is unwarranted. By lifting certain sentences out of context it has been said that I implied the possibility that the former President of the United States was disloyal. I intended no such inference to be drawn. In order to point out that I intended no such inference to be drawn, I specifically said that I believed that the disregard of the evidence in the White case was "because of the unwillingness of the non-Communists in responsible positions to face the facts and a persistent delusion that Communism in the Government of the United States was only a red herring." In another part of the speech I also stated: "The manner in which the established facts concerning White's disloyalty were disregarded is typical of the blindness which inflicted the former Administration on this matter."

When I assumed the office of Attorney General, I promised to expose evidence of Communist infiltration in our Government and to expose corruption, with evenhanded justice. I intend to continue to do so. Some people won't like it, but I shall not be deterred from carrying out my duty by personal abuse.

When this Subcommittee completes its investigation, I believe that you will conclude, as I did, that there was an unwillingness on the part of Mr. Truman and others around him to face the facts
and a persistent illusion that Communist espionage in high places in our Government was a red herring. And I believe you will conclude that this attitude, this delusion, may have resulted in great harm to our nation.

The White case seemed to me to be of such vital importance that I believed the public was entitled to know what safeguards were taken - once our Government was alerted to the two spy rings operating within our own Government - to protect the national security.

Of course, if the basic facts of these two spy rings had not been well established by previous court procedures and by Congressional Committees, I would not have proceeded as I did. I fully realize the grave responsibility which I have as chief law enforcement officer of this nation not to use confidential reports in my possession to disclose charges against individuals except through established court procedures. Those of us in the Department of Justice will never violate that basic concept of our American jurisprudence.

But the White case, of course, is not that situation. The basic facts of the two spy rings which existed in the Government at that time have been fully exposed in court and before Congressional Committees. This Subcommittee recently published a very excellent report documenting those facts. The only disclosure which I made from our records, and I believe it is the type of thing that the public is entitled to know about, is that the Truman Administration was put on notice at least as early as December 1945, that there were two spy rings operating within our Government. And, as I see it, now that this fact has been established, I believe the public is entitled to know what safeguards the Truman Administration established to protect the national security.
In considering the facts in this case it is well to keep in mind that the matter to be decided in January and February of 1946 did not relate to criminal proceedings. It was not a question whether White could at that time have been formally charged before a Grand Jury with espionage. The matter to be determined by Mr. Truman and his associates was whether Harry Dexter White should be advanced to a post of high honor, great trust and responsibility and of vital importance to the security of the country. If there was solid evidence at that time establishing that White was engaged in espionage activity, certainly no one would contend that sound and proper administration required his advancement or even continuance in Government service simply because a criminal conviction had not yet been obtained.

White entered upon his duties and assumed the office of Executive Director for the United States in the International Monetary Fund on May 1, 1946. What was known at the White House of his espionage activities prior to that date?

On December 4, 1945, the FBI transmitted to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, a report on the general subject of "Soviet Espionage in the United States." I referred to this in my speech as the first report. This was a secret and highly important report of some 71 pages. It covered the entire subject of Soviet espionage in this country both before, during, and after World War II. It named many names and described numerous Soviet espionage organizations. Harry Dexter White and the espionage ring of which he was a part were among those referred to in this report. The index list refers to his activities in three different places. This report, as might be expected from its general character, summarizes White's
espionage activities in abbreviated form, but no reasonable person can deny that that summary, brief though it may be, constituted adequate warning to anyone who read it of the extreme danger to the security of the country in appointing White to the International Monetary Fund or continuing him in Government in any capacity.

As the Subcommittee knows, copies of this report were sent to a number of Cabinet officers and high officials in the Truman Administration including the Attorney General. It would be difficult to understand how under any circumstances a document upon so delicate and dangerous a subject would not have been brought to Mr. Truman's attention by at least one of his associates.

But in addition to that fact, I have here a letter from J. Edgar Hoover to General Vaughan dated November 8, 1945.

As you know, General Vaughan has testified before this Subcommittee that by arrangement with Mr. Truman, when the FBI had information which it deemed important for the President to know about, it sent such information to him. Vaughan testified that he knew that any such report which came to him was delivered to the President.

The letter I hold in my hand is marked "Top Secret." I have declassified it and will make it public because it does not reveal any security information which would now be damaging. Because it was classified "Top Secret," it would have received very special handling that all such documents must receive. If this letter did not come to Mr. Truman's attention, then it would be a most serious dereliction of duty on the part of those who handled it.

It is a document of historical importance and I therefore, with your permission, will quote it in full:

(TEXT TO COME)
It would be difficult to believe under any circumstances that so important a document upon so delicate and dangerous a subject would not have been brought to Mr. Truman's attention by at least one of his associates.

It is a blunt fact from which there is no escape that, in the teeth of the November 8 warning from the FBI, the developing evidence indicated a substantial spy ring operating within the Government and involving Harry Dexter White and the documented report delivered to the White House on December 4, some six weeks later President Truman, on January 23, 1946, publicly announced his nomination of Harry Dexter White for appointment to the International Monetary Fund. I just do not understand this. It still seems completely incredible to me.

But the matter does not end here. Because of this development the FBI compiled a special report devoted exclusively to Harry Dexter White and his espionage activities and delivered it, together with a covering letter, by special messenger on February 4, 1946, to General Vaughan for the attention of the President, to the Attorney General, Tom Clark, and to Secretary of State James Byrnes. This is the
second report mentioned in my speech.

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, who received a duplicate report and covering letter on the same day, wrote the President on February 5, 1946, as follows:

"The enclosed letter addressed to Mr. Frederick Lyon of this Department by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, and the enclosures referring to Harry Dexter White, I deem of such importance that I think you should read them."

I will now read into the record the FBI letter, now officially declassified, transmitting the White report:

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Text to come
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This second FBI report cannot, as I stated in my Chicago speech, be made public without jeopardizing confidential sources of information and techniques of intelligence operations. That is a firm policy of this Administration. We will never impair the most important work of the FBI by making public FBI reports.

However, the essential facts may be disclosed to this Subcommittee.

At the outset the purpose of the report is stated in the following language:

"The purpose of this memorandum is to relate all of the information available at this time concerning Harry Dexter White, his activities and contacts in order that an over-all picture may be available for review, action or future reference. This information has been received from
numerous confidential sources whose reliability has been established either by inquiry or long-established observation and evaluation. In no instance is any transaction or events related where the reliability of the source of information is questionable. It is with these factors in mind that the following material is set forth."

The report then proceeded to point out that information had come to the attention of the FBI from a confidential source that Harry Dexter White was engaged in espionage activities at least as early as the latter part of 1942 or early in 1943. It was reported that White was supplying information consisting of documents obtained by him in the course of his duties as Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Department to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and to William Ludwig Ullmann who resided at 5515 Thirtieth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

The material consisted of reports of a varied nature concerning the financial activities of the United States Government, particularly if they related to foreign commitments. Also various memoranda and reports from other Governmental departments and agencies were made available through these channels. It was reported that these documents had usually been reduced to photographs by the time they were observed but on occasions the original documents themselves were seen.

During the investigation of these charges, it was learned that a complete photographic laboratory did in fact exist in the basement of the Silvermaster home sufficiently well equipped for the copying of documents. This included an enlarger, developing equipment and all the necessary chemicals and other incidentals.
These documents, consisting of notes taken therefrom or verbatim copies, were usually photographed and delivered through channels to Jacob M. Golos, a known Soviet agent. (Jacob M. Golos whose real name is Jacob Raisin pleaded guilty to an indictment along with World Tourists, Inc., charging failure to register as agents of the Soviet Government in March, 1940. He received a fine of $500 and a jail sentence of four months to one year which was later changed to probation.) The material collected in this particular parallel of Soviet espionage was all channeled through Golos eventually to the Soviet diplomatic establishment in this country. The report pointed out that it could be presumed after arrival at this destination that material of primary interest to the Soviets was forwarded to Moscow, USSR, via diplomatic code and material concerning which there was no urgency reached that destination through the Soviet Diplomatic Pouch.

Subsequent to the death of Golos, the material gathered by the Silvermasters and Ullmann originating with White, according to the information received by the FBI, went through an unknown individual to Anatole Borosovich Gromov, former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C. Suspicions had previously surrounded the activities of Gromov to the effect that he was the successor to Vassili Zubilin, reported head of the NKVD, one of the primary branches of Soviet Intelligence in North America. Zubilin returned to Moscow, USSR, in the late summer of 1944, and Gromov departed from the United States for Moscow, USSR, on December 7, 1945. From all appearances, the position previously held by Gromov to whom this material was transmitted
prior to his departure, was next held by Fedor Alexeevich Garanin, an
official of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C.

According to the information received by the FBI, White
was considered one of the most valuable assets in this particular
parallel of Soviet intelligence. This view was taken since in his
capacity as Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, those
individuals whom this group were anxious to have assigned there could
be placed in the Treasury Department. Among the persons in this cate-
gory were William Ludwig Ullmann, William Henry Taylor and Sonia Steinman
Gold.

Sometime in the summer or fall of 1943, the Silvermasters
believed it desirable to have someone placed as a secretary to White
in order to facilitate the obtaining of information from his office for
delivery to Soviet espionage agents. As a result of these deliberations,
Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster went to one of the Communist functionaries
in Washington, D. C., and from this source secured the name of Sonia
Steinman Gold. Eventually, Mrs. Gold, through arrangements with White,
obtained a position (as one of the secretaries) in the United States
Treasury Department. As a result of this employment, Mrs. Gold obtained
documents from White's office, which she copied and made her notes
available to Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster. The information which
Mrs. Gold obtained in a general way concerned principally the Treasury
Department's opinions and recommendations concerning applications for
loans made by the Chinese and French Governments.
It was also reported that there was in existence another parallel of Soviet Intelligence operating within the United States Government and headed by Victor Perlo. The information gathered from the Perlo group was channeled through Jacob M. Golos and on to the Soviet diplomatic establishment in the same manner as outlined for the operation of the Silvermaster group.

Because of the relationships existing between Golos and the Perlo group, Harold Glasser appeared in the picture. Glasser was rather closely associated with White and was able to supply general information concerning the activities of the United States Treasury Department, particularly where they concerned proposed loans to foreign countries. He also supplied information originating in the Foreign Economic Administration which had been sent to the United States Treasury Department for action or information.

The report states that the Bureau had secured the names of a number of persons described as members of the underground Communist group in Washington, D. C., from another source. Among those names was that of Abraham George Silverman whom the report describes as formerly employed by the Railroad Retirement Board and the United States Army Air Forces and as privately employed by the French Supply Council of the French Government. As incidental to the mention of Silverman the report states that the information received was to the effect that Silverman worked through close friends who were indebted to him, including Harry Dexter White and others. The report points out that this information concerning the relationship between Silverman and White is consistent with the information referred to earlier from the other source.
The section then relates to White's known contacts with Russian officials over the years and, therefore, cannot be declassified. It should be said here that these contacts were not inconsistent with the regular performance of White's duties and considered by themselves are not incriminating.

In July, 1945, a clerical employee of the Passport Division of the Department of State, who formerly was employed as a clerk by the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission, was allegedly stealing certain information from the official records of the Department of State for transmittal to unknown persons. This individual apparently admitted that he had collected this information in the course of his employment and knew a man who would pay him $1,000 for it. In his application for employment with the Department of State this individual who stole this information had listed Harry Dexter White as a reference and White had recommended him highly. The report added that this circumstance was being set forth in view of the allegations to the effect that White was considered of extreme value because of his influence in securing positions for persons who could be of assistance to Soviet espionage.

The report mentions that White was interviewed by the FBI in connection with the Amerasia case, particularly concerning Irving S. Friedman, who, according to the report, was known to be one of the sources in the Treasury Department Section on Far Eastern Affairs that had been furnishing documents to Philip Jacob Jaffe, editor of Amerasia. White told the FBI that Friedman was an employee in the Treasury Department handling matters dealing with monetary affairs in the Far East, and admitted that he had brought Friedman to the Treasury Department five or six years earlier.
The report contains much corroborative evidence which cannot be made public either because it would disclose investigative techniques of the FBI or because it might be harmful to the national interest. It can be pointed out, however, that over a period of three months beginning in November of 1945 the activities of Harry Dexter White were entirely consistent with all the previous information contained in the report. White was in frequent close personal contact with nearly every one of the persons named as his associates in the spy ring. These include Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife, William Ullman, Sonia Gold, Harold Glasser, Abraham Silverman and others.

The report referred to a trip made by White to visit Dr. Abraham Wolfson of Newark, New Jersey. Wolfson had been reported by numerous sources as having had frequent and close contacts with numerous Communists in the State of New Jersey. The report pointed out that Dr. Wolfson in 1944 was a member of the Third Ward Branch of the Communist Party and that he had been active in Communist Party activities for the preceding seven years under the name of A. Wilson Street. It was also pointed out in the report that Wolfson held Communist Party meetings in his office.

The report stated that in December of 1945 White was seen at 3210 P Street, N.W., in Washington, which at that time was the home of Alger Hiss and pointed out that from other sources Hiss was reported working for another parallel of Soviet espionage.

In December of 1945 White and his wife visited the home of Maurice Halperin who was employed by the Office of Strategic Services. The report pointed out that Halperin was a member of the Communist Party and beginning in 1942 he passed on information to an espionage courier.
The report refers to the close personal relationship in 1945 between White and Frank Coe who was also one of the individuals supplying information to the Silvermasters and thence through channels to the Soviet Government.

The report points out in considerable detail the contacts between White and Lee Pressman. The report points out that Lee Pressman was a member of an underground group headed by Harold Ware, which had its headquarters in Washington. The report points out many of Pressman's activities as a Communist.

The report points out that Silvermaster's position in the Treasury Department was secured for him by White. The report points out that the Bureau's informant had identified Silvermaster as the head spy in the espionage ring with which White was working and that Silvermaster has a long record of reported association with known Communists. The report also points out that other sources of information had established that Silvermaster was acquainted with many other individuals who were strongly suspected of Soviet espionage. The report also points out that Mrs. Silvermaster has a long history of association with Communist Front groups. It is stated in the report that in addition to the many contacts between White and Ullman which were disclosed, White wrote a letter in November 1940 on the stationery of Director of Monetary Research of the United States Treasury Department requesting the deferment of Ullman. After Ullman left the Army and entered the Treasury Department he worked in the Division headed by White.

The report pointed out that Harold Glasser was in another branch of Soviet espionage headed by Victor Perlo. Glasser was an assistant to White in the Treasury Department. It was reported that
Glasser was described by numerous sources as a member of the Communist Party. In addition to this information, the report points out a great many other connections and contacts among the members of the espionage ring, all of which supported and were consistent with the earlier portions of the report.

It is interesting to note how accurate this information was that the FBI supplied at that time. Following is a list of White's close associates referred to in the FBI reports who were members of the espionage ring who have claimed their privilege not to answer questions on the grounds that it would incriminate them:

Silvermaster
Perlo
Glasser
Coe
Ullmann
Silverman
Halperin
Both Golds
Kaplan

Also there is Lee Pressman who admitted membership in the Communist Party and Alger Hiss who has since been convicted.
Of course, no one could, with any validity, suggest today that there is doubt that White was in this espionage ring. Some of White's original espionage reports, written by him in his own handwriting for delivery to agents of the Red Army Intelligence, were recovered in the fall of 1948 and are now in the possession of the Department of Justice. I have photostatic copies of them here and I offer the copies as part of the record of my testimony. The information contained in these reports, as the Subcommittee knows, of great importance at the time White wrote them, although with the lapse of time the necessity for secrecy on these subjects has disappeared.

But the record which was available to the Truman Administration in December 1945 and thereafter should have been sufficient to convince anyone that White was a hazard to our Government.

The question which had to be decided at that time was not whether White could have been convicted of treason. There was ample evidence that he was not loyal to the interests of our country. That was enough. Government employment is a privilege, not a right, and we don't have to wait until a man is convicted of treason before we can remove him from a position of trust and confidence.

When I was first invited to appear before this Subcommittee, I thought from what I had read in the newspapers that there was some issue of fact involved on the question of whether Mr. Truman knew about Harry Dexter White's espionage activities at the time he appointed him as Executive Director for the United States of the International Monetary Fund. I read in
the newspaper that after being advised of my speech in Chicago Mr. Truman stated to the press that he had never read any of the derogatory reports concerning Harry Dexter White to which I referred. I read later that Mr. Truman said that he fired White as soon as he discovered he was disloyal. On the basis of these statements I thought that the accuracy of what I had said in Chicago was being challenged.

However, it now seems in the light of Mr. Truman's television speech of last night that it is conceded that on February 6, 1946, the day on which White's appointment was confirmed by the Senate, Mr. Truman did read the most important of the reports to which I referred, and that he thereafter, even though he had a legal right to ask that the nomination be withdrawn, signed White's commission and permitted him to take office on the first of May with full knowledge of the facts reported by the FBI.

It is, of course, extraordinary to learn from Mr. Truman, in view of his earlier statements, that he signed Mr. White's commission with the thought that it might help to catch him. I would think that the commissioning of a suspected spy to an office of such great importance would not be easily forgotten. It seems to me even more extraordinary to learn that Mr. Truman was aware as early as 1946 that a Communist spy ring was operating within his own administration when for so many years since that time he has been telling the American people exactly the opposite. Indeed, it seems to me that this explanation of White's appointment -- that is, that he was appointed and allowed to remain in office for more than a year in order to help the FBI trap him as a spy -- raises more questions than it answers.
While under suspicion and surveillance White was, we are told, appointed as the first United States Executive Director of the Fund. He was also its chief architect. The opportunities afforded him in that capacity for betraying the country were very great.

There were matters of great importance to the United States which were handled by the Executive Directors while White was a member. A first order of business was to plan the general organization of the Staff. It was agreed to divide the Staff into five primary departments and offices. Each of these departments and offices has a director. One of these five primary departments was called the Office of the Secretary. Now who received the position of Head of the Office of Secretary? It was Frank Coe, named in the FBI report as a member of the espionage ring, and at a salary of $20,000 a year.

Recently this Subcommittee had occasion to inquire of Mr. Coe whether he was presently engaged in subversive activities. Mr. Coe replied "Mr. Chairman, under the protection afforded me by the Fifth Amendment, I respectfully decline to answer that question." Coe continued in the employ of the Fund until as recently as December 3, 1952, when he was finally dismissed.

Who received the position of adviser to the United States member of the Board? It was Harold Glasser, also named as a member of the espionage ring.

Glasser was subpoenaed by the Senate Subcommittee on April 14, 1953, and when asked about his relationships with members of the Communist
underground, he invoked his privilege against self-incrimination. He also refused under privilege to tell the Subcommittee the circumstances surrounding his Government assignments within the United States or abroad.

It has now been said that White's promotion to the post of Director of the International Monetary Fund was permitted to go through so that he might better be kept under surveillance, and so the investigation of the other members of the ring might continue unimpaired. It is suggested that permitting White to continue his espionage operations might enable the Truman Administration to entrap not only White, but the whole Soviet espionage ring working within our Government.

To accomplish such an end would require infinite and detailed care if the national interest was to be at all protected.

In the first place, arrangements would have to be made to insure absolute control of the subjects and the situation. Some time limit would have to be established.

If the national interest were to be protected, measures would have had to be designed to prevent classified material with a significant bearing on national security from reaching White and the others. Top responsible officials of the United States Government, whose duties brought them in contact with White and the other members of the ring, would have had to be forewarned. Great care would have to be taken to make certain that these spies did not affect the decisions of our Government.
The records fail to indicate that any of these minimum precautions were taken. The records fail to show that anything was done which interfered with the continued functioning of the espionage ring of which White was a part.

And if we apply simple and reasonable tests to how other members of the espionage ring named in the FBI report were treated, there is considerable doubt that anything was done to protect the national interest. Let me offer you a few examples.

Harold Glasser, a close subordinate and associate of White, was described in the FBI report as an active member of the espionage ring. What controls were established over the movement of Harold Glasser? In July 1946 Glasser attended an UNRRA conference in Geneva, Switzerland, as a member of the United States delegation. In January 1947 Glasser went to Trieste as a United States member of a four-power commission to study the economic aspects of the Trieste problem. At the special request of the State Department in March and April of 1947 Glasser attended the Moscow meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers as an adviser to the United States Secretary of State.

How was Glasser's access to classified materials limited? As far as we have been able to determine, it was not. Records in the
Department indicate that late in 1946 Glasser, described as a member of the espionage ring, received a copy of the FBI report on Victor Perlo which described him as a member of the Soviet espionage ring. Perlo stayed on in the Treasury Department until March 27, 1947, and then left to accept the post of Treasurer of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees.

Nathan Gregory Silvermaster in March 1946 was promoted to become the Chief Economist of the War Assets Administration's Division of Economic and Market Research. After the report was made, William Ullmann and Irving Kaplan stayed on with the Department of the Treasury without any restrictions being placed on them or their activities as far as we can determine.

This Subcommittee, I am sure, will want to examine with great care the claim that there was a plan to keep White and others in the espionage ring in Government employment in the hope of catching them. You will also want to investigate, I believe, what care was used to protect the national security. These are grave questions to which the public is entitled to complete answers.

As members of this Subcommittee know, this Administration is trying an entirely different approach to security problems.
Despite difficulties stemming from past laxity, 1,456 employees have actually been separated from Federal Government payrolls since January 1953 on the grounds that they are security risks. Many cases are still under examination.

Our work to date has clearly shown the need for at least two new laws to help the Government in the prosecution of espionage cases. I hope that these proposed laws will be considered by Congress at its session starting in January. The first would allow the Government to use wire-tap evidence to prove its espionage cases. At the present time information received by tapping wires cannot be used as evidence in the federal courts. There are cases of espionage presently in the Department of Justice, but since some of the important evidence was obtained by wiretapping, the cases cannot be proved in court and therefore there will be no prosecution so long as the law remains in its present state. The second proposed law would allow proper authorities in Government to grant immunity to witnesses who are suspected of espionage or Communist activities, but who refuse to testify under the Fifth Amendment on the ground that their testimony might incriminate them. As I stated before, a number of persons who worked with
Harry Dexter White in his important Government assignments, have refused to testify on this ground. If the Government, under proper safeguards, is authorized to grant immunity to such persons, we believe we can obtain testimony which will assist in tracking down the higher-ups engaged in conspiracy to overthrow our Government by force and violence.

The White case illustrates that it is not enough for men in high Government positions to be loyal. They must also be vigilant to combat the dangers to our Government and to our free institutions.

I thank the Subcommittee for this opportunity to set forth these facts in the case of Harry Dexter White.
UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL HISTORY STATEMENT

This form must be executed in the applicant's own handwriting, in ink. If additional space is needed for any item in this form, entries should be continued on a separate sheet, each entry numbered to correspond to the number of the question on the form.

Name: Virginia Frank Coe

Address: Franklin Park Road, Fairfield Church, Va.

Place of birth: Richmond, Va.

Date of birth: June 5, 1907

5. IF FOREIGN-BORN, GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

(a) Date of arrival in U.S.: (b) Port of entry: (c) Name of vessel or other means of arrival:

(d) Place of naturalization: (e) Date of naturalization: (f) Court of naturalization:

(g) Naturalization certificate No.: (h) Name under which naturalized:

6. IF CITIZENSHIP WAS DERIVED THROUGH PARENT OR THROUGH MARRIAGE, GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION REGARDING PERSON THROUGH WHO CITIZENSHIP WAS DERIVED:

(a) Name and relationship: (b) If husband, date and place of marriage:

(c) Date of arrival in U.S.: (d) Port of entry: (e) Name of vessel or other means of arrival:

(f) Place of naturalization: (g) Date of naturalization:

(h) Court of naturalization: (i) Naturalization certificate number: (j) Name under which naturalized:

7. (a) Name of father: Joseph Homer Coe

(b) Address: Dead.

8. (a) Name of mother: Charlotte Kerr Coe

(b) Place and date of birth: New York, Oct 6, 1865

9. EDUCATION — GIVE IN BLANKS BELOW A DETAILED STATEMENT OF YOUR EDUCATION, INCLUDING DATES:

(a) Grammar school: Attended from Sept., 1913, to June, 1917, finished

(b) High school: Name and location: Lake View, Chicago

(c) College or trade or technical school: Name and location: University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Highest grade completed: 4.7A

Highest year completed: 4.7A

Highest year completed: 4.7A

Economics, Ph.D.
20. List your residences during the past five years, including your present local address. Give also the name of, and the present address of, two nearest neighbors in each case; or the names of roommates, fellow-lodgers, landlords, or realty companies.

From Sept. 1940 to Sept. 1940 at 6641 Franklin Pl. Rd. East Falls Church, Va.

Neighbors:

1. B. H. Sanders
   Age: 43
   Address:

2. B. Scargle
   Address:

From Sept. 1940 to Sept. 1940 at 313 Bradley Lane Chevy Chase, Md.

Neighbors:

1. Known or remembered
   Address:

2. Miller, Frederick
   Address:

From May 1939 to Sept. 1939 at 433 South Rd. Kensington, Md.

Neighbors:

1. Known or remembered
   Address:

2. (Address)

From May 1937 to May 1939 at 39 Nine Ave. Toronto, Canada.

Neighbors:

1. Known or remembered
   Address:

2. (Address)

I certify that the foregoing statements are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

March 26, 1942

V. F. Cole
(Signature of applicant)
17. Have you ever been a... NO.

18. Have you ever been adjudicated bankrupt or made assignment for benefit of creditors? NO.

19. Within the past 12 months have you used alcoholic beverages to excess? NO.

20. Prior to the past 12 months, have you used alcoholic beverages to excess? NO.

21. Have you ever been arrested, and/or convicted for any breach or violation of any law, police regulation, or ordinance whatsoever? Yes.

   1934 - Aug 27 - Old Bag Washington, D.C.
   Sep 1940 - 26 - Speckled Apple Va.
   Nov 1941 - 38 - Inprint.

22. List all Federal Civil Service applications filed and Federal Civil Service examinations taken, giving name of examination, date, and grade received:

   Principal Economist. (New York)
   #6 88.00
   #7 87.00

23. List members of your family or relatives in any part of the Government service, giving names, addresses, relationship, and branch of service:

   No.

24. List members of your family or relatives residing in any foreign country, giving names, addresses, relationship, and occupation of each:

   Mother, living in Germany (name unknown);
   Father, living in England (name unknown).

25. Are you a member of any political party or organization which advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government in the United States, or do you have membership in, or any affiliation with, any group, association, or organization which advocates, or lends support to any organization or movement advocating, the overthrow of our constitutional form of government in the United States? No.

   If so, name the organization:

   And give complete details in the space immediately below, or on a sheet to be attached hereto.
### Experience

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<td>University of Toronto</td>
<td>Research</td>
<td>T. A. Lyons, A. S. R. R.</td>
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### Additional Information

- **Marital Status:** Married
- **Date of Birth:** Dec 6, 1906
- **City:** England
- **Children:**
  - Son: J. W. Vives
  - Daughter: S. H. Miller

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**Notes:**
- "my account at 60. - Weldon: 75. - Hub: 80. - P. J. N. 90. - Fully"
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| 9   | Trenfo             | Sep 1936   | Oct 1936 | Canada   | Banker | Educator 
|     |                    |            |          |          | Assoc. |       |
| 10  | Wash.              | June 1936  | Oct 1936 | D.C.     | Treasury | Econ. | Resigned |
|     |                    |            |          |          |        |       |        |
| 11  | Wash.              | Apr 1939   | Oct 1939 | D.C.     | Treasury | Econ. | H.D. White | Resigned |
|     |                    |            |          |          |        |       |        |
|     |                    |            |          |          |        |       |        |
|     |                    |            |          |          |        |       |        |
| 14  | Wash.              | Sept 1940  | Nov 1940 | D.C.     | Treasury | Fed. | H.M. | Resigned |
|     |                    |            |          |          |        |       |        |

Singapore - Home Office:

1. Elva Keay, Social Security Board.
2. (Sporadic visits, Mary's death, since died).
4. Studying - at Roy Sproston, State Department as a friend.
5. Temporary staff.
6. L.C. Hempstead - A. C. S.
Information about relatives buried at Machatzit.

According to my information, my father came to New York as a young man, around 18, or in 1900. I am uncertain of his birth date in context. He was naturalized, I was told by a relative in New York. The date and circumstances I do not know, nor is the last 15 years of his life, or even things spent except for brief visits here.

Frank 62
Office Memo  •  UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: L. V. Boardman
FROM: A. H. Belmon

DATE: July 12, 1955

SUBJECT: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, et al. v. United States
       ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

By memorandum Belmon to Boardman 5/6/55 we submitted a brief of 99 pages in which we analyzed in detail the charges made by William Henry Taylor on 3/28/55 before the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board (IOELB). A memorandum from AAG Tompkins 5/18/55 requested that we furnish him a factual analysis of these charges. We, therefore, began preparing a brief suitable for dissemination if deemed necessary. The Director asked why we should be making an analysis for Tompkins. By memo 5/26/55, Belmon to Boardman, we stated the analysis was being prepared for Tompkins because of his request and to point up that the over-all corroborative evidence of Elizabeth Bentley provided an affirmative defense against Taylor's attack. In view of the Director's comments, we sent a memo to Tompkins 5/27/55 stating that all pertinent data on Bentley and the Silvermaster case had been made available to him previously and any analysis would have to be made by his division. Since we had started the brief for dissemination, we suggested it be completed in form suitable for dissemination and filed for possible future use. The Director wrote: "Yes, by all means. We may later disseminate it but I don't want to: 1) be doing work properly the function of the Department nor 2) be taking the responsibility for a product which Department will likely use publicly." We have now finished this brief and it consists of 45 pages.

RECOMMENDATION:

That ten copies of this brief be filed for future reference so they will be available for dissemination if such dissemination becomes necessary or desirable at a later date.

Enclosure:

65-56402

CC: Mr. Boardman
    Mr. Nichols
    Mr. Belmont
    Mr. Brantigan
    Mr. Cole
    Mr. Daily

RECORDED 8-65-56402-04207

50 SEP 8 1955

27 JUL 22 1955
NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER,
With aliases, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

(Charges made by William Henry
Taylor on March 28, 1955, before
International Organizations
Employees Loyalty Board)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/13/55 BY

CONFIDENTIAL

TOP SECRET
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CHARGES MADE BY WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR

In the following material an analysis is made of the charges made by William Henry Taylor in the brief he filed before the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board on March 28, 1955. These charges by Taylor are based upon Elizabeth Bentley's public testimony and on four documents which have been made public. These documents are as follows:

1. The FBI letter to General Vaughan at the White House dated November 8, 1945. This was made public by Attorney General Brownell on November 17, 1953. See Exhibit No. 1.

2. Two pages from the FBI summary "Soviet Espionage in the United States," dated November 27, 1945. This was made public in Senate Internal Security Subcommittee report of July 20, 1953. See Exhibit No. 2.

3. The FBI cover letter to General Vaughan, White House, February 1, 1946, transmitting the summary on White. This was made public by the Attorney General on November 17, 1953. See Exhibit No. 3.

4. Attorney General Brownell's statement of November 17, 1953, in which he summarized our February 1, 1946, summary on White. See Exhibit No. 4.

In the following material no attempt has been made to cover every possible statement or charge made by Taylor in his lengthy 107-page brief. Comment is being made on what appear to be his major charges. In setting forth the charges, the assertions by Taylor have been related in a more succinct fashion. For reference purposes, the pages
on which the charges appear have been set forth following each heading. While an attempt has been made to answer various statements made by Taylor on the basis of public testimony of Bentley and documents in the public domain, it has been found necessary in numerous instances to include data furnished by Bentley to the FBI in interviews, including her signed statement of November 30, 1945.

Elizabeth T. Bentley was reinterviewed on June 5, July 6, 7, and 13, 1955, regarding the various charges made by William Henry Taylor in his lengthy brief.
CHARGE: (A) What justification is there for the use of the name William Henry Taylor by the Attorney General? (Page 77)

(B) Silvermaster Group organized July, 1941. Consequently, could not have placed William H. Taylor in Treasury since he began employment in January, 1941. (Page 87)

These charges are treated together since the answers relate to Taylor's employment by the Treasury Department.

(A) The point is made that Bentley named a William Taylor or Bill Taylor but she has testified she never knew him personally. How then can the Attorney General conclude that William Henry Taylor is the individual referred to?

CONSENT:

(A) Bentley advised that one of Harry Dexter White's most valuable assets was his ability to place in the Treasury Department individuals of interest to the Silvermaster network. Among the individuals so placed, said Bentley, was one William Taylor. Bentley said she never met Taylor, but learned of him through Silvermaster and Ullmann. She recalled that Taylor was sent to China by the Treasury Department and she believed he later went to Portugal. While in Treasury, according to Bentley, Taylor supplied Silvermaster with written and oral information secured through his official duties.

White's influence in connection with placing William Henry Taylor in Treasury and indications of association of Taylor with Silvermaster and Ullmann are noted in the following communications:

"United States Department of Agriculture
Farm Security Administration
Washington"

"In Reply Refer to
LR-NGS"

"Dec 4-1940"
Dr. E. D. White,
Director of Monetary Research
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

"Dear Mr. White:

"With regard to your inquiry of December 2, concerning Mr. William K. Taylor's application for a research position with the Treasury Department, I wish to state that I can recommend Mr. Taylor without any hesitancy for any research position he may be considered. I have known Mr. Taylor since 1932, and have always regarded his abilities very highly.

"My judgment of Mr. Taylor's abilities, thoroughness, and integrity, I am pleased to say, is shared by Professors Robert Brady and W. W. Knight of the University of California and by several other faculty members of the University of Hawaii, whom I know personally.

Sincerely yours,
S/N. Gregory Silvermaster

M. Gregory Silvermaster, Chief
Labor Division"

"Mr. William Taylor
C/O American Express Company
649 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

"Dear Bill:

"Mr. White wants me to get in touch with you and tell you to report here for work as soon as possible.

"This is a bit unorthodox, since your appointment has not been formally approved. But White has been virtually assured that it will be O.K.

December 12, 1940
Taylor, himself, on interview by Bureau Agents on May 29, 1947, stated that he was placed in a position in the Treasury Department through Mr. Silvermaster, whom he had met at the University of California in 1928.

In January, 1941, Taylor was appointed to the Treasury Department, Division of Monetary Research. At this time Harry Dexter White was Director of that Division. In May, 1941, Taylor was appointed an alternate member of the Chinese Stabilization Board. He left the United States for China in May, 1941, and returned to the United States in August, 1942. Bentley, it will be recalled, indicated that the Taylor known to her was sent to China as a Treasury Department representative.

In October, 1942, Taylor left the United States for the United Kingdom, North Africa, and West Africa and returned in March, 1943. In May, 1944, Taylor left the United States for the United Kingdom and France and returned in August, 1944. In February, 1945, Taylor left the United States for the United Kingdom and France and returned in March, 1946. These trips abroad were made in his capacity as a United States Treasury representative. We have established no evidence that Taylor went to Portugal, as Bentley believed. Bentley has been reinterviewed regarding this matter and since the matter of Taylor's alleged travel to Portugal and her reference to the fact that Taylor was a native-born American (United States Senate, Special Subcommittee to Investigate Immigration and Naturalization, 4-13-49, pages 111 and 115) was hearsay information at the time, she is unable to clarify those matters now.

Investigation established that there was a close association between William Henry Taylor and individuals named as espionage agents by Bentley. He has been described as commenting favorably concerning Communism.
On December 5, 1954, Bentley advised a Bureau Agent that from the descriptive data available she is certain in her own mind that the Taylor whom she knew as a contact of the Silvermasters in Washington, D. C., in the early 1940's, is identical with the William Henry Taylor in question.

COMMENT:

(B) Bentley became aware of the Silvermaster group in July, 1941, but Harry Dexter White was active in espionage affairs with Whittaker Chambers as far back as 1935. White was associated with Treasury from 1935 to 1946, and, according to Chambers, White was furnishing documents from Treasury in 1937. Consequently, White was in a position to place Taylor in Treasury in January, 1941, and as the letters set out above indicate, White was instrumental in securing Taylor's appointment in the Treasury Department.

CHARGE: The record shows Bentley testified that Taylor gave her material. (Page 10)

COMMENT:

The pertinent portion of the testimony in question follows:

Morris: "Who gave it (material) to you, for instance?"
Bentley: "Well, in the early days Lud Ullmann, who was then working in the Treasury, used to bring it out. Sometimes Harry (White) was leery about bringing it out himself. Sometimes it would be given to Bill Taylor." (Institute of Pacific Relations Hearings before the Senate Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws, August 14, 1951, page 481.)

From the above it is obvious that Bentley did not state that she actually received documents from Taylor. She never stated, in fact, that Taylor supplied Silvermaster with written and oral information. Bentley has also testified she never met Taylor during the period in question. As a matter of fact, Taylor, during interview on May 29, 1947, advised
Bureau agents that he had talked to Silvermaster concerning activities in China but that he had never furnished Silvermaster with any kind of a written report.

During the interview conducted with Bentley on July 6, 7, and 13, 1955, she advised it was a fact she never met the "Bill" Taylor involved in the Nathan Gregory Silvermaster group. The impressions that Taylor had been in Portugal and was a native-born American were gained from information gleaned from Silvermaster and William Ludwig Ullmann. She also stated it was not her intention to convey the impression that Taylor personally handed her documents but that he was a source of material which came to her through Ullmann.
CHARGES:  

(A) Bentley Collected Communist Party Dues from Perlo Group and Gave Them to Golos (Page 13).

(B) Bentley Stated Information from Perlo Group Was Channeled Through Golos to the Soviets (Page 81 and 82).

In these charges Taylor states it was impossible for Bentley to collect Communist Party dues and information from the Perlo group and turn them over to Jacob Golos, since the latter died November 25, 1943, and Bentley has testified she took over the Perlo group in March, 1944.

COMMENT:

(A) Bentley testified in 1948 before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC) (Page 515) that she turned over to Jacob Golos the CP dues of Harry Magdoff, member of the Perlo group. Bentley was mistaken on this point, since Golos died in 1943, and she did not take over the Perlo group until 1944.

Bentley advised during the interviews conducted on July 6, 7, and 13, 1955, that she was speaking of Communist Party dues in general and not limiting her testimony to members of the Perlo group. All the dues which she collected prior to Golos' death she turned over to him but since she did not take over the Perlo group until 1944, she could not have given the dues of this group to Golos.

COMMENT:

(B) Bentley obtained information from Golos one or two months before he died, indicating that he had been in touch with another group in Washington, D. C. Subsequently, Bentley learned from Earl Browder that this was the Perlo group, and contact with the Perlo group had been broken after the death of Golos. When Bentley established contact with the Perlo group, she noted that some of the typing and handwriting on material given her by Perlo seemed the same as material she saw in Golos' possession before he died. Consequently, information from the Perlo group could have been channelized through Golos since he was in contact with that group before his death.
CHARGE: That Bentley Placed Duncan Lee in the Silvermaster Group; the Perlo Group; and an Unattached Group.

It is charged that Bentley said that she gathered that Lee had been a Communist Party member for some time; that he paid his dues to Bentley and he was under Communist discipline; that Bentley said Lee was "our most valuable source in OSS"; that Bentley claims her association with Lee extended from early 1943 to the end of 1944; that Lee denies the allegations but admits knowing and contacting Bentley from October, 1943, until the end of 1944. It is also charged that FBI letter dated 11/8/45 indicates Bentley identified Lee as a member of the Silvermaster ring; in FBI memorandum dated 11/27/45 she shifted Lee to the Perlo group; and in 1948 she testified Lee was "sub-agent" to Mary Price and thereafter was one of her unattached agents.

COMMENT:

It appears that more than one inconsistency is charged herein, although generally it relates to Bentley's comments concerning Lee. Lee denies the espionage allegations but admits knowing Bentley, and the fact that Bentley claims their association began in early 1943, while Lee claims it began in October, 1943, is not materially inconsistent. The claim that in the FBI letter of 11/8/45 Bentley identified Lee as a member of the Silvermaster ring, and in the FBI memo of 11/27/45 she shifted Lee to membership in the Perlo group, is not accurate. The FBI letter of 11/8/45 does not state that Lee was a member of the Silvermaster group. No such division into the Silvermaster group or the Perlo group is made in that letter. In the 11/27/45 memorandum Lee is placed as a member of the Perlo group. While this is not technically accurate, there was a definite link between Lee and the Perlo group. Mary Price is that link since she was in contact with Lee for a time and thereafter she was in contact with the Perlo group.

It is also claimed that Bentley identified Lee as a "sub-agent" to Mary Price and thereafter as one of her unattached agents. An examination of page 589 of the BCUA testimony of 1948 reveals Bentley actually said that when Lee went to Washington, Mary (Price) took care of him for a while and when
Mary left Washington, she (Bentley) took him over. The words "sub-agent" and "unattached agent" do not appear and the significance of these expressions is not entirely clear.

**CHARGE:** Bentley Claimed Soviets Interested in RDX (Page 14)

It is charged that Bentley testified in 1949, in response to a question as to the type of information the Soviets sought, that they were interested in RDX. When asked what RDX was, Bentley stated it was sort of an explosive and information about it had recently appeared in the newspapers. Taylor's attorney then claims that Bentley "probably lifted this story from the newspapers." He states that RDX was no secret.

**COMMENT:**

Bentley's statement that the Soviets were interested in RDX is corroborated by the statements of Alfred Dean Slack and Harry Gold, convicted espionage agents. Slack stated that in the summer of 1943 he was working in Kingsport, Tennessee, at Holston Ordnance Works which was producing an explosive known as RDX and he (Gold) wanted a report on this manufacturing process. Slack gave Gold such a report and a sample of RDX in 1944. Gold confirms Slack's statements relative to the Soviets' interest in RDX, although he indicates that Slack briefed him on the fact that RDX was being manufactured by Holston. Although the charge that RDX was no secret has been made, it appears that knowledge of the existence of RDX and the process for manufacturing it were two different things.

In interview on 6-5-55 Bentley stated her only answer to this is that she was requested to obtain information on RDX. This indicated to her that the Soviets were interested in this information.

In interviews on July 6, 7, and 13, 1955, Bentley advised she was unable to add to the information she had previously furnished in connection with this matter.
CHARGE: The Ovakimian Photograph

(Page 16)

In her book "Out of Bondage," Bentley writes that in May, 1941, Golos showed her an article and a photograph in the "New York Times" which stated a Russian engineer by the name of Ovakimian had been charged by the FBI with espionage. Golos showed Bentley this story and photograph, saying, "That's the man I've been in contact with although I didn't know his name until I saw it in the paper." Golos then said, "I am a member of the GPU. That is the Russian Secret Police. We do intelligence work for the Soviet Union. That man whose picture you see is my superior officer."

It is charged that in spite of this, Bentley testified she had no personal knowledge of what Golos did with information she collected for him. Further, when asked who Golos' Russian contact was, she answered, "... Charlie, but I don't know anything about that. We never knew them by any names other than nicknames." Taylor contends that the "New York Times" has no record of any photograph of Ovakimian during May, 1941.

COMMENT:

When Bentley testified that she had no personal knowledge of what Golos did with information she collected for him and when she states that the Russian contact of Golos was Charlie, about whom she knew little, she is talking about the Silvermaster ring. The questioning immediately preceding her testimony on this point (HCRA 1948, pages 523 and 524) was about the Silvermaster group and Bentley's comments concerning Charlie relate to the information being furnished by the Silvermaster group. The fact that she did not mention Ovakimian as Golos' superior is not inconsistent since Ovakimian departed the United States in the Summer of 1941 and there was no reason to associate him with material being obtained from the Silvermaster ring.

In connection with Bentley's comment that a story and photograph of Ovakimian appeared in the "New York Times"
at the time of his arrest by the FBI, the following must be noted: Investigation has indicated that articles relating to Ovakinian's arrest and subsequent developments appeared in 1941 in the New York "World Telegram," the New York "News," the "New York Times," the New York "Sun," the New York "Herald Tribune," "PM," and "Time" magazine. No photograph of Ovakinian appeared in those publications during the pertinent period. No photograph of Ovakinian during the pertinent period was noted in the "New York Post" or the "Daily Worker." "Newsweek" and "Life" were also checked for May, June and October, 1941, but no photograph of Ovakinian was located.

The FBI investigation of Ovakinian in 1941 revealed he was in contact with Golos on several occasions and during such contacts it was noted that material exchanged hands between the two.

In interview on 6-5-55 Bentley stated all she knows is that Golos came to her with a newspaper and told her that a photograph of Ovakinian was in the paper. She states she did not see the photograph but assumed that Golos was telling her the truth.

During the interviews conducted on July 6, 7, and 13, 1955, Bentley was unable to add to this information.

CHARGE: Ovakinian Could Not have Received Silvermaster Data
(Pages 76, 77)

The charge here is that the Silvermaster group did not begin to function until late July, 1941, and since Ovakinian was arrested by the FBI in May, 1941, and departed the United States in July, 1941, it is unlikely that data from the Silvermaster group could have gone from Golos to Ovakinian as indicated in the FBI letter of February 1, 1946.
It is noted that in the February 1, 1946, FBI letter, Gaik Ouakimian was tentatively identified as the individual to whom Golos delivered espionage material from the Silvermaster network. The FBI investigation of Golos and Ouakimian revealed seven contacts in New York City between the two during early 1941, and material of an unknown nature passed between them on several occasions during these meetings. Golos told Bentley that Ouakimian was his espionage superior. Ismail Akhmedov, former Soviet Army intelligence officer who defected in 1942, stated that a Soviet citizen arrested by the FBI in April, 1941, was the chief resident agent of the NKVD in the United States. In 1947 a list of high-ranking MGB officials in the USSR included the name "Major General Gaik B. Ouakimian."

While it might be accurate to state that information from the Silvermaster group received by Golos did not go directly to Ouakimian since he departed the United States in July, 1941, and the Silvermaster group did not begin to function until July, 1941, nevertheless, it is reasonable to state that information from the Silvermaster group collected by Golos did go to the Ouakimian network since such a network must have remained in existence even after the departure of Ouakimian himself.
CHARGE: Doolittle Raid on Tokyo
(Pages 18 and 19)

It is charged that Bentley testified before a Senate Committee (Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization) in 1949 that 1) she received advance information on the Doolittle raid on Tokyo (April, 1942) from Ullmann who was a specialist on the B-29 program; 2) Ullmann rose in rank at the Pentagon from private to major.

Taylor points out: 1) Bentley could not have received information from Ullmann on the Doolittle raid since Ullmann was in the Treasury Department, not the Pentagon, at the time of the Doolittle raid. Also, B-29's were not used on this raid but B-25's were utilized. 2) Ullmann did not rise in rank from private to major at the Pentagon since he was drafted in October, 1942, and upon completing basic training, entered Officer Candidate School in January, 1943. Thereafter, he graduated and was commissioned second lieutenant in April, 1943. After that he was attached to the Air Corps and stationed at the Pentagon.

COMMENT:

1) Bentley was wrong when she said she received advance information on the Doolittle raid. An examination of her testimony before the Senate Committee in 1949 reveals Bentley was being questioned about Ullmann and she said he "went to Dayton on the B-29." Thus, Bentley was thinking and talking about the B-29 program. At that point she was asked if she had any information about the Doolittle raid on Tokyo. She replied, "Yes, we knew about the raid I guess a week or ten days ahead of time." Then she was asked, "From whom did you secure the information on that raid?" Bentley answered, "That was from William Ludwig Ullmann who was a specialist, as I understand it, in the B-29 program." Again it seems clear that Bentley was discussing B-29 raids during this testimony and, consequently, it is not unreasonable to believe that when she was asked about the Doolittle raid she assumed it was another raid conducted by B-29's during 1944. Bentley made this point during a reinterview on this question in December, 1954. During this reinterview, Bentley said she never received any information on the Doolittle raid.
2) Bentley did testify in 1949 that Ullmann "was gradually put in the Air Corps in the Pentagon where he rose rank by rank from private to major." Bentley was wrong in that part of this statement where she said Ullmann rose rank by rank from private to major in the Pentagon; however, shortly after his graduation from Officer Candidate School in April, 1943, Ullmann was assigned to the Air Corps and did serve in the Pentagon for the duration of his service.

In interview on 6-5-55, Bentley at first claimed she did not understand what charge was being made here and when it was pointed out to her that the Doolittle Raid occurred in April, 1942, and was made with B-25's and not with B-29's, she pointed out that any error made by her in this instance was caused by the questioning. She said she had been discussing B-29's and air raids made in the Pacific with B-29's and when one of the questioners interjected a comment relative to the Doolittle Raid, she must have assumed that the Doolittle Raid was a B-29 raid.

Bentley was unable to add anything to this information during the interviews conducted on July 6, 7, and 13, 1955.
That Bentley has told varying versions concerning her receipt of information regarding the date of D-Day. Taylor quotes from General Eisenhower's book and other sources that D-Day was not known to General Eisenhower in advance and therefore, could not have been known to others. Taylor also states Bentley identified a General Hilldring as connected with the Air Corps in 1948 before the HCUA.

COMMENT:

Bentley in her testimony on 7-31-48 before the HCUA did state she learned about D-Day in advance from Ullmann who had learned the date, from his connections in General Hilldring's office. In her statement to the FBI (11-30-45) Bentley said she had received information about the approximate scheduled date of D-Day. Bentley in her appearance before the HCUA in 1948 actually said (page 526) she was not quite sure of General Hilldring's status. She does not specifically say General Hilldring was with the Air Corps. On page 562 of these hearings it is Mr. Stripling who places General Hilldring in the Air Corps; he, however, qualifies this.

On re interview in December, 1954, Bentley says she received information regarding D-Day from Ullmann, and, as far as she can recall, she received the information from 1 to 4 days prior to D-Day.

In interview on 6-5-55 Bentley insisted that her testimony on this matter is correct and that she learned from Ullmann at least four days in advance the scheduled date for D-Day. She said it was her understanding that Ullmann won a bet on this and while he did not get the date exactly, he was within one day of D-Day and, therefore, collected on the bet.

Bentley was unable to add anything to this information during the interviews conducted July 6, 7 and 13, 1955.
CHARGE: Earl Browder and Espionage (Pages 22-25)

Taylor claims Bentley's testimony inconsistent concerning Browder on following points:

SUBCHARGE (A) In 1943 Bentley testified (HCUA) that in July, 1941, Jacob Golos told her he received from Earl Browder the name of a man working for the United States Government who was interested in helping in getting information to Russia and who could organize a group of other Government employees to help in this work. This man was Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. Bentley also said that in July, 1941, Silvermaster came to New York to see Golos at the behest of Browder.

Taylor claims that since Browder was in prison from March, 1941, until May, 1942, he could not have told Golos about Silvermaster, nor could he have instructed Silvermaster to come to New York to see Golos.

COMMENT:

(A) The important point here is that Bentley did not say that Browder told Golos about Silvermaster in July, 1941. She said in July, 1941, Golos told her about Silvermaster. Golos could have learned about Silvermaster from Browder at any time before Browder went to jail. Golos could also have gotten Silvermaster's name indirectly from Browder through a third party. The same may be true of Silvermaster's trip to New York. It must be remembered that Gaik Ovakimian, the head Soviet espionage agent in the United States, was arrested by the FBI in May, 1941. Golos was, thereafter, naturally apprehensive since Ovakimian was the superior officer of Golos. It would have been prudent for Golos to "lay low" and make no contacts until the Ovakimian situation was clarified. Ovakimian left the United States in July, 1941. Therefore, it is not unreasonable to assume that Golos may have received Silvermaster's name from Browder before the latter went to jail (March, 1941), but did not feel free to approach Silvermaster until July, 1941, after Ovakimian departed the United States. This is, at least, as reasonable as Taylor's assumption that because Golos told Bentley in July, 1941, of Silvermaster, he must have learned of the latter from Browder the same month.
In her book "Out of Bondage" Bentley writes that in July, 1941, Golos, "although hampered by Earl Browder's absence...had finally made contact with a group of Communists who worked for the United States Government in Washington, D. C., and Silvermaster, "the leader of this group, had come up to New York." This thought in Bentley's book adds some credence to the suggestion that Golos was aware of Silvermaster's potential prior to Browder's jail term, and Golos was finally able to make contact with Silvermaster, although hampered by Earl Browder's absence.

SUBCHARGE (B) Taylor states Bentley said that Golos told her the political information she gathered for him was exhibited to Browder before passing it to his Soviet contact. Also Bentley said she collected Communist Party dues from her group and turned the dues over to Golos. After Golos died Bentley turned the dues over to Earl Browder.

Taylor states that this could not be true since Browder was in jail from March, 1941, until May, 1942; and, therefore, he could not examine the information before Golos passed it to his Soviet contacts.

COMMENT:

(B) Taylor is limiting Bentley to the period in which Browder was in jail. In her statement to the FBI on November 30, 1945, Bentley said Golos told her in 1941 that he was making available to Browder some of the data she collected. Golos also told Bentley he was saving copies of some of the information to show Browder when he was released from prison. It must be recalled that Bentley was collecting information from people other than the Silvermaster group prior to Browder's jail term and Golos could have been referring to such information.

SUBCHARGE (C) Taylor points out that Bentley testified (HUAC, 1946, Page 611) that when the bulk of material increased, she was given information on undeveloped film which she gave to Golos in New York City. Taylor contends that such information could not be examined by Browder before going to the Soviets because it was on undeveloped film.
(C) Bentley collected information from others beside the Silvermaster group, and the Silvermaster group itself, at times, dictated information to her. While Browder may not have examined the information on the undeveloped film prior to its transmission to the Soviets, he certainly could have examined the other information which Bentley collected during this time.

SUBCHARGE (D) FBI memorandum of November 27, 1945, states Bentley worked as a courier for Golos until he died, and after that she continued to act as such under Earl Browder (Senate, 1952, Page 1070); however, before the Senate Committee in 1951 (Page 406), Bentley stated she was Browder's boss in intelligence matters.

COMMENT:

(D) Bentley during the interviews conducted on July 6, 7, and 13, 1955, commented that for years Browder was the head of the Communist Party but that as such he was still obliged to accept instructions from the Soviet Intelligence Service and to comply with any demands made on him. From this standpoint, Bentley stated Browder was her subordinate.

*   *   *

In interview on 6-5-55 Bentley stated that these charges are ridiculous and she is at a loss to understand why people do not recognize that Browder's information was given to Golos much earlier than July, 1941, and that Silvermaster had been told to lie low and to get his group in readiness at an earlier date. Bentley stated that not all the information she obtained from the Silvermaster group was put on film and even when the data was put on film she was told the contents of the information as occasionally the photography was not good and it became necessary for the Soviets to come back to
her to have the documents again photographed by the Silvermaster group. Bentley advised she was obtaining data from others in addition to the Silvermaster group and this information was also made available to Browder.
CHARGE: When Did Miss Bentley First Advise the FBI of Her Activities? (Pages 25-30)

Bentley's story as to when she told the FBI of her activity and when she put herself under FBI orders allegedly conflicts with the facts. It is alleged Bentley in 1948 before the HCUA said her first contact with the FBI was in New Haven on August 21, or 22, 1945, at which time she told the whole story. Bentley also told the HCUA her meeting of October 17, 1945, with her Russian contact "Al" (which resulted in her getting $2,000) was under FBI instructions.

COMMENT:

Bentley did testify as alleged (HCUA, August 11, 1948, pages 810-816) and she was in error. During an interview in December, 1954, Bentley advised she had no opportunity to review a transcript of her testimony before the HCUA in 1948 and was, therefore, unable to correct any errors.

Bentley actually contacted the FBI at New Haven on August 23, 1945, and reported an impersonation complaint. She next contacted our New York office on October 16, 1945, at which time she repeated her impersonation complaint. On November 7, 1945, she appeared at the New York office at which time she voluntarily furnished information regarding her espionage activities. Bentley furnished the $2,000 to agents of the New York office on November 17, 1945, and we did observe her in contact with "Al" (Anatoli B. Gromov, Soviet Embassy official) on November 21, 1945, in New York City. Regarding the $2,000, this money is still retained in a safe deposit box by our New York office.

Bentley during the interviews conducted on July 6, 7, and 13, 1955, conceded it was not until November 7, 1945, that she began to give a detailed account of her association with Soviet intelligence. She said she realized that during her August, 1945, New Haven interview she was not making the true significance of her contact clear. She also stated a preliminary contact with the New York office transpired on the day before her meet with Gromov, which was scheduled for October 17, 1945. Bentley said that during this New York interview she still could not bring herself to open up fully but she believed she spoke of the scheduled meeting with Gromov on the following day.

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CHARGE: Bentley's Relationship With "Al" (Anatoli B. Gromov) (Pages 30-39)

Taylor declares Bentley in her book published in 1951 says while at Naylor's Restaurant in Washington, D. C., in late October, 1944, "Al" told her she had been awarded the Order of the Red Star, whereas while testifying before the HCUX in 1948 she said "Al" advised her of this award during a meeting in New York in mid-November, 1944. It is also charged Bentley has furnished different versions as to her meeting with "Al" on October 17, 1945.

COMMENT:

Bentley's testimony before the HCUX in 1948 (August 11, 1948, pages 811-812) agrees with the information she furnished the FBI in November, 1945. Bentley has advised during interviews that she portrayed certain situations in her book in a manner somewhat at variance with the events as they occurred in order to add to the reader's appeal and human interest. The October meeting in Washington, D. C., was the first contact between Bentley and "Al."

In interview on 6-5-55 Bentley stated that her book is incorrect on this point and had been changed by her publisher in order to make the events appear more graphic and to have more human interest. She said her testimony on this point is correct.

Bentley's statements on July 6, 7, and 13, 1955, are that she has no way of knowing whether the FBI did observe her meeting with "Al" on October 17, 1945, but feels that such might have been the case in view of her contact with an agent on October 16, 1945. Other conflicts as cited by Taylor in connection with this matter referred to articles which appeared in the "St. Louis Post Dispatch" and "The Freeman." Bentley said she could not accept responsibility for anything which appeared in those articles since she had nothing to do with their preparation.
CHARGES: Alleged Inconsistent Statements Made by Bentley Regarding the Allied Mark Currency (Pages 38-50)

Taylor alleges that Bentley testified before the Special Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Government Operation in October, 1953, that she used the Silvermaster ring to obtain surreptitiously from Harry Dexter White samples of the allied mark. On learning that they could not be successfully photographed, pressure was exerted upon White to induce the United States to turn over to the Russians officially the plates from which the marks could be printed. Taylor states that although Bentley briefly referred to this matter in her book published in 1951, she did not testify regarding it until 1953. Also, none of the FBI memoranda make reference to this transaction.

Taylor further alleges that Bentley in her book states she obtained the samples on about D-Day, whereas in her testimony in 1953 she stated she obtained these samples in late 1943 or early 1944. Taylor contends the D-Day date could not be correct because the plates were delivered to the Russian Ambassador on April 14, 1944. Taylor also alleges that according to her testimony she must have obtained the samples prior to March 27, 1944. Taylor makes much of this point, alleging this could not have been done as White did not have the samples until this date.
Bentley testified before this committee on October 21, 1953, that through the Silvermaster group she obtained samples of the allied marks which were obtained through Harry Dexter White, and when her superiors found they could not be photographed successfully, she had pressure exerted on White to have the currency plates turned over to the Soviets.

Bureau files reflect no information indicating that Bentley had furnished the above information prior to this testimony. During interviews Bentley advised she thought that she gave the FBI this information during the first three or four months of our interviews of her. She has since insisted that her testimony before this committee was correct to the best of her knowledge.

Bentley in her book did not place the date of obtaining the currency samples as that of D-Day. Her book is not specific on this point; however, when writing of this matter, she was covering the period of March, 1944. During an interview in 1954, Bentley stated she was positive she obtained the currency samples in early 1944.

Taylor himself is not correct when he says Harry Dexter White did not have samples of this currency until March 27, 1944. The records of the Senate Hearing in June, 1947, regarding the occupation currency transactions contained as an exhibit on page 174 a letter from the secretary of Soviet Ambassador Gromyko to White thanking him for the photos of the currency furnished by White in his letter of February 9, 1944.

Bentley during the interviews conducted on July 6, 7, and 13, 1955, advised she had no way of knowing what was taking place in diplomatic channels with respect to providing the Russians with the plates for making the Allied Military Mark Currency. Her recollection is clear that her Soviet superior asked her to obtain specimens of the currency and that such were obtained and transmitted to her Soviet superior.
CHARGE: Bentley is Inaccurate Re Her Estimate of Communist Strength (Page 50)

Miss Bentley was asked (Senate, 1949, page 121) if she had any information respecting the number of Communist agents in the United States. She asked whether this included espionage agents, and was answered yes. She then stated she had no personal knowledge of the number. She also stated, "It has been estimated by people I have talked to that it was around between eighty and ninety thousand, I think. It is anyone's guess."

COMMENT:

Taylor attempts to discredit the above statement by stating "J. Edgar Hoover estimates the membership strength of the American Communist Party at less than 25,000 and he has issued no statement which would list all of these as spies."

The Director of the FBI as of February 25, 1953, testified before the House Appropriations Committee at which time he estimated the Communist Party strength as 24,796. Prior to the above testimony, higher estimates concerning Communist Party strength have been made by the Director. In testimony by the Director of the FBI before the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations on February 3 and 7, 1950, the Communist Party membership was given as 54,174.

Bentley during the interviews conducted on July 6, 7, and 13, 1955, advised that she never estimated that there were eighty to ninety thousand "Communist espionage agents" in the United States. She said she merely stated that it had been estimated and stated that there were at one time eighty to ninety thousand members of the Communist Party, any one of whom might be approached for an espionage task and would have to comply under Party discipline.
CHARGE: Bentley First Gave the Given Name of Gold as William and Later as Bela (Page 51)

It is charged in 1948 Bentley named William Gold and his wife, Sonia Gold, (HCUA, page 517) whereas their true names were Bela Gold and wife, Sonia. She testified one year later in 1949 their names were Bela Gold and Sonia Gold.

COMMENT:

Bentley did testify as alleged but furnished additional data on which to base an identification. Bela Gold and his wife, Sonia, knew they were being charged and requested to be heard in public and did testify before the HCUA on August 13, 1948.

In interview on 6-5-55 Bentley claimed that she had heard Bela Gold's name given as Bill Gold and she, therefore, assumed his first name was William. She claimed she thought she testified that the individual's name was Bill Gold and she was somewhat doubtful that she ever gave it as William Gold until her attention was directed to her testimony in 1948.

During the interviews conducted with Bentley on July 6, 7, and 13, 1955, she was unable to add to the information she had previously furnished in connection with this matter.
CHARGE: Bentley Named Glasser as Part of Silvermaster Group.
(Page 54)

Bentley in Executive Session, Senate Permanent Sub委员会 on Investigations, October 21, 1953, stated Harald Glasser was part of the Silvermaster group.

COMMENT:

This was apparently an error on the part of Miss Bentley, caused by the manner in which the question eliciting the information was asked. The line of questioning was as follows:

Question: Miss Bentley, to your knowledge were the following persons some of the espionage agents? Nathan Gregory Silvermaster?

Bentley: Yes.

Question: William Ludwig Ullman?

Bentley: Yes.

Question: Harold Glasser?

Bentley: Yes.

Question: V. Frank Coe?

Bentley: Yes.

Question: William H. Taylor?

Bentley: Yes, that was part of the Silvermaster group.

This error was clarified in Bentley's public testimony before the same committee wherein she stated Glasser was part of the Perlo group. She has testified on numerous occasions that Glasser was a member of the Perlo group.
CHARGE: Bentley's Statement Concerning Whittaker Chambers

(Page 54)

It is charged that Bentley named Whittaker Chambers as a member of the Perlo group. Taylor claims Bentley did not know Chambers and he points out Chambers ceased Communist activities in 1939. Consequently, he could not have been in the Perlo group which was formed in 1944. Taylor also states that in 1951 Bentley testified before a Senate committee that she did not know anything about Chambers except as a man called X who handled "a number of my people in 1948." Taylor points out that Bentley is spreading confusion here since Chambers was not handling anyone in 1948.

COMMENT:

Bentley testified she did not know Chambers. Actually, she did not testify that Chambers was a member of the Perlo group, but it is understandable that such an inference could be drawn from her testimony concerning Chambers. It came about in the following manner: Bentley was discussing Harold Glasser and she said, "He was a member of what we called the Perlo ring because Mr. Victor Perlo we considered the head of it, and he (Glasser) passed on information via Mr. Perlo, Mr. Chambers and some of the other members of the group." It could be inferred from this that Bentley placed Chambers in the Perlo group; however, it is believed that Bentley's explanation clarifies this point. She explained that she did not know Chambers but she learned that a man who had turned "sour" back in the late 1930's had been doing the same type of work she had been doing. She learned this when she took over the Perlo group. She also learned that some of the people in the Perlo group, namely, Perlo, Charles Kramer and Glasser, had previously worked with this man who went "sour." This man was Whittaker Chambers. Consequently, Bentley's testimony on this point may be confusing but it is not false. Chambers was connected with Glasser and Perlo during the 1930's. Bentley did make a mistake in testifying before the Senate committee in 1951 when she said that Chambers was a man called X who "handled a number of my people in 1948." She was mistaken as to the date as she probably meant 1938. It is also possible the date was a typographical error.
In interview on 6-5-55 Bentley was furnished her exact testimony on this matter where in speaking of Harold Glasser, she said, "He was a member of what we called the Perlo ring . . . . and he passed on information via Mr. Perlo, Mr. Chambers and some of the other members of the group." On reading this testimony Bentley said there was some error in transcription; that she would never have named Chambers as a member of the Perlo group. She said she must have named one of the other members of the Perlo group, such as Kramer, and the stenographer got it down wrong.

During the interviews conducted with Bentley on July 6, 7, and 13, 1955, she was unable to add to the information she had previously furnished in connection with this matter.
CHARGE: The FBI Reports and the Bentley Story. (Pages 67-71)

It is charged the November 8, 1945, letter listed fourteen persons in an espionage ring headed by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and no attempt was made to link the espionage activities with leading figures in the American Communist Party. It is also charged this letter does not mention Earl Browder, Jacob Golos and William Taylor. It is alleged the November 8, 1945, letter conveys the impression that investigation had been conducted by the FBI in this matter. It is further alleged that Bentley's initial interview with FBI agents in New York was on November 7, 1945, and due to the short period of time it would have been impossible for the FBI to distinguish fact from fiction and check on the accuracy of this information. Taylor and his attorney are critical of the action taken by the FBI in dispatching this letter to the White House which stated "positively" that the people involved were passing Government documents through a Soviet espionage system without a scrap of documentary evidence to back up the charge.

COMMENT:

It is pointed out that the November 8, 1945, letter was a very brief summary of the data obtained during the initial interview of Elizabeth Bentley conducted on November 7, 1945. There was no intention to give complete details concerning her revelations at that time pending results of the investigation in this matter. The letter was dispatched as an alert to the President and other officials of the Executive Branch of the Government, pointing out the information which had been received and was in no manner intended to be a complete summary. The letter of November 8, 1945, contained a statement clearly indicating it was "preliminary data." With respect to the charge that no investigation could have been conducted in the period from the receipt of the data on November 7, 1945, and the dispatch of the letter on November 8, 1945, it is noted that persons such as Jacob Golos, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Harry Dexter White and others named by Bentley had previously been the subjects of security-type investigations based on allegations of Communist sympathies on their part. As such, the November 8, 1945, letter was not being directed to the White House with no other information available.
CHARGE: The FBI Letter February 1, 1946, Did Not Include "All" Information, Whereas It Set Forth Only Derogatory Data. (Page 72)

It is alleged that the FBI letter and memorandum dated February 1, 1946, purported to contain "all" information available at that time concerning Harry Dexter White. It is the contention of Taylor and his attorney that the use of the word "all" should properly be read as "all that is bad or derogatory." They are critical of this document, because it purportedly omits the distinguished attainments of White, such as his record in World War I, his academic attainments, his character in general, etcetera.

COMMENT:

The February 1, 1946, letter to Brigadier General Harry Hawkins Vaughan clearly points out that White's name had been sent by the President to Congress for confirmation of his appointment as one of the United States delegates to the International Monetary Fund. It points out that serious charges against White had been made and in view of this, the attached memorandum had been prepared to cover "all possible ramifications." The foregoing clearly shows that the word "all" related to the purpose of the memorandum; that is, the factors which had been developed having a bearing on the fitness of White to serve as a United States delegate to the International Monetary Fund from a loyalty standpoint.

CHARGE: The Existence of a Second Espionage Group is not in the FBI Letter of November 8, 1945, Whereas It is Mentioned in Subsequent FBI Documents. (Pages 73-74)

It is alleged that the FBI memorandum dated November 27, 1945, and FBI letter and memorandum dated February 1, 1946, differ from the FBI letter of November 8, 1945, to the White House and that a second group known as the Perlo group is mentioned in the former documents whereas there is no mention of this second group in the November 8, 1945, document, although Perlo is named in this document. The position is taken that if the FBI letter of November 8, 1945,
was a product of information furnished by Bentley "in considerable detail" concerning her career, why wasn't the information concerning the Perlo group mentioned in this letter. The point was also made that the February 1, 1946, documents report Bentley had delivered material collected by her to Jacob Golos thereby fastening a direct link to the Communist Party, whereas no mention is made of this in the November 8, 1945, document.

**COMMENT:**

The statement in the November 8, 1945, letter to the White House that it was a product of "considerable detail" of information furnished by Bentley does not mean that Bentley had furnished all the information within her knowledge concerning the operations of these espionage groups. Taylor and his attorney failed to note that in the Director's testimony before the Jenner Committee (November 17, 1953) the last paragraph of this letter was quoted which described the information reported therein as "foregoing preliminary data."

In connection with the charge that the Perlo group was not mentioned in the November 8, 1945, letter, it is noted that this letter was a brief summarization of the initial interview of Bentley and in no manner was intended to be a complete factual statement of all of her activities. The FBI documents of November 27, 1945, and February 1, 1946, do contain more information on various points than the letter of November 8, 1945, as additional interviews of Bentley and subsequent investigations had been conducted and developed.

The February 1, 1946, documents were limited to the White case and it was not deemed pertinent to report every detail of Bentley's operations which were not connected with Harry Dexter White. This memorandum did, however, state that information went from Silvermaster through channels to Anatole Gromov who was identified therein as the successor to Dublin, head of the NKVD in North America.
CHARGE: Certain Allegations Made Regarding White Untrue (Pages 78, 86, 87)

Taylor claims two allegations made against White are not true:

A) He asserts the February 1, 1946, memorandum summarized by the Attorney General states Harry Dexter White engaged in espionage activities as early as the latter part of 1942 or early 1943 and Taylor points to the fact that Bentley testified before a Senate committee in 1949 that White was used in March, 1942, by the group to intervene in behalf of Silvermaster in an investigation of him.

B) Taylor asserts White, as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, could not have placed William Ludwig Ullmann (hired in 1939), William Henry Taylor (hired in 1941) and Sonia Gold (hired in 1943) in the Treasury as White was not the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

COMMENT:

A) In the February 1, 1946, memorandum on White, summarized in Attorney General Brownell's speech, the Attorney General stated, in part, "information had come to the attention of the FBI from a confidential source that Harry Dexter White was engaged in espionage activities at least as early as the latter part of 1942 or early 1943. Taylor ignores the "at least." Taylor also ignores the fact that White could have been used by the group prior to his actual participation in espionage activities. However, the fact is that Whittaker Chambers, at a later date, made available documentary proof showing White was involved in espionage activities in the 1930's. There is also proof that White did intervene in behalf of Silvermaster and in White's testimony on August 13, 1948, before the HCUA, he testified that in 1942 or 1943 Silvermaster told him that he, Silvermaster, was going to resign from the Board of Economic Warfare as he had been accused of being a Communist. White testified he thereafter went to Herbert Gaston, then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury who was on the loyalty board, and asked him to look at the "merits of the case."
B) While White was not Assistant Secretary of the Treasury until January, 1945, he had been Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury since August 5, 1941. He was in a position of influence in Treasury as early as March 25, 1938, when he was appointed Director of Monetary Research. William Ludwig Ullmann testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on December 2, 1953, that he knew White as early as 1938 and was interviewed by the latter in 1939 in connection with his application for employment by the Treasury Department. Ullmann began employment on March 17, 1939 under White in the Division of Monetary Research. As has been set forth in detail at an earlier point in this memorandum, letters are available showing both Silvermaster and Ullmann were in contact with White in December, 1940, concerning Taylor’s application for employment in the Treasury Department. It also has been established that Sonia Gold was interviewed by Harry Dexter White in connection with her Treasury Department job which started October 25, 1943, and she worked as an economic analyst under the supervision of White, then Director of Research.

**CHARGE:** Conflict Claimed in FBI Data Regarding Photography (Pages 75, 76)

It is charged the FBI letter of November 8, 1945, identified Gregory Silvermaster as the photographer for the group, while the November 27, 1945, FBI summary and the February 1, 1946, FBI memorandum identify Ullmann as the photographer. It is further charged in testimony before the HCUA in 1948, Bentley stated Ullmann was the principal photographer and Helen Silvermaster helped him when he was rushed.

**COMMENT:**

The November 8, 1945, letter states "The Government documents were furnished to Gregory Silvermaster, who there- after photographed them and turned over the undeveloped, but exposed, film to a contact of the Soviets...." The November 27, 1945, summary and the February 1, 1946, memorandum identify
Ullmann as the photographer. In her signed statement and in her public testimony, Bentley has identified Silvermaster as the head of the ring responsible for its operation and points out the photography was done in his home. The November 8, 1945, letter stated in the last paragraph that it was "preliminary data." The letter, which was only 24 pages in length, summarized only the main allegations and did not purport to detail the operations of the espionage ring. On the basis of Bentley's statements, Silvermaster was the principal person in this particular network responsible for the obtaining of documents, causing them to be photographed and passing them on to the Soviets.

**CHARGE:** Espionage Data Given to Gromov  
(Pages 78, 79, 79a, 79)

It is charged that subsequent to the death of Golos, Miss Bentley turned over the material she had received from Silvermaster and Ullmann through an unidentified individual to Anatole Gromov, who was First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. Doubt is expressed that an espionage group would hold its secrets for ten months awaiting the arrival of a new superior. It is pointed out that Gromov arrived in the United States September 15, 1944, and that Golos had died on November 25, 1943. It is also pointed out that this material could not have been delivered to Gromov by courier since Bentley had her last contact with the Silvermaster group on September 13 or 14, 1944, and turned over the material she had collected to her contact, "Bill." Since she did not see "Bill" again, she could not have ascertained from him as to the disposal of this material. It is also pointed out that Bentley has admitted that she did not meet "Al" (Gromov) until the latter part of October, 1944.

**COMMENT:**

In the February 1, 1946, letter, the point being made is that espionage data received from the espionage apparatus was reaching Anatole B. Gromov, a secretary of the
Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. Gromov arrived in Washington in September, 1944, at a time when Bentley had been operating since Golos' death under a superior she knew only as "Bill." "Bill" in turn placed Bentley in contact with "Jack" (Joseph Katz). After meeting Gromov in October, 1944, Bentley considered him to be the over-all Soviet superior. Soviet defectors have identified Gromov as a high Soviet intelligence official and one defector has identified Gromov (real name, Gorski) as chief legal resident of the NKGB in Washington, D. C., at one time.

While Bentley had turned over the Silvermaster group to "Bill" prior to Gromov's arrival, she states she learned from "Jack" (J. Katz) that he (Jack) was thoroughly cognizant of the activities of the Silvermaster group. "Jack" also at one time told Bentley that material developed by the espionage networks eventually found its way to the Soviet Embassy in Washington.

**CHARGE: Soviet Superiors of Bentley Not Named in FBI Documents (Page 79)**

It is alleged that the FBI documents of November 8, 1945, November 27, 1945, and February 1, 1946, made no mention of the Soviet superiors of Elizabeth Bentley after the death of Jacob Golos or the "Katherine," "Bill," "Jack" and the woman from Amtorg.

It is also alleged that her testimony before various Congressional committees concerning these individuals varied. In her testimony before a Senate committee in 1949, she testified that "Katherine" introduced her to "Bill" who arranged for her contact with "Jack." In her testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1948, she stated that "Katherine" introduced her to both "Bill" and "Jack." It is also alleged that Bentley had testified that Gromov was the only Russian whose real name she knew, whereas one of her contacts, according to her testimony in 1949, was the wife of a man who was the head of the Tuss News Agency in New York City. Further, this woman was employed at Amtorg. The point is made that inasmuch as Tuss publicly identifies its chief, Bentley was acquainted with another Russian besides Gromov.
COMMENT:

As stated heretofore, the FBI letter of November 8, 1945, is a brief summary of the initial interview with Bentley; FBI memorandum of November 27, 1945, is an over-all picture of Soviet espionage in the United States from 1918 to 1945; the FBI memorandum of February 1, 1946, deals exclusively with the White case. The names of the unidentified contacts of Bentley were not included as it was not believed pertinent to include incomplete data at a time when active investigation was under way to identify them.

Concerning the allegation that Bentley varied her testimony concerning certain phases of her relations with these individuals, it is noted that in her original signed statement to our agents she stated that "Katherine" introduced her to "Bill" who in turn arranged for her to meet "Jack." It appears that Bentley was in error in her testimony that "Katherine" introduced her to "Jack." With regard to the identity of the wife of the head of Tass News Agency who was one of Bentley's contacts, it is pointed out that Bentley did not know the true identity, background or employment of this woman. Bentley knew this woman under the name of "Margaret" and was subsequently able to identify this woman as Olga Frawdina, the wife of Vladimir Frawdin, head of Tass News Agency in the United States at that time.

CHARGE: Allegations Concerning Sonia Gold

(Pages 87-92)

Taylor makes the following assertions concerning statements Bentley has made concerning Sonia Gold:

A) Taylor asserts the Attorney General stated in his speech on November 17, 1953, that Mrs. Gold had furnished data concerning Treasury Department opinions and recommendations concerning applications for loans made by the Chinese and French Governments. Taylor alleges he has
been unable to locate anything in the Treasury Department files concerning such loans.

B) Taylor claims there is a conflict between whether White or the Silvermasters first expressed a need for a contact to be placed in White's office.

C) Taylor alleges Sonia Gold had nothing to do with the allied military marks matter until after a decision had been made.

D) Taylor alleges Sonia Gold was not a secretary to White, as alleged by Bentley.

COMMENT:

A) Elizabeth Bentley in her signed statement of November 30, 1945, stated it was her recollection that information obtained by Sonia Gold concerned principally the Treasury Department's opinions and recommendations concerning applications for loans by the Chinese and French Governments. Sonia Gold has admitted she was employed as an economic analyst under the supervision of White when he was Director of Research. She said she saw cables submitted by Solomon Adler when he was in China as an employee of the Treasury Department. She said she worked on European matters which included economic conditions in France. Treasury Department records reflect a loan of $1,000,000 was made to China on July 5, 1945.

B) Elizabeth Bentley in her signed statement states the Silvermasters believed it was desirable to have someone placed as a secretary to Harry Dexter White in order to facilitate the obtaining of information from his office. In 1951 Bentley, in interview, stated that White had requested Silvermaster to obtain a person to handle material from him so he would not have to contact the group directly. It is to be noted that Bentley's information concerning this matter came from conversations she had with Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster. She had no way of knowing personally who initiated the action.
c) In 1951 Bentley did not testify that Sonia Gold had anything to do with allied military marks. She was testifying generally on how information was obtained from White's office. She has never stated Sonia Gold provided any information on the allied military marks. Her testimony in 1953 was to the effect that data from White was obtained through Ullmann and later, she thought, from Sonia Gold.

D) Bentley has stated she thought Sonia Gold was a secretary to Harry Dexter White. Treasury Department records reflect Gold's position was that of economic analyst. She was employed on August 25, 1943, subsequent to an interview with White. Treasury Department records do indicate that at least on one occasion in August, 1944, she attended a conference in White's office and wrote up the results of this conference which was attended by representatives of the Russian Government.
EXISTING CORROBORATION OF BENTLEY'S ALLEGATIONS

While it is possible to answer many of the charges made by Taylor on the basis of existing facts, possibly the most effective answer to the charges lies in the existing corroboration of Bentley's allegations. In his brief, Taylor takes the position that the persons named by Bentley are all innocent of the charges made. Much has been said in the past by critics of Bentley about the Government's failure to develop corroboration of Bentley's allegations against Government employees. The following material will show a considerable portion of Bentley's over-all story has been corroborated. A considerable amount of this data is now public knowledge. The following represents some of the more important examples of instances where Bentley's story can be corroborated by living persons:

**William Walter Remington**

Bentley testified in detail both at the 1951 and 1953 trials of Remington. She testified how she met Remington through Jacob Golos, her Soviet superior, who made arrangements for her to meet Remington, a War Production Board employee in Washington, D.C. She was to secure from Remington and his wife Communist Party dues and other data available to Remington from Government files. This Bentley did. Ann Remington, the divorced wife of William Remington, corroborated this testimony of Bentley in detail. Remington was convicted of perjury on January 27, 1953.

**Abraham Brothman**

Bentley testified at the trial of Abraham Brothman for the obstruction of justice in 1950 concerning her meetings with Brothman in 1940 on about ten occasions. She testified how arrangements were made for a subsequent contact with Brothman which involved the use of Brothman's automobile license number. Harry Gold testified how, at the request of his Soviet espionage superior, Semen M. Semenov, an Amalgamated employee,
he met Brothman and in the initial meeting he utilized a card bearing New York license number 2N 9058 to effect the meeting. Special Agents of the FBI had found a card bearing this license number in Gold's possession when he was arrested. Brothman was convicted on November 22, 1950.

Julius Rosenberg

Bentley testified at the trial of Julius Rosenberg, Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell regarding how she accompanied Jacob Golos to Knickerbocker Village, New York City, in the Fall of 1942, where she saw him meet a man whose name she learned was Julius. She testified as to telephone conversations she had with Julius in a period from the Fall of 1942 to November, 1943. (She was not allowed to testify as to Julius' description, but had she been allowed to do so, her description would have closely matched that of Julius Rosenberg.) Max Elitcher testified at the trial of the Rosenbergs that Sobell told him that Rosenberg had telephoned Bentley on occasions, but Bentley did not know him (Rosenberg). David Greenglass testified Rosenberg had stated he knew Jacob Golos and probably Bentley knew him (Rosenberg). Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell were convicted March 29, 1951. The Rosenbergs were executed June 19, 1953.

Alexander Koral

While Elizabeth Bentley did not know Alexander Koral and furnished no information concerning him, the facts developed concerning Koral provide one of the best examples of corroboration of Bentley's allegations concerning the Silvermaster network. On December 1, 1945, the FBI observed a man subsequently identified as Alexander Koral in a meeting on a street corner in Washington, D.C., with Nathan Gregory and Helen Silvermaster. In 1947 the FBI interviewed Koral, at which time he signed a statement admitting that from 1939 to 1945 he had received instructions from a man known only to him by the name "Frank" in picking up and delivering packages. Koral claimed he did not know he was involved in espionage activities. He admitted that under instructions from "Frank" he met Gregory Silvermaster on two occasions. Koral tentatively
identified a photograph of Semen M. Semenov, Antorg official, as one of the individuals he contacted on instructions from "Frank."

Hede Massing has furnished information concerning one of her Soviet superiors under whom she operated in the middle 1930's and whom she knew under the name of Bill Greinke. A fraudulent U.S. passport was located which had been obtained August 6, 1935, in the name of Greinke, utilizing the birth certificate of a person who had died in the year of his birth. Koral was the identifying witness on this passport.

Koral has refused to testify and has relied on the Fifth Amendment.

**Whittaker Chambers**

No attempt is being made here to detail the extent to which Whittaker Chambers and Elizabeth Bentley have furnished data concerning the same persons. It is noted there is extensive information from Chambers concerning persons who were known to him either in an underground Communist apparatus or in a Soviet espionage apparatus in the 1930's who were named by Bentley as engaged in espionage in the 1940's. Chambers' book entitled "Witness" contains much of the material showing this connection. The following is a list of persons named by both Chambers and Bentley:

Harry Dexter White  
Harold Glasser  
Victor Perlo  
Charles Kramer  
Abraham George Silverman  
Virginius Frank Coe
Irving Kaplan
John Abt
Alger Hiss (Bentley initially gave
Hiss' name as Eugene)
Lauchlin Currie (Chambers named him only
as a fellow traveler and a contact
of Silverman)

Anatole B. Gromov

Bentley has detailed the circumstances of her
meetings with a man whom she knew as Al (Anatole B. Gromov)
whom she first met through arrangements made by Jack (Joseph
Katz) in the Fall of 1944. She was given $2000 by Al on
October 17, 1945, which she later turned over to the FBI.
She also met Al on November 21, 1945, and this meeting was
observed by FBI agents. Bentley considered Al to be the
Russian in charge of the espionage activities in which she
and her associates were engaged.

Joseph Katz

Elizabeth Bentley has provided detailed information
concerning one of her superiors whom she knew only as "Jack." She had identified a photograph of Joseph Katz as the
individual she knew as "Jack." In addition to acting as her
superior in a period from September, 1944, to May, 1945, "Jack"
also indicated to her that he had engaged in extensive
activities in the United States and was about as proficient
an individual as the Soviets had in this country. Extensive
information has been developed reflecting Katz as an
important Soviet agent who operated in the U.S. for at
least a ten-year period from 1936 to 1948.

In 1940 Katz acted as a contact of Harry Gold and
was also, subsequently, the superior of Thomas L. Black.
During that period, both Gold and Black were engaged in obtaining industrial espionage information for the Soviets. Katz also acted as the superior of two individuals who have admitted that during the early 1940's they were engaged in infiltrating the Socialist Workers Party for the Soviets. Another individual, Amadeo Sabatini (deceased) has admitted he and an individual named Irving George Schuman were assigned by Joseph Katz in 1939 to surveil General Walter Krivitsky who was later found dead in a Washington hotel.

After leaving the United States, Katz on one occasion made admissions to a woman named Aviva Flint, the wife of an Israeli official. Part of these admissions appear to refer to Elizabeth Bentley. According to Katz, the FBI discovered an agent working for the Soviets and Katz had been earlier connected with this agent. He claims to have warned his superior much earlier that a member of the net was liable to expose the whole net by carelessness. His warning made an enemy of the superior warned. In 1950 he was called from Paris to Rome, where he found his "enemy" who detained him for three days in a locked room and interrogated him. Katz claims it was after this that he decided to break with Soviet intelligence.

It should be noted that no information linking Joseph Katz to espionage activities has been made public to date.

Rae Elson

Bentley advised that she met Rae Elson through "Jack" (Joseph Katz), who was Bentley's espionage principal during 1945. Katz wanted Bentley to disassociate herself from the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation and Elson was picked to replace Bentley. "Jack" described Elson as a good, loyal Communist. A problem arose concerning the transfer of U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation stock to Elson from John H. Reynolds, and a conference was held at the home of Frederick V. Field to discuss the stock question. In attendance at this conference were Earl Browder, Colonel John H. Reynolds, Rae Elson and Bentley. Browder indicated that he wanted Reynolds to transfer his stock to Elson.
Rae Elson was interviewed June 2, 1947. She
admitted employment by the U. S. Service and Shipping
Corporation in New York City during 1945. She said she got
this job through "Jack," whom she refused to identify
further. She verified Bentley's account of the first meeting
between herself, Bentley and "Jack" and stated that the
meeting took place at "Jack's" invitation at the Buckingham
Hotel, New York City, shortly before she started working for
the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. Elson admitted
that she may have been recommended for this job because she
had been affiliated with the Communist Party for about ten
years. She also admitted that a meeting was held at the
home of Frederick Vanderbilt Field, which meeting was attended
by Earl Browder and a discussion ensued relative to the
transfer of stock in the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation
from Colonel Reynolds to herself.

John Howard Reynolds

Bentley advised that in 1940-41 Golos desired to
form the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation to handle
matters pertaining to tourist travel and parcel shipments
between the United States and the U.S.S.R. It is also
contended that this corporation was to serve as a front for
espionage activities. Golos discussed this matter with Earl
Browder, who talked it over with Lem Harris who handled
financial matters for the Communist Party. As a result,
Harris introduced Browder to John H. Reynolds and Browder
introduced Golos to Reynolds. Thereafter, the U. S. Service
and Shipping Corporation was established early in 1941 with
Reynolds as president. Bentley believes that $15,000 had
been contributed to the business by Browder and $5,000 by
Reynolds. Bentley was introduced to Reynolds in the office
of Golos and thereafter she became an officer in the U. S.
Service and Shipping Corporation. In 1945 it was decided to
transfer Reynolds' stock in the corporation to Rae Elson.
A conference was held in the home of Frederick V. Field which
was attended by Reynolds, Elson, Bentley and Browder.

Anatoli Gromov, Bentley's superior in 1945-46,
desired to meet Reynolds and through arrangements by Bentley,
Gromov met Reynolds at the Vanderbilt Hotel in New York City.
By way of corroborating Bentley's statement concerning Reynolds, the following is set out: On June 2, 1947, Reynolds was interviewed and he claimed he decided to form a corporation in early 1940 to send parcels to the U.S.S.R. He contacted Ted Bayer, a friend of his who was editor of "Soviet Russia Today." Bayer thereafter introduced Reynolds to Golos. The latter encouraged Reynolds to form the firm and introduced him to Bentley who was to assist him. Reynolds stated he thereafter went to Earl Browder to advise the latter that he was forming a corporation to send parcels to the U.S.S.R. but he wanted no interference from the Communist Party. Reynolds claimed Lem Harris made him a personal loan of $15,000 which he invested in the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation.

Reynolds admitted conferring with Bentley, Rae Elson and Browder in Fred Field's apartment in New York City in 1945 to discuss the transfer of stock in the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation from Reynolds to Elson. He also recalled meeting Anatoli Gromov in the Spring of 1945.

Reynolds died January 8, 1951.

Gaik Ouakimian

Elizabeth Bentley has stated that in 1941 Jacob Golos showed her an article in a newspaper concerning the arrest of Gaik Ouakimian by the FBI. Golos told her this man had been his espionage superior and he was quite concerned over the arrest.

Ouakimian was arrested by the FBI on May 5, 1941, as he was preparing to depart for the Soviet Union. He was observed to meet Jacob Golos on seven occasions during January, February and March of 1941 and material of an unknown nature passed between them on several occasions during these meetings. In addition to the foregoing, detailed information has been developed reflecting Gaik Ouakimian headed extensive intelligence operations for Soviet intelligence in the United States and information concerning these
intelligence activities has been set forth in the ECMA report entitled "The Shameful Years" dated December 30, 1951. In addition, Ismail Akhmedov, former Soviet army intelligence officer who defected in 1942, stated that a Soviet citizen arrested by the FBI in April, 1941, just prior to his departure for the Soviet Union, was the chief resident agent of the NKVD in the United States.

In 1947 a list of high-ranking MGB officials in the U.S.S.R. included the name "Major General Gaik B. Ovazimian."

Peter Christopher Rhodes

Elizabeth Bentley advised in her signed statement of November 30, 1945, that Jacob Golos had mentioned to her that he knew a person named Peter Rhodes who was a newspaperman and writer by profession. Bentley did not know what type of information was supplied to Golos by Rhodes, but it was her impression that Golos was interested in Rhodes. Bentley subsequently recalled in May, 1951, that Golos on one occasion said Rhodes used to meet Golos at a cigar store located on the northwest corner of 34th Street and 7th Avenue in New York City. She stated Golos had told her he met with Rhodes under similar circumstances several times in 1941 and 1942. On one occasion in April or May, 1941, she observed a meeting between Golos and Rhodes at the above location.

By way of corroboration of the above-reported contacts between Golos and Rhodes, it is to be noted that physical surveillances conducted by the New York office disclosed that Golos met Rhodes on February 11, 1941, and again on April 16, 1941, on the corner of West 34th Street and 7th Avenue in New York City.

Cedric H. Belfrage

Bentley, starting in 1945, furnished information concerning Cedric H. Belfrage. She stated she learned through
Jacob Golos in late 1942 or early 1943 that Belfrage, while connected with British intelligence, was supplying Golos with certain information. She said Belfrage was introduced to Golos by either Earl Browder or V. J. Jerome. Subsequent to Golos' death, Bentley's superior requested that she locate Belfrage through Browder. -Browder refused this request.

Winston Mansfield Burdett

Elizabeth Bentley, in her statement of November 30, 1945, advised that in approximately 1939 she received cablegrams from Winston Burdett who was abroad. (Actually Burdett left the U. S. in February, 1940.) Golos had told her he was in communication with Burdett and had asked Burdett to cable whenever he changed his residence. Bentley states she never met Burdett.

Winston Mansfield Burdett, Columbia Broadcasting System commentator, has admitted that his entire career was launched at the instigation of the Communist Party. He said his foreign assignment in 1940 had been proposed to him by Joseph North and Jacob Golos and he had willingly agreed to carry out this assignment. Prior to his departure in 1940, Golos provided him with money to purchase a steamship ticket to Norway and also with the name and address of a woman in Greenwich Village, New York City, to whom Burdett was to send a cable upon his arrival. He remembered cabling this woman during 1940 but claimed he could not recall her name. Burdett advised he had numerous Soviet contacts while overseas to whom he furnished information.
Louis Budenz

Bentley, in information furnished starting in November, 1945, stated six months before the death of Jacob Golos (he died in November, 1943), the latter requested her to see Louis Budenz and, in fact, introduced her to Budenz. Arrangements were made that Budenz would supply information to Bentley and subsequent thereto Bentley did contact Budenz on a number of occasions. She used the name Helen Johns in contacting Budenz.

Budenz, in testimony before the Senate Investigations Subcommittee, Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department, on August 2, 1946, stated he was introduced to the Soviet Secret Police by Jacob Golos. Subsequent to his earlier activities for Soviet intelligence, he met Bentley in 1943 through Jacob Golos, who informed him that she was a very confidential agent and trustworthy Communist who had done extensive underground work. Budenz knew Bentley under the name of Helen Johns. He estimated he had about thirty contacts with Bentley. Budenz concluded his testimony by stating he had every reason to believe Bentley was telling the truth in her testimony concerning espionage operations in the United States.

Rose Arenal

Elizabeth Bentley, in her signed statement of November 30, 1945, states that during the Spring of 1939 she was introduced by Jacob Golos to Leopolo Arenal and his wife. Arenal was a high-ranking Mexican Communist and his brother was married to Rose Arenal who lived in Brooklyn, New York, with her two children. Golos informed Bentley that Leopolo would send communications to Rose Arenal and Bentley was to obtain these letters from Rose and deliver them to Golos. Thereafter, Bentley from time to time would call Rose and if any material had arrived, Bentley would go to the Arenal residence on President or Carroll Street in Brooklyn and obtain the letters. Bentley did receive in this manner several letters which were unopened. After the murder of
Trotsky's chauffeur, which was attributed to Leopolo and another Mexican artist, no further letters were received.

Rose Arenal, 14 Montgomery Place, Brooklyn, New York, in an interview April 30, 1951, admitted that in 1939 she received mail from Mexico which was turned over to a person she knew only as "John" and to Elizabeth Bentley. She claimed she never opened the letters nor did "John" or Bentley open the letters in her presence. She said after the attempt on the life of Leon Trotsky in May, 1940, she felt the letters might have concerned the attempted assassination of Trotsky. She was of the opinion that "John" was identical with Jacob Galos after seeing his name in the newspapers. She said it might have been Leopolo Arenal who told "John" to go to her house, which was on Carroll Street in Brooklyn, to receive the letters.
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CONFIDENTIAL
on which the charges appear have been set forth following each heading. While an attempt has been made to answer various statements made by Taylor on the basis of public testimony of Bentley and documents in the public domain, it has been found necessary in numerous instances to include data furnished by Bentley to the FBI in interviews, including her signed statement of November 30, 1945.
Mary left Washington, she (Bentley) took him over. The terms "sub-agent" and "unattached agent" do not appear and the significance of these expressions is not entirely clear.

**CHARGE:** Bentley Claimed Soviets Interested in RDX. (Page 14)

It is charged that Bentley testified in 1949, in response to a question as to the type of information the Soviets sought, that they were interested in RDX. When asked what RDX was, Bentley stated it was sort of an explosive and information about it had recently appeared in the newspapers. Taylor's attorney then claims that Bentley "probably lifted this story from the newspapers." He states that RDX was no secret.

**COMMENT:**

Bentley's statement that the Soviets were interested in RDX is corroborated by the statements of Alfred Dean Slack and Harry Gold, convicted espionage agents. Slack stated that in the Summer of 1943 he was working in Kingsport, Tennessee, at Holston Ordnance Works which was producing an explosive known as RDX and he (Gold) wanted a report on this manufacturing process. Slack gave Gold such a report and a sample of RDX in 1944. Gold confims Slack's statements relative to the Soviets' interest in RDX, although he indicates that Slack briefed him on the fact that RDX was being manufactured by Holston. Although the charge that RDX was no secret has been made, it appears that knowledge of the existence of RDX and the process for manufacturing it were two different things.

In interview on 6-5-35 Bentley stated her only answer to this is that she was requested to obtain information on RDX. This indicated to her that the Soviets were interested in this information.
at the time of his arrest by the FBI, the following must be noted: Investigation has indicated that articles relating to Ovakimian's arrest and subsequent developments appeared in 1941 in the New York "World Telegram," the New York "News," the "New York Times," the New York "Sun," the New York "Herald Tribune," "PM," and "Time" magazine. No photograph of Ovakimian appeared in those publications during the pertinent period. No photograph of Ovakimian during the pertinent period was noted in the "New York Post" or the "Daily Worker." "Newsweek" and "Life" were also checked for May, June and October, 1941, but no photograph of Ovakimian was located.

The FBI investigation of Ovakimian in 1941 revealed he was in contact with Golos on several occasions and during such contacts it was noted that material exchanged hands between the two.

In interview on 6-5-55 Bentley stated all she knows is that Golos came to her with a newspaper and told her that a photograph of Ovakimian was in the paper. She states she did not see the photograph but assumed that Golos was telling her the truth.

**CHARGE**: Ovakimian Could Not have Received Silvermaster Data

(Pages 76, 77)

The charge here is that the Silvermaster group did not begin to function until late July, 1942, and since Ovakimian was arrested by the FBI in May, 1941, and departed the United States in July, 1941, it is unlikely that data from the Silvermaster group could have gone from Golos to Ovakimian as indicated in the FBI letter of February 1, 1946.
2) Bentley did testify in 1949 that Ullmann "was gradually put in the Air Corps in the Pentagon where he rose rank by rank from private to major." Bentley was wrong in that part of this statement where she said Ullmann rose rank by rank from private to major in the Pentagon; however, shortly after his graduation from Officer Candidate School in April, 1943, Ullman was assigned to the Air Corps and did serve in the Pentagon for the duration of his service.

In an interview on 6-5-55 Bentley at first claimed she did not understand what charge was being made here and when it was pointed out to her that the Doolittle Raid occurred in April, 1942, and was made with B-25's and not with B-29's, she pointed out that any error made by her in this instance was caused by the questioning. She said she had been discussing B-29's and air raids made in the Pacific with B-29's and when one of the questioners interjected a comment relative to the Doolittle Raid, she must have assumed that the Doolittle Raid was a B-29 raid.
That Bentley has told varying versions concerning her receipt of information regarding the date of D-Day. Taylor quotes from General Eisenhower's book and other sources that D-Day was not known to General Eisenhower in advance and therefore, could not have been known to others. Taylor also states Bentley identified a General Hildring as connected with the Air Corps in 1948 before the HCUA.

**COMMENT:**

Bentley in her testimony on 7-31-48 before the HCUA did state she learned about D-Day in advance from Ullmann who had learned the date from his connections in General Hildring's office. In her statement to the FBI (11-30-45) Bentley said she had received information about the approximate scheduled date of D-Day. Bentley in her appearance before the HCUA in 1948 actually said (page 526) she was not quite sure of General Hildring's status. She does not specifically say General Hildring was with the Air Corps. On page 562 of these hearings it is Mr. Stripling who places General Hildring in the Air Corps; he, however, qualifies this.

On re-interview in December, 1954, Bentley says she received information regarding D-Day from Ullmann and, as far as she can recall, she received the information from 1 to 4 days prior to D-Day.

In interview on 6-5-55 Bentley insisted that her testimony on this matter is correct and that she learned from Ullmann at least four days in advance the scheduled date for D-Day. She said it was her understanding that Ullmann won a bet on this and while he did not get the date exactly, he was within one day of D-Day and, therefore, collected on the bet.
(C) Bentley collected information from others beside the Silvermaster group, and the Silvermaster group itself, at times, dictated information to her. While Browder may not have examined the information on the undeveloped film prior to its transmission to the Soviets, he certainly could have examined the other information which Bentley collected during this time.

SUBCHARGE (D) FBI memorandum of November 27, 1945, states Bentley worked as a courier for Golos until he died, and after that she continued to act as such under Earl Browder (Senate, 1952, Page 1070); however, before the Senate Committee in 1951 (Page 406), Bentley stated she was Browder's boss in intelligence matters.

(D) Bentley did state she was Browder's boss in intelligence matters in 1951, and it is possible that during her testimony on this occasion she was attributing to herself a more important position in the network than she actually occupied.

In interview on 6-5-55 Bentley stated that these charges are ridiculous and she is at a loss to understand why people do not recognize that Browder's information was given to Golos much earlier than July, 1941, and that Silvermaster had been told to lie low and to get his group in readiness at an earlier date. Bentley stated that not all the information she obtained from the Silvermaster group was put on film and even when the data was put on film she was told the contents of the information as occasionally the photography was not good and it became necessary for the Soviets to come back to
CHARGE: When Did Miss Bentley First Advise the FBI of Her Activities? (Pages 25-30)

Bentley's story as to when she told the FBI of her activity and when she put herself under FBI orders allegedly conflicts with the facts. It is alleged Bentley in 1948 before the HCMA said her first contact with the FBI was in New Haven on August 21, or 22, 1945, at which time she told the whole story. Bentley also told the HCMA her meeting of October 17, 1945, with her Russian contact "Al" (which resulted in her getting $2,000) was under FBI instructions.

COMMENT:

Bentley did testify as alleged (HCMA, August 11, 1948, pages 810-816) and she was in error. During an interview in December, 1954, Bentley advised she had had no opportunity to review a transcript of her testimony before the HCMA in 1948 and was, therefore, unable to correct any errors.

Bentley actually contacted the FBI at New Haven on August 23, 1945, and reported an impersonation complaint. She next contacted our New York office on October 16, 1945, at which time she repeated her impersonation complaint. On November 7, 1945, she appeared at the New York office at which time she voluntarily furnished information regarding her espionage activities. Bentley furnished the $2,000 to agents of the New York office on November 17, 1945, and we did observe her in contact with "Al" (Anatole B. Gromov, Soviet Embassy official) on November 21, 1945, in New York City. Regarding the $2,000, this money is still retained in a safe deposit box by our New York office.

CHARGE: Allegation Concerning Bentley's Being Awarded the Order of the Red Star. (Pages 30-38)

Taylor declares Bentley in her book published in 1951 says while at Naylor's Restaurant in Washington, D. C., in late October, 1944, "Al" told her she had been awarded the Order of the Red Star, whereas while testifying before the
ECUA in 1948 she said "Al" advised her of this award during a meeting in New York in mid-November, 1944.

**COMMENT:**

Bentley's testimony before the ECUA in 1948 (August 11, 1948, pages 811-812) agrees with the information she furnished the FBI in November, 1945. Bentley has advised during interviews that she portrayed certain situations in her book in a manner somewhat at variance with the events as they occurred in order to add to the reader's appeal and human interest. The October meeting in Washington, D.C., was the first contact between Bentley and "Al."

In interview on 6-5-55 Bentley stated that her book is incorrect on this point and had been changed by her publisher in order to make the events appear more graphic and to have more human interest. She said her testimony on this point is correct.

**CHARGE:** Alleged Inconsistent Statements Made by Bentley Regarding the Allied Mark Currency. (Pages 38-50)

Taylor alleges that Bentley testified before the Special Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Government Operation in October, 1953, that she used the Silvermaster ring to obtain surreptitiously from Harry Dexter White samples of the allied mark. On learning that they could not be successfully photographed, pressure was exerted upon White to induce the United States to turn over to the Russians officially the plates from which the marks could be printed. Taylor states that although Bentley briefly referred to this matter in her book published in 1951, she did not testify regarding it until 1953. Also, none of the FBI memoranda make reference to this transaction.

Taylor further alleges that Bentley in her book states she obtained the samples on about D-Day, whereas in her testimony in 1953 she stated she obtained these samples in late
1943 or early 1944. Taylor contends the D-Day date could not be correct because the plates were delivered to the Russian Ambassador on April 14, 1944. Taylor also alleges that according to her testimony she must have obtained the samples prior to March 27, 1944. Taylor makes much of this point, alleging this could not have been done as White did not have the samples until this date.
Bentley testified before this committee on October 21, 1953, that through the Silvermaster group she obtained samples of the allied marks which were obtained through Harry Dexter White, and when her superiors found they could not be photographed successfully, she had pressure exerted on White to have the currency plates turned over to the Soviets.

Bureau files reflect no information indicating that Bentley had furnished the above information prior to this testimony. During interviews Bentley advised she thought that she gave the FBI this information during the first three or four months of our interviews of her. She has since insisted that her testimony before this committee was correct to the best of her knowledge.

Bentley in her book did not place the date of obtaining the currency samples as that of D-Day. Her book is not specific on this point; however, when writing of this matter, she was covering the period of March, 1944. During an interview in 1954, Bentley stated she was positive she obtained the currency samples in early 1944.

Taylor himself is not correct when he says Harry Dexter White did not have samples of this currency until March 27, 1944. The records of the Senate Hearing in June, 1947, regarding the occupation currency transactions contained an exhibit on page 174 a letter from the Secretary of Soviet Ambassador Gromyko to White thanking him for the Photostate of the currency furnished by White in his letter of February 9, 1944.

CHARGE: Bentley is Inaccurate Re her Estimate of Communist Strength. (Page 50)

Miss Bentley was asked (Senate, 1949, page 121) if she had any information respecting the number of Communist agents in the United States. She asked whether this included espionage agents, and was answered yes. She then stated she had no personal knowledge of the number. She also stated, "It has been
After Bentley was asked (Senate, 1949, page 121) if she had any information respecting the number of Communist agents in the United States, she asked whether this included espionage agents, and was answered yes. She then stated she had no personal knowledge of the number. She also stated, "It has been estimated by people I have talked to that it was around between eighty and ninety thousand, I think. It is anyone's guess."

Taylor attempts to discredit the above statement by stating "J. Edgar Hoover estimates the membership strength of the American Communist Party at less than 25,000 and he has issued no statement which would list all of these as espies."

The Director of the FBI as of February 25, 1953, testified before the House Appropriations Committee at which time he estimated the Communist Party strength at 24,796. Prior to the above testimony, higher estimates concerning Communist Party strength have been made by the Director. In testimony by the Director of the FBI before the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations on February 8 and 7, 1950, the Communist Party membership was given as 54,174.

Bentley during the interviews conducted on July 6, 7, and 13, 1955, advised that she never estimated that there were eighty to ninety thousand "Communist espionage agents" in the United States. She said she merely stated that it had been estimated and stated that there at one time eighty to ninety members of the Communist Party, any one of whom might be approached for an espionage task and would have to comply under party discipline.
estimated by people I have talked to that it was around between eighty and ninety thousand, I think. It is anyone's guess."

**COMMENT:**

Taylor attempts to discredit the above statement by stating "J. Edgar Hoover estimates the membership strength of the American Communist Party at less than 25,000 and he has issued no statement which would list all of these as spies."

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Bentley's statement is an estimate on her part and she has stated she had no personal knowledge of the number involved.

**CHARGE: Bentley First Gave the Given Name of Gold as William and Later as Bela. (Page 51)**

It is charged in 1949 Bentley named William Gold and his wife, Sonia Gold, (HCUA, page 51?) whereas their true names were Bela Gold and wife, Sonia. She testified one year later in 1949 their names were Bela Gold and Sonia Gold.

**COMMENT:**

Bentley did testify as alleged but furnished additional data on which to base an identification. Bela Gold and his wife, Sonia, knew they were being charged and requested to be heard in public and did testify before the HCUA on August 13, 1948.
In her interview on 6-5-55 Bentley was furnished her exact testimony on this matter. Where in speaking of Harold Glasser, she said, "He was a member of what we called the Perle ring . . . . and he passed on information via Mr. Perle, Mr. Chambers, and some of the other members of the group." On reading this testimony Bentley said there was some error in transcription; that she would never have named Chambers as a member of the Perle group. She said she must have named one of the other members of the Perle group, such as Kramer, and the stenographer got it down wrong.
Ullmann as the photographer. In her signed statement and in her public testimony, Bentley has identified Silvermaster as the head of the ring responsible for its operation and points out the photography was done in his home. The November 8, 1945 letter stated in the last paragraph that it was "preliminary data." The letter, which was only 2½ pages in length, summarized only the main allegations and did not purport to detail the operations of the espionage ring. On the basis of Bentley's statements, Silvermaster was the principal person in this particular network responsible for the obtaining of documents, causing them to be photographed and passing them on to the Soviets.

**CHARGE: Espionage Data Given to Gromov**

*Pages 78, 78A, 79*

It is charged the February 1, 1946, FBI letter related that subsequent to the death of Colee, Miss Bentley turned over the material she had received from Silvermaster and Ullmann through an unidentified individual to Anatole Gromov, who was First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C. Doubt is expressed that an espionage group would hold its secrets for ten months awaiting the arrival of a new superior. It is pointed out that Gromov arrived in the United States September 15, 1944, and that Colee had died on November 8, 1945. It is also pointed out that this material could not have been delivered to Gromov by courier since Bentley had her last contact with the Silvermaster group on September 13 or 14, 1944, and turned over the material she had collected to her contact, "Bill." Since she did not see "Bill" again, she could not have ascertained from him as to the disposal of this material. It is also pointed out that Bentley has admitted that she did not meet "AI" (Gromov) until the latter part of October, 1946.

**COMMENT:**

In the February 1, 1946, letter, the point being made is that espionage data received from the espionage apparatus was reaching Anatole B. Gromov, a secretary of th
TO: L.V. Boardman

FROM: A.H. Belson

SUBJECT: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, W.S., ET AL. ESPIONAGE - R

By memo 11/22/55 Liaison advised it had discussed with Executive Secretary Paul Fairbank, Civil Service Commission (CSC) International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board, the Board's request for six Bureau summaries. The Loyalty Board is presently considering the results of the hearing in the case of William Henry Taylor, an International Monetary Fund employee. Rehearing held 10/19 and 10/20/55. Taylor has been named by Elizabeth T. Bentley as member of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster espionage group.

On 11/22/55 Fairbank advised Board desired summaries for background information in adjudicating case of Taylor. The summaries requested by Board contain data which has no bearing on Silvermaster group or Taylor. All info on Taylor appearing in these summaries has been furnished Board in separate U.N. loyalty reports on Taylor.

On 11/22/55 Liaison advised Philip Young, Chairman of CSC, of Board's request. Young was advised some of info in summaries requested by Board pertained to active cases and sensitive operations. Young said Board did not need these summaries and felt general summary of Silvermaster case would suffice.

The Espionage Section has prepared summary dealing with Silvermaster group to be delivered via Liaison to Board. Summary does not contain any data that might jeopardize Bureau's confidential techniques. The summary contains general info reported by Bentley plus some corroboration of her statements regarding the Silvermaster group and data regarding principals involved. It might be noted no writeup on Taylor is included in summary as Board has all info on him.

CC: Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Roach
Branigan
Jensen
Cole
Stanley

.classified by
Exempt from OD Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

RECORDED 22
Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

Board also requested report made by SA's John Philip Buscher and John Swartz (deceased) covering interview of Taylor (5/29/47) made in Silvermaster case. This data was previously furnished Board in U.N. loyalty reports. There appears to be no reason why data should not be furnished and appropriate photostats are attached.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1) That Liaison deliver the original and two copies of Summary to International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board. Liaison should point out to Board no separate writeup on Taylor made in Summary as data which is available on Taylor has been previously furnished the Board.

2) In addition, Liaison should also deliver three photostats of attached pertinent pages of WFO report dated 6/4/47 which covers interview of Taylor on 5/29/47 in connection with over-all Silvermaster investigation. It is noted Liaison Agent Bates had previously read, on 3/11/54, this portion of the report to the Board. The substance of the information on Taylor set forth in this report had previously been furnished the Board in separate loyalty reports on Taylor.

RGJ:emb (10) 65-56402
CC: 138-348 (Taylor) Enclosures
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GENERAL SUBURBAN
NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, et al.

DECEMBER 6, 1955

[Signature]

6/02/65

[Signature]

Original and two copies delivered to International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board via Liaison.

BGJ: bsf (10)

SECRET

ENCLOSURE
General Background

Elizabeth F. Bentley in November, 1945 furnished information regarding her involvement in Soviet espionage activity as well as certain background information concerning herself.

She was born in New Milford, Connecticut on January 1, 1908. Her education consisted of an A.B. degree from Vassar College in 1930 and a Masters degree from Columbia University in 1935.

In the spring of 1935, Bentley became a member of the Communist Party under the name of Elizabeth Sherman. After a number of miscellaneous jobs, in about June, 1936, the Columbia University Placement Bureau asked her if she would like to work for an Italian Library. She accepted this employment which was with the Italian Library of Information in New York City. During her employment there, Bentley said she realized the possibility of obtaining information at the Library for the Communist movement. Thereupon, she went to a Communist Party member she knew who gave her a letter of introduction to an individual at Communist Party headquarters in New York City. As a result of this introduction, whenever Bentley came across any anti-Communist material at the Library she delivered this material to her contact at Communist Party headquarters in New York City. It was through this contact that on or about October 15, 1938, Bentley first met Jack Cole. Bentley advised that she first knew Cole as Jim or Jimmy. At Cole's instructions Bentley continued to deliver material collected at the Library to him. In March of 1939, Bentley left her employment at the Italian Library of Information and thereafter worked at various odd jobs.

In the summer of 1939 Bentley was told by Cole, that she would receive mail from Canada at her address in New York City. She was to deliver any mail from Canada to Cole. She did receive mail from Canada on an average of about once a week for a period of approximately six months. Bentley said she subsequently learned this mail from Canada came from either Tim Buck or Fred Bee. Both of these are well known figures in the Communist movement in Canada. The latter was convicted and jailed in the famous Canadian Spy Case in 1946.
Bentley has also advised that during this same period she received cablegrams from Winston Burdett. Coleo has told her he had been in communication with Burdett and he had told Burdett to cable her whenever he changed his address. Bentley said Burdett was travelling in Europe and she recalled receiving cablegrams from Burdett indicating his whereabouts. These cablegrams were turned over to Coleo.

Winston Burdett has advised that in 1939 he was induced to go to Europe by Jacob Coleo on behalf of the Communist Party. Burdett admitted contacts with several unidentified persons in Europe in 1939, 1940 and 1941. Other than furnishing his observations on public morale and on certain political matters, Burdett advised he did not cooperate with his contacts. Several of these contacts were described by Burdett as of Russian nationality. He has also advised he did inform Coleo of his whereabouts while in Europe. Burdett has a recollection of dispatching a cablegram to a woman, identity not recalled by him, in New York City which advised of his whereabouts in Europe.

During the period from approximately September, 1939 until February, 1940, Bentley stated she was employed with Ullman Syndicate in New York City. It was during this period, Bentley said she learned that Jacob Coleo was in charge of World Tourists, Inc. Bentley advised Coleo told her he was being investigated and suspected of being a Russian agent. Coleo told Bentley she should no longer see him at World Tourists, Inc., as he did not want her involved because of this investigation.

In March of 1940, Jacob Coleo pleaded guilty to an indictment along with World Tourists, Incorporated, charging failure to register as agents of the Soviet Government. Coleo received a fine of $300 and a jail sentence of four months to one year, which was later changed to probation.

Bentley advised that in about May of 1940 Coleo introduced her to Abe Brothman in New York City. Brothman during the period from the early Summer of 1940 until the early Fall of 1940 met with Bentley approximately ten times. According to Bentley, Brothman furnished her with various blueprints which she in turn furnished to Coleo. In the Fall of 1940, Coleo, according to Bentley, told her it was necessary, on orders from his superior, to turn Brothman over to another contact. Coleo's superior had indicated neither Bentley nor Coleo knew the technical aspects of Brothman's material and, therefore, Brothman must meet with someone who had a technical background.
Bentley said she then met with Brothman and told him he was to be turned over to another contact. Bentley said she obtained the license number of Brothman's car and told him to park his car in a specific spot in Manhattan. Brothman was told by Bentley to remain in his car and his new contact would get in. Bentley said she did not know who Brothman's new contact would be.

Brothman during an interview in 1947 advised he met Elizabth Bentley, whom he knew as "Helen," through Jacob Geles and turned over various blueprints to her for delivery to Geles. Brothman claimed his relationship with Geles was a business one and he denied any connection with the Communist Party.

In May of 1939, Harry Gold confessed to his involvement in Soviet espionage. Gold advised the FBI that he was the American contact to whom Klaus Fuchs delivered data for transmission to the Soviets. Fuchs, a British scientist, was in the United States as a member of the British Mission collaborating on the development of the atom bomb. Fuchs is serving a term in prison in England for violation of the Official Secrets Act. Gold is in a Federal prison in this country serving his sentence of 30 years for having committed espionage.

Subsequent to Gold's confession, he furnished the FBI additional details relative to his espionage activities on behalf of the Soviets. Gold said that in 1940 on instructions of his Soviet espionage superior he met with Abraham Brothman. Gold advised that on instructions from his Soviet superior he met with Brothman in his car in New York City. Gold said he had the license number of Brothman's car. Gold said on entering the car his password to Brothman was to give him regards from Helen and to inquire about Brothman's family.

Gold advised that in the period thereafter up until sometime in 1943, Brothman furnished him with various blueprints for transmission to Soviets. Gold has advised he did not know Jacob Geles. Gold identified a photograph of Sven K. Simonov, an army official, as his Soviet superior during his dealings with Brothman.

In November, 1939, Brothman was convicted of conspiracy to obstruct justice for persuading Harry Gold to testify falsely before a Federal Grand Jury in 1947 which was hearing charges growing out of the Bentley revelations. Brothman received a sentence of two years and $10,000 fine.
In December of 1960, Bentley advised that Salas
told her he was under investigation by a Congressional
committee, as a result of which he came to her apartment
with a large package. This package contained material which
he wished to destroy in her fireplace. Included in this
material was a small folder that according to Bentley appeared
to be an identification card or credentials of some sort.
Bentley said she was familiar to some degree with the Russian
alphabet and recognized the letters "СФ" on this card. For
sometime prior to this, Bentley advised she knew Salas had
been in contact with the Russians because of his visits to
the Soviet Consulate. Salas, according to Bentley, at this
time explained the setup of the Russian Intelligence Service
to her but did not say to which branch he belonged.
II.

Elizabeth T. Bentley's Allegations

In addition to the information previously set forth, Bentley advised in December, 1945, there existed two extensive intelligence networks operating in United States Government agencies during World War II. The more extensive of these networks was headed in Washington, D.C. by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, who was an employee of the United States Government. The second network was headed by Victor Perlo, also a Government employee. In addition, Bentley also received information from other Government employees not a part of either of the two networks.
III. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster Group

In about August, 1941, Coles told Bentley
he had had several meetings with a representative of
a Russian group in Washington, D.C. He indicated
to Bentley she should make a trip to Washington, D.C.
and meet Nathan and Helen Silvermaster.

Bentley in describing the Silvermasters,
prepared certain background information which
independent investigation verified. Certain of this
information is as follows:

(1) Silvermaster was of Russian origin.
(2) At an early age his family migrated to China.
(3) Silvermaster received a M.S. degree.
(4) He taught for a period at a Catholic College
in California.
(5) He was employed by the State of California.
(6) In 1935 Silvermaster began his Federal
employment.
(7) Helen Silvermaster was also of Russian origin;
(8) she had previously been married;
(9) she has a son by this first marriage.

Bentley said for a period of about six months
after she first met the Silvermasters the only persons
she knew she were actually engaged in securing data for
transmittal to Coles through her were William Middle
Ullman and Silvermaster. According to Bentley,
Ullman lived with the Silvermasters and photographed
the documents brought home by Silvermaster and Ullman.
Ullman according to Bentley had worked for the Treasury
Department and during World War II was in the Army Air
Force stationed in the Pentagon. Bentley advised she
delivered the material collected by her at the Silvermaster
residence to Coles in New York City.

Bentley also advised that sometime in 1942,
Coles began to give her verbal instructions for the
guidance of Silvermaster and his group relative to the
nature of information desired. Still later in 1942,
Coles furnished Bentley typewritten instructions in
Russian furnished him by his superior to be taken to
Silvermaster. Bentley stated her knowledge of Russian
was insufficient for her to gain an accurate idea of
the type of information called for by the written
instructions.
It might be noted that Silvermaster on interview
by the FBI in April, 1947 advised he had met Jacob Seidov
in New York in about 1926. He said this was the only
occasion on which he had met Seidov. Silvermaster also
advised that Ullman had a small room in the basement
of their residence which Ullman used as a photographic dark
room.

Helen Silvermaster on interview by the FBI in
April, 1947 advised she was well acquainted with Elizabeth
S. Bentley. She said that during the war years (World War
II) she saw Bentley quite frequently. She advised Bentley
frequently stayed at the Silvermaster residence on weekends.
According to Helen Silvermaster, Bentley was engaged in
contacting various government departments in which she
turned "research work" for special. Mrs. Silvermaster
said she did not know definitely where Bentley's headquarters
were as Bentley was frequently in Washington, D. C. and New
York City.

William Ludwig Ullman during an interview by
the FBI in April, 1947 advised he first met Bentley when
he visited the Silvermaster residence in about 1939 or
1940 in Washington, D. C. Bentley has placed this first
visit in about August, 1941. He said that despite the fact
Bentley visited the Silvermaster home on "15 to 20" occasions
over the years he was unsuccessful in gaining information
about her background or activities.

Bentley has also advised, through her continued
contacts with Silvermaster, she learned there were others
who contributed information to Silvermaster. Included in
this group were such people as Barry Doster White, an
assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, and Louis Curr', an
Administrative Assistant to the President. White
according to Bentley did supply information consisting of
documents obtained by White in the course of his duties in
the Treasury Department. Currie, according to the best
of Bentley's recollection did not supply the Silvermasters
with documents not used to inform Abraham George Silverman
generally on various matters. Silverman, a civilian employee
of the Army Air Forces, was also a member of the Silvermaster
group according to Bentley.

Others included by Bentley in the Silvermaster
group were such people as Sonia Gold, Solomon Adler,
William Taylor, Virginius Frank Cox, all of the Treasury
Department; Norman Bunker of the Justice Department; Bela
Gold (husband of Sonia) of the Foreign Economic Administration;
and Irving Kaplan of the War Production Board.
Whittaker Chambers who has furnished information concerning people known by him to have been involved in either an underground Communist apparatus or in a Soviet espionage apparatus in the 1930's also knew certain members of the Silvermaster group in connection with his activities. Those that he knew were:

Harry Dexter White, Abraham George Silverman, Virginia Frank Fox and Irving Kaplan.

In December, 1945, agents of the FBI observed Alexander Koral in a meeting on a street corner in Washington, D.C. with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife Helen. During an interview with Koral in 1947 by the FBI, he advised that on instructions from a man known to him only as "Frank" he had various contacts from whom he picked up packages and to whom he delivered packages. Koral claimed he did not know he was involved in espionage activities. Koral advised he met Silvermaster on two occasions on instructions of "Frank." Koral tentatively identified a photograph of Seon M. Semenov, an Army officer, as one of the individuals he contacted on instructions of "Frank." Semenov was previously identified by Harry Gold as his Soviet espionage superior.
THE VICTOR PREL GROUP

Bentley in November, 1945, advised that approximately one or two months prior to his death in November, 1945, Coles advised him he had made contact with another group in Washington, D.C. It was Bentley's recollection, Coles had been placed in contact with this group by Earl Brewer. Bentley said he learned nothing about the activities of this group until early in 1946 when Brewer requested the meet with this group. Arrangements were made for Bentley to meet this group through Brewer.

In about March of 1946 Bentley met with this group in the apartment of John Abt in New York City. This group included Victor Prell of the War Production Board who acted as head of this group. Others identified by Bentley as members of this group were Charles Kliman, an employee of the Kilgore Senate Committee; Harry Magoff and Edward Fitzgerald of the War Production Board; Donald Wheeler of the Office of Strategic Services; Allen Rosenberg of the Foreign Economic Administration and Harold Glasser of the Treasury Department.

Bentley stated in November, 1945, that during Coles' lifetime he made arrangements for her to have alternate contacts to deliver information to, in the event she was unable to meet her. Following his death she met with an alternate contact known to her as "Bill." Bentley originally furnished data secured from the Prell group to "Bill" and after passing contacts with him to a person known to her as "Jack." Bentley also stated the delivered data received from the Silvermaster group after the death of Coles to "Bill." In about September of 1946, "Bill" told Bentley he was going to personally take over of the Silvermaster group and thereafter she was not to have any further connection with them.

Bentley advised in November, 1945, that during her contacts with "Jack" she told him she had been promised to be put in touch with a Russian. "Jack" told her he had made arrangements for such a contact with her. In approximately November, 1944, Bentley did meet, through arrangements made by "Jack" a Russian known to her as "Al."

During Bentley's meetings with "Al," Bentley said it was apparent to her that "Al" was the superior of "Jack" in Soviet Intelligence. Bentley also said that "Al" during her meetings with him said that while in Europe in 1945 he learned of the fact that an American girl was working with Coles in the United States.
In November 1945, agents of the FBI observed Elizabeth F. Bentley meet in New York City with the person known to her as "AI." Bentley did, after this meeting in November, identify a photograph of Anastas F. Gruzen as the person she knew as "AI."

Whittaker Chambers has advised that in connection with his own activities in the 1930's he knew Harold Glasser, Victor Perlo, Charles Kramer, and John Abt.

Louis Budenz in testimony before the Senate Investigating Subcommitte on Expenditures in the Executive Department stated he was introduced to the Soviet Secret Police by Jacob Blumen. Budenz concluded his testimony by stating he had every reason to believe Bentley was telling the truth regarding her story about espionage in the United States.
V Miscellaneous Individuals

Bentley advised in November, 1945, that she also had contact with a number of persons who were not in a well-knit organizational group but who nevertheless furnished her with information from the various government agencies in which they were employed. These people whom Bentley said she met through arrangements made by Coleclo, were Robert F. Miller III of the State Department; Maurice Balpert of, Duncan Lee, Julius F. Joseph and Helen Tomney all employees of the Office of Strategic Services; Joseph R. Gregg and William S. Park of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs; William Remington, the War Production Board and later served in the Navy. Another individual who had furnished information to Coleco was Peter Rhodes concerning whom Bentley's superior made inquiry in 1945. Rhodes in 1945 was employed by the Office of War Information.\(^{(n)}\)

Information concerning the persons identified by Bentley as engaging in intelligence for the Soviets was presented to a Federal Grand Jury but no indictments were returned.\(^{(n)}\)

William Remington was convicted January 27, 1953, of perjury and on April 15, 1953, began serving a three year sentence. He died November 24, 1954.\(^{(n)}\)
Data Furnished Bentley

The persons operating in various Government agencies with whom Bentley operated, produced according to her a mass of information on many varied subjects. This information included the following:

(1) From the War Department (Pentagon): Aircraft production figures; allocation and deployment of aircraft; results of testing aircraft reports on the efficiency of particular types of aircraft; statistics regarding high octane gasoline; personal data concerning important Air Force officers; data concerning the B-39; the approximate scheduled date of B-39s; copies of directives issued by General Marshall; information concerning the production, development and allocation of guns, tanks and motorized equipment.

(2) From the Treasury Department: Data concerning financial activities, particularly those related to foreign commitments of the United States, and carbon copies of letters from Treasury Department employees stationed outside the United States, reporting on conditions in their places of assignment.

(3) From the Foreign Economic Administration: Data regarded as "excellent" by the Silvermasters concerning the operations of that agency.

(4) From the White House: Information that the United States was on the verge of breaking the Soviet code. [*]

(5) From the Justice Department: Reports on German cartels.

(6) From the War Production Board: Statistics concerning production in general, and data concerning tests made of airplane and high octane gasoline.

(7) From the Office of Strategic Services: Copies of secret and confidential monthly and semi-monthly reports of OSS concerning political developments throughout the world; digests of cable reports from the State Department and OSS personnel reports and numerous concerning racial groups and their activities within the United States; data concerning the OSS Russian Division and the allocation of OSS employees in foreign countries.

(8) From the State Department: From the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, information from reports made by ONI, Military Intelligence, and the FBI with
reference to Communist and Russian activities in Latin America, and cable intercepts concerning Latin America.

(9) From the Social Security Board: Data concerning labor relations.

(16) From the Board of Economic Warfare: Silvermaster allegedly brought home complete files and material was selected therefrom by him and Kliman to be photographed.
Silvermaster was born in Odessa, Russia, November 27, 1896. He entered the United States at San Francisco, California, on March 20, 1914, and was naturalized in that city on December 3, 1927. He attended various educational institutions in Seattle, Washington, and Berkeley, California, receiving a Ph.D. degree in 1932. He began federal employment when he entered the Agricultural Administration, Washington, D.C., in August, 1935. This Administration was transferred to the Department of Agriculture on December 31, 1936, and the name was changed to the Farm Security Administration on September 1, 1937. From November, 1938, until June, 1940, he was employed by the United States Maritime Labor Board. He returned to the Farm Security Administration as Director of the Labor Division from June, 1940, until December, 1944. During this period, he was detailed to various other agencies, including the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, where he worked beginning July 21, 1944. In December 29, 1944, he was permanently transferred to the Procurement Division, Treasury Department. In March, 1946, he left the Treasury Department and entered the Farm Security Administration, from which he resigned on November 30, 1948. In 1949, the Silvermasters and William Ludwig Bixenmann moved to New Jersey and established the partnership of "Bixenmann and Silvermaster," builders, farmers, editors, in Jersey.

Elizabeth T. Bentley advised that in late 1941, on the instructions of her Soviet superior, Jacob Coles, she proceeded to Washington, D.C., and made contact with the Silvermasters. She thereafter began obtaining information from them which she delivered to Coles. The volume of material obtained from the Silvermasters steadily increased and, according to Bentley, included Government documents obtained by Silvermaster in the course of his employment and from other Soviet agents employed in governmental agencies. Bentley also collected Communist Party dues from Silvermaster and other persons associated with him in espionage activity.

A number of individuals who knew and were associated with Silvermaster in the 1920's and 1930's, including Silvermaster's first wife and the former husband of Helen Mitte. Silvermaster, the present wife of Silvermaster, have stated Silvermaster was a Communist who advocated the overthrow of the United States by force and violence if necessary to bring into being a Marxist form of government.
Nathan Gregory Silvermaster on interview in April, 1947, said he regarded as preposterous the allegations that a group of individuals in Washington, D.C., furnished him with any information which he passed on to a representative of a foreign power or organization. He did during the interview admit he met Jacob Golos but once and that was in about 1936. He said he had not met or seen Golos since then and that he did not know any friends, representatives, associates or agents of Golos.

In December, 1945, agents of the FBI observed Alexander Koral in a meeting on a street corner in Washington, D.C., with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife, Helen. During an interview with Koral in 1947 by the FBI, he advised that on instructions from a man known to him only as "Frank" he had various contacts from whom he picked up packages and to whom he delivered packages. Koral claimed he did not know he was involved in espionage activities. Koral advised he met Silvermaster on two occasions on instructions of "Frank." Koral during the interview said he remembered the December, 1945, meeting with Silvermaster, as on instructions of "Frank" he told Silvermaster that this would be the last contact with Silvermaster.

Silvermaster has claimed the privilege of the Fifth Amendment in an appearance before a Congressional Committee in 1946.
HELEN VITTE SILVERMASTER

Helen Vitte Silvermaster was born in White Russia in approximately 1903. After the October Revolution, Helen Silvermaster traveled to China where she married a Russian named Valkov. In about 1923, she and her husband emigrated to California. Their son, Anatole Boris Valkov, was born in San Francisco, California, October 29, 1924. Shortly thereafter, Helen Silvermaster separated from her husband and lived with Russian Gregory Silvermaster, whom she married three or four years later, after securing a divorce. She came to Washington, D. C., with her husband in 1935 when he entered the employ of the Federal Government. From that time until 1947, the Silvermasters resided at 5415 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Thereafter, the Silvermasters moved to Harvey Cedars, New Jersey, where Silvermaster is self-employed in the building business in partnership with William Ludwig Ullmann.

Elizabeth T. Bentley has advised that in late 1941 she became acquainted with Helen Silvermaster and her husband on instructions of her Soviet espionage superior, Jacob Golea, and that thereafter, until 1944, she frequently visited the Silvermaster residence to obtain espionage material collected there from various sources in Washington, D. C. Bentley has furnished considerable information in detail implicating both the Silvermasters in Soviet espionage.

Helen Silvermaster, on interview in April, 1947, advised she was well acquainted with Elizabeth T. Bentley. She said Bentley frequently stayed at the Silvermaster residence on weekends and that she saw Bentley with some frequency during the war years (World War II). She also said she was a great admirer of Bentley but did not specify why. She denied ever furnishing Bentley with any information or documents concerning the government at any time.
Salonen Adler was born August 6, 1909, in Leeds, England. He entered the United States on February 20, 1935, at New York City. He was naturalized as a United States citizen on September 1, 1940. Starting in December, 1936, Adler was employed by the United States Treasury Department as an economist. In October, 1940, he went to China as an American representative on the Chinese Stabilization Fund Board on loan from the Treasury Department. He resumed his position in the Treasury Department in 1944 and went back to China in 1945, remaining until December, 1947, as a Treasury Department representative. Upon his return to the United States, he served with the Treasury Department until May, 1950. He has been in England since 1950, where he lost his United States citizenship in December, 1951, through protracted absence from the United States.

Whittaker Chambers has stated that, in the late 1930's, Adler was a member of an espionage apparatus and was providing J. Peters, Chambers' espionage superior, with data from the Treasury Department. Chambers stated that Adler had been placed in the Treasury Department through another member of the network, Harry Dexter White.

Elizabeth K. Bentley has stated that, during the period of 1948 and 1949, Salonen Adler, through Harry Dexter White, was providing the Soviet Gregory Silbermuster network with information he gathered while in China. Bentley has stated following Adler's return to the United States, he wrote a special report on China for Soviet intelligence.

Adler was interviewed in December, 1947. He denied being involved in espionage or being a member of the Communist Party. He did, however, admit being acquainted and friendly with various individuals connected with the Silbermuster group. Adler also advised both the Silbermusters were very pro-Soviet in their attitude but he was not in a position to make any statement as to their loyalty to this Government.
Virginia Frank Cee was born January 15, 1899, in Richmond, Virginia. He received A.B. and M.A. degrees from the University of Chicago. He was employed by the Treasury Department for a short time in 1926. In 1930, he was re-employed by the Treasury Department, and later the same year he went with the Federal Security Agency, remaining there until 1943. He then went with the Advisory Committee to the Council on National Defense. In August, 1943, he became Assistant Director of the Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department. In February, 1948, he was appointed Executive Secretary of the Joint War Production Committee of the United States and Canada, and he was given committee's successor agencies, the Office of Economic Warfare, Office of Emergency Management, and Foreign Economic Administration, serving as Assistant Administrator, Office of the Administrator, Office of Economic Programs, Foreign Economic Administration. In February, 1948, he became Director of the Division of Monetary Research, succeeding Harry Dexter White. He resigned on April 30, 1949, to become Secretary of the International Monetary Fund. He resigned from that position on December 5, 1952, at the request of the International Monetary Fund. Cee is self-employed as a freelance writer.

J. D. Whitaker Chambers advised that, while operating in the Communist underground during the 1930's he heard from J. Peters, George Silverman, Harry Dexter White and Harold Fate of plans to bring Frank Cee into the Treasury Department. It was Chambers' understanding that Cee was a member of the Communist Party. Chambers never met Cee. In January, 1945, Elizabeth F. Bentley advised she never met Cee, but she was told by Richard Greer, Silvermaster that Cee was a member of the Silvermaster network.

Cee was interviewed in May, 1967, but denied furnishing information of any nature to anyone which would be of a detrimental nature to the United States. He admitted being acquainted with the Silvermasters and others identified by Bentley as involved in the activities of the Silvermaster group.

Cee in an appearance before a Congressional Committee invoked the Fifth Amendment in 1963.
Currie was born in New Zealand, October 8, 1900. He first came to the United States in 1925 and was naturalized in 1934. He was educated in London, England, and at Harvard University, from which he was graduated with a B.A. degree in 1931. He taught at Harvard from 1937 to 1939. From early 1936 to December, 1939, Currie was employed as an analyst by the Treasury Department. In December, 1944, he was appointed Assistant Director of Research and Statistics for the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. He held this position until July of 1946, when he became an Administrative Assistant to the President of the United States. In 1941, Currie was named Chief of an economic mission to China. In 1943, he went to China as the President's personal representative on a diplomatic mission. In 1943, he was Deputy Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration, which position he held until the early part of 1945, when he resumed his former White House duties. In February and March, 1946, he was in England and Switzerland as the head of an American economic and financial mission. Shortly thereafter he resigned from Government service to enter private business and was so employed until 1949, when he went to Colombia, South America, as head of a mission for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. From 1951 to 1955, he was employed as an advisor to the Colombian Government in Bogota and in 1955 was engaged in a private capacity there.

Elizabeth S. Bentley named Currie as a member of the Silvermaster espionage group. She alleged that Currie furnished orally to Abraham George Silverman information on various matters. Witness Chambers stated that Silverman had talked to Currie as a "sympathizer of the Communist party." Chambers, however, had no direct knowledge of Currie's membership in a Communist underground conspiracy.

Investigation reflected Currie had associated with persons named by Bentley as members of a Communist underground group in Washington, D.C., in the early 1940's and with certain Russian officials suspected of espionage activities. Currie has admitted he was acquainted with the persons mentioned by Bentley but has denied knowledge of or participation in any espionage conspiracy.
Bela Gold was born January 30, 1915, at Salcanow, Hungary. He entered the United States, August 13, 1920, and achieved derivative citizenship through naturalization of his father on January 30, 1927. He attended New York University from 1930 to 1932 and received a B.S. degree in mechanical engineering. From 1935 to 1937, he did graduate work in economics at Columbia University. From March to November, 1939, he was a special assistant in the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. In September, 1939, he entered the Department of Agriculture, remaining there until November 3, 1941, when he transferred to the War Production Board. On November 27, 1944, he transferred to the Foreign Economic Administration, which he left in May, 1946. During the period of employment set out above, Gold was detailed on loan to the Kilgore Committee, Capitol Hill, from approximately May, 1943, to February, 1944. Since September, 1947, he has been a member of the faculty, School of Business Administration, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Elizabeth S. Bentley implicated both Bela Gold and his wife, Sonia, in the espionage activity of Silvermaster and alleged that Gold furnished excellent information regarding activities within the Foreign Economic Administration. She further recalled that he had done such a good job that the group was considering employing him with a camera so he could do his own photographing as he went.

Bela Gold, when interviewed in April, 1947, denied the allegations of Bentley. Gold did, however, advise he was socially acquainted with the Silvermasters and William Zinsser Kilgore. He also advised that he knew Kilgore as a camera enthusiast and that Kilgore owned some photographic equipment.

Investigation located two witnesses who had knowledge that Bela and Sonia Gold were involved in Communist Party activities. One of these witnesses was associated with the Golds in Party activities in New Haven, Connecticut, in the late 1930's. The other witness has advised she attended Communist Party meetings from approximately September, 1940, until January or February, 1941, at the Golds' residence in Virginia.
Sonia Steinman Gold, wife of Bala Gold, was born December 17, 1917, in New York City of Russian-born parents. She holds a B.A. degree from Barnard College in 1938. She also attended American University in Washington, D. C., and later Columbia University, New York City, for one year. From June, 1941, to March, 1942, she was employed by the Federal Reserve Board Office Building, Washington, D. C. She then entered the employ of the Federal Security Agency. On November 30, 1942, she was transferred to the War Manpower Commission. On August 25, 1943, Sonia Gold transferred to the Treasury Department from which she resigned August 21, 1945. In September, 1947, she moved to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where Bala Gold entered the employ of the Union Gas Company. Sonia Gold was, in December, 1953, a member of the faculty at the Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Elizabeth A. Bentley disclosed that, in the Summer or Fall of 1943, the Silvermasters desired to place someone as a secretary to Harry Dexter White, Treasury Department, to facilitate the obtaining of information from White's office, and that Helen Silvermaster contacted a Communist functionary in Washington for a candidate for this job and was given the name of Sonia Gold. Through arrangements with White, Sonia Gold obtained the position and thereafter copied documents in White's office and turned the information over to Helen Silvermaster.

Sonia Gold was interviewed in April, 1947, and denied that either she or her husband had furnished any information they had received while working for the Government to any person not authorized to receive it. Sonia Gold also stated she had no reason to believe Helen Silvermaster had anything to do with her obtaining a position in the Treasury Department in 1943. During the interview of Helen Silvermaster in April, 1947, she advised she did assist Sonia Gold in obtaining a position in the Treasury Department. However, she refused to amplify on this information, stating she had no personal occasions helped her to help other people in obtaining positions.
Irving Kaplan was born September 20, 1900, in Szatmargot, Poland. Kaplan arrived in the United States with his parents in 1909, and gained citizenship through his father's naturalization in 1911. He was first employed by the Government in 1935 with the Works Progress Administration. In 1937, he was employed by the Department of Justice. In 1940, he worked for the Federal Works Agency, transferring in 1942 to the War Production Board and, from there, to the Foreign Economic Administration in 1944, and to the Treasury Department in 1945. In 1945, he began work for United Nations Secretariat where he was terminated in May, 1952. As of 1956, he was residing in New York City.

Whittaker Chambers learned in 1937 that Kaplan was in contact with Abraham George Silverman and Chambers discussed with Kaplan his own underground work and Chambers understood Kaplan was also in the underground. Elizabeth F. Bentley, who later met Kaplan, learned he was furnishing data from the War Production Board to Abraham George Silverman. This information was passed to turn through the Silverman network to Bentley, who transmitted the information to the Soviets.

Kaplan was contacted in April, 1947, for the purpose of being interviewed. However, Kaplan refused to be interviewed, denying that he knew anything about his alleged implication in this matter. He said he had heard of previous interviews in this matter and turned them on "witch hunts, ridiculous and an attempt to force these interviewed to perjure themselves."

Kaplan when appearing in 1952 before a Congressional Committee invoked his privilege under the Fifth Amendment.
Silverman was born February 8, 1900, at Tarnawa, Poland. He entered the United States on March 11, 1926. On June 30, 1931, he was naturalized at Boston, Massachusetts. In 1931 he obtained an A.B. degree from Harvard University. From 1932 to 1935 he attended Stanford University, receiving an A.S. degree. From 1935 to 1936 he again attended Harvard University, obtaining an A.A. degree. In 1937 he received a Ph.D. degree from Harvard. He was employed by the Labor Advisory Board, National Recovery Administration, from October, 1935, to November, 1936; by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, D.C., from November, 1936, to February, 1937; by the Federal Coordinator of Transportation from February, 1936, to March, 1937; by the Railroad Retirement Board from April, 1938, to 1941; by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 1941 to 1943; by the Army Air Force, Materiel Division, Pentagon Building, as Chief Production Specialist, from March, 1942, to August, 1945; by the French Supply Council from August, 1945, to September, 1946; self-employed in the sale of surplus property from 1946 to 1947; by Marcus's Department Store, New York, as vice-president, from 1947 to 1950. He lives in New York City.

Elizabeth E. Bentley has reported that Silverman brought Government documents to the home of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, where they were photographed. She stated that these documents included aircraft production figures, results of aircraft tests, and reports concerning technological developments in aircraft manufacture. Whitaker Chambers has also reported that Silverman was a Communist who acted as an intermediary between himself and Harry Dexter White in about 1937.

Silverman was interviewed in April, 1949, but denied that anyone ever asked for any information of a restricted nature which he may have possessed in connection with his Federal employment. He admitted visiting and being visited by the Silvermasters on many occasions from approximately 1941 to 1944. He also admitted acquaintance with others named by Bentley as involved in the Silvermaster group.

Silverman has claimed the privilege of the Fifth Amendment during an appearance before a Congressional Committee in 1950.
WILLIAM ELMER ULLMANN

William Elmer Ullmann was born August 24, 1908, at Springfield, Missouri. He attended Harvard University, Buury College, Springfield, Missouri, and Harvard Graduate Business School, obtaining an M.B.A. degree from Harvard in 1932. In April, 1939, he entered Government employment with the National Recovery Administration. In February, 1939, he was employed as a economist by the Treasury Department. In October, 1942, he was inducted into the U. S. Army. He was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in April, 1943. He was released from active duty as a Major on November 23, 1945. After active service, Ullmann returned to the Treasury Department, remaining there until March 21, 1947, when he resigned for the purpose of entering private industry. Since that time Ullmann has been a partner with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster in the building construction business at Harvey Cedars, New Jersey. Since 1947, Ullmann has lived with the Silvermasters at Harvey Cedars.

Elizabeth Bentley advised that beginning about August, 1941, Ullmann and the Silvermasters engaged in securing information for Jacob Solos, a Soviet agent. She said that Ullmann and Silvermaster brought Government documents to the Silvermasters' home, where Ullmann also lived, and that Ullmann obtained a camera and became quite proficient in document photography. The microfilm on which these documents were photographed was supplied by Solos. According to Bentley, complete equipment for photographing, developing and enlarging was maintained in the Silvermaster basement. Later Ullmann engaged in photographing material brought to the Silvermaster home by other members of the Silvermaster group.

Ullmann was interviewed during April, 1947, but made no admissions regarding Bentley's allegations. He did, however, state he first met Bentley in about 1939 or 1940 when she first visited the Silvermaster residence in Washington, D. C. He also said he visited the Silvermaster home on "15 to 20" occasions over a period of several years. He told he knew Bentley in the period from approximately 1939 to 1944. It might be noted Bentley has advised that in about September, 1944, her superior "Bill" told her he was taking over the Silvermaster group and Bentley was to have no further contacts with this group. Ullmann also advised that photography had been his hobby since about 1938. He also said that he learned of an opening in the Treasury Department through Harry Dexter White and that White offered him a job. Bentley has advised that Ullmann was placed in his job at the Treasury Department by Harry Dexter White.
On March 6, 1953, Ullmann was sentenced to a term of
six months for contempt in refusing to answer questions before a
Federal Grand Jury on March 6, 1953, after having been granted
immunity from prosecution. Ullmann has appealed and is currently
out on $5,000 bail pending results of his appeal.
Harry Dexter White was born October 20, 1892, at Boston, Massachusetts, and died August 16, 1948. His parents were both born in Poland. He received a B.A. degree in 1916 and an M.A. degree in 1918 from Stanford University, Palo Alto, California. In 1920, he received a Ph.D. degree from Harvard University. From 1924 to 1945, White was employed by the United States Treasury Department. From October, 1930, to March 23, 1933, he served as Assistant Director in the Division of Research and Statistics, and from March 23, 1933, until August 5, 1941, he was Director of Monetary Research. On August 5, 1941, he assumed the position of Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury Department in charge of the Division of Monetary Research. In July, 1944, White was Chief Technical Expert of the United States Government at the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference. In September, 1944, he was instrumental in drawing up the Morgenthau Plan for treatment of Germany following World War II. In January, 1945, White became Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He resigned as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury on May 2, 1945, to become Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund, from which he voluntarily retired on April 7, 1947. Upon this resignation, he undertook to establish himself in private business as a consultant on economic financial matters.

According to Members, White was in contact with White during the period from 1935 to 1940 in behalf of his Soviet espionage superior, Colonel Boris Gulyaev, who also met White. White placed various individuals in the Treasury Department and in 1937 White began providing Members with copies of Treasury documents, which had been provided him by White.
Elisabeth Bentley advised that during her espionage activities White was supplying Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and William L. Ulman with documents obtained from the Treasury Department. She stated White was one of the most valuable agents of the network as he was able to place other agents in the Treasury Department. Among individuals included by Bentley in this category were William Ludwig Ulman, William Saylor and Sonia Gold.

White was interviewed in August, 1947, but denied all knowledge of any espionage activities on behalf of Silvermaster. He admitted a personal and business relationship with many members of the Silvermaster group. He also admitted a personal friendship with Silvermaster. He also advised it was possible he might have given Ulman a promotion on the basis of his friendship with Silvermaster.
VICTOR FERLO

VICTOR FERLO was born in New York City on May 16, 1925. His father and mother were born in Russia. He was married on March 19, 1946, to Mary Katherine Pilla, whom he divorced on June 20, 1949. Ferlo was employed by the United States Government from 1923 to 1947. During this period he worked for the National Recovery Administration, the Federal Housing Loan Bank Board, Brookings Institute, the Department of Commerce, the Office of Price Administration, the War Production Board as chief of the Aircraft Section and the United States Treasury Department as an economic analyst in the Division of Monetary Research. After leaving Washington, D.C., in May, 1947, Ferlo was employed by the Progressive Party. He is currently employed as an economic consultant in Flushing, New York. He is also an instructor in the Jefferson School of Social Science in New York City.

Elizabeth T. Bentley advised on November 20, 1945, that in 1943, Jacob Selis told her that he had made contact with another Communist underground group in Washington, D.C. Subsequently, in 1944, Karl Brodner made arrangements for Bentley to meet this group in the apartment of John Abt in New York City. Bentley kept this appointment and met four individuals, who were introduced to her as Victor Ferlo, Charles Kramer, Henry Kegoff, and Edward Fitzgerald, and a discussion took place regarding the group and the type of information they would be able to furnish. Bentley advised she met Ferlo on a number of occasions and that he furnished her material obtained by him and his associates through their government employment.

[Redacted]

Ferlo was interviewed in April, 1947. He would neither confirm nor deny any activities in the Communist Party or in any Communist underground group. Ferlo admitted acquaintance with John Abt but would make no further comments regarding this acquaintance. He also refused to confirm or deny that in 1944 he had ever visited the apartment of John Abt.
Victor Perlo has invoked the privilege of the Fifth Amendment in an appearance before a Congressional Committee in 1948.
John Abt was born May 1, 1904, in Chicago, Illinois. He received an A.B. degree from the University of Chicago in 1926 and an LL.B. degree from the same university in 1930. He practiced law in Chicago from 1929 to 1931, at which latter time he came to Washington, D.C. He then employed as an attorney with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture, until early 1935, when he became General Counsel of the Farm Mortgage Administration. In late 1935, he was joined by the Farm Mortgage Administration to the Securities and Exchange Commission until the middle of 1936, when he became Chief Counsel of a Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, from which he resigned in early 1937. He then became a Special Assistant to the Attorney General in the Anti-Franchise Division of the Department of Justice. In the summer of 1938, he resigned from Government service and became Special Counsel to the Anti-Imperialist League of America, continuing in this position until January, 1948, when he became General Counsel of the Progressive Party. Since 1951, he has been one of the attorneys representing the Communist Party, Inc., in hearings before the Subversive Activities Control Board. In 1954 and 1955, he served as legal counsel for Clarence E. Lightfoot, convicted on January 28, 1955, under the membership provisions of the Smith Act of 1940. He resides in New York City with his wife, Jessica Smith, Editor of the "New World Review" magazine.

Elizabeth K. Bentley has reported that in early 1944, on the instructions of Earl Browder, she met with Victor Polio and others in the New York apartment of John Abt and arranged for this group, known as the Polio group, to supply information developed by them in the course of their Government employment. Whittaker Chambers testified that during the 1930's Abt was a member of the Communist underground group headed by Harold Ware and that upon Ware's death in 1935, Abt became leader of the group.

John Abt was interviewed in August, 1947. He admitted knowing Harold Ware but denied belonging to any kind of group to which Ware also belonged. He also said he could not recall any meeting being held in his apartment in early 1944. After answering these questions, Abt terminated the interview by stating he would disclose nothing but "the weather,"

Earl Browder was interviewed in August, 1947, concerning John Abt. Browder admitted knowing Abt and that he had not seen Abt socially. Browder advised he would not comment on any questions that he had had with Abt or anyone else that would bear on the (Browder's) former association with the Communist Party.
He has claimed the privilege of the Fifth Amendment when questioned by a congressional committee in 1940.
Fitzgerald was born on November 19, 1911, at New York City. He is married to, but now separated from, Zelda Ahlott Miller Fitzgerald, who was born May 9, 1913, at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, and has a daughter, Karen. His schooling was received in Brooklyn, New York, the University of Vermont and the Graduate School of the University of Pennsylvania. His first Federal employment was with the National Research Project, Works Progress Administration, from October, 1936, to February, 1941. He transferred to the Federal Security Agency on February 20, 1941, and remained there until March 4, 1942, at which time he transferred to the War Production Board, working there until September 24, 1944. From September, 1944, until July 14, 1945, Fitzgerald worked in the Foreign Economic Administration. On September 26, 1945, he secured employment in the Department of Commerce and remained there until September, 1947, at which time he resigned. Subsequent to his Federal employment, he did book reviewing for the "New York Times," "The Saturday Review of Literature" and other publications, but, at the present, he is no longer doing this work. He is reported to be doing occasional laboring work at the present time. Fitzgerald is reported to be residing at 335 West 11th Street, New York City.

Elizabeth T. Bentley, in November, 1945, advised that, early in 1944, through arrangements with Earl Browder, she went to the apartment of John Arti in New York City, where she met Victor Perlo, Charles Kramer, Harvey Magoff and Edward Fitzgerald. There they discussed the payment of part of Communistic Party dues to Bentley. There followed a general discussion as to the type of information each could furnish Fitzgerald at that time was employed by the War Production Board and he indicated that he would be able to furnish Bentley with miscellaneous statistical information coming to his attention. Bentley has advised that Fitzgerald furnished her statistical information concerning guns, tanks and airplanes, which he secured at the War Production Board. Fitzgerald met with Bentley on four or five occasions in the apartment of Mary Pears in New York City, and Fitzgerald on these occasions was acting as the representative of the Perlo group in bringing information to Bentley.
Fitzgerald was interviewed in April, 1947, but denied Bentley's allegations. He admitted an acquaintance with John Abbott and others named by Bentley as having been involved in activities on behalf of the Soviets.

On August 18, 1955, Fitzgerald was sentenced to a term of six months for contempt in refusing to answer questions before a Federal Grand Jury on July 23, 1955, after having been granted immunity from prosecution. Fitzgerald has appealed and is currently out on $3,000 bail pending results of his appeal.
Harold Glasser was born on November 24, 1905, at Chicago, Illinois, and graduated from the University of Chicago in 1926. He took graduate study at the University of Chicago and later at Harvard. Glasser first entered the United States Government service in 1935. From November 3, 1936, he was employed by the United States Treasury Department, where his employment continued until his resignation on December 31, 1947. Glasser was a member of the Civil Affairs Section of General Eisenhower's staff in North Africa. He assisted in the preparation of the Urgent Plan for Germany in 1944, and was a member of the United States delegation to the Council of Ministers at Moscow in 1947. Subsequent to his resignation from the Treasury Department, he became Director, Overseas Institute, Council of Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds, from which position his resignation was announced on September 17, 1953. He is an economist and presently resides at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York.

Elizabeth Bentley advised in 1945 that Glasser had been a member of the first espionage group. She stated he had furnished information concerning activities of the Treasury Department to her for transmission to the Soviets.

Whittaker Chambers, admitted espionage courier, advised in 1938 that he had met Glasser on two or three occasions pursuant to arrangements made by J. Peters, a Soviet agent who advised that Glasser was a Communist Party member and could be trusted. The purpose of these meetings was to make inquiry of Glasser concerning Harry Dexter White, who was difficult to handle.

Glasser was interviewed in 1947 and described himself as having been definitely interested in the theories of the Communist Party in the period 1933 to 1934. He denied espionage activities although he admitted being acquainted and friendly with various individuals connected with the Silvermaster and Perio espionage groups.

Glasser in an appearance before a Congressional Committee in 1953 invoked the privilege of the Fifth Amendment.
Kramer was born December 14, 1906, New York City. He entered the service of the Federal Government in 1913 with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In 1919, he was employed by the National Health Administration, and from 1925 to 1937, he was connected with a Senate Subcommittee Investigating Civil Liberties. He was also employed by the National Labor Relations Board from 1938 to 1941, and the Office of Price Administration from 1942 to 1943. From 1943 to 1946, he served with the Senate Subcommittee of Economic Mobilization, the Democratic National Committee, and the Senate Committee of Education and Labor in New York. From 1946 to 1948, he was a free-lance economist and researcher. From 1948 to 1951, he was associated with the National Office of the Progressive Party. Kramer is presently employed by the Oregon Rail Road, Oregon, and resides with his wife and two children at 1104 20th Street, Portland, Oregon. Kramer’s family name was Brody, but he had his name legally changed to Kramer.

According to Elizabeth S. Banks, Karl Brody arranged a meeting for her, in 1944, with a group at the apartment of John Dietrich in New York City and the other Victor Parke, Charles Kramer, Edward Fitzgerald and Harry Shapiro. They were representatives of other groups in Washington. A discussion of the present of the Comintern Party there as of the local groups which they represented and the affiliation to the group Communist Party, therefore took place. More than followed a general discussion as to the general type of information these people could furnish. Kramer told her that he would be able to furnish "capital information" and this he subsequently furnished her. E. K. Schlesinger, a former member of the Communist Party, has identified Kramer as a member of an underground Communist Party group in Washington, D. C., in the 1920’s.

Kramer was contacted for the purpose of being interviewed in August, 1947. When asked the interviewer remembered his activities during the period he was employed by the United States Government, Kramer replied, "I would rather not discuss it."
Kramer has claimed the privilege of the Fifth Amendment in an appearance before a Congressional Committee in 1946.
Harvey Samuel Magoff was born on August 21, 1919, in New York City. He received a B.A. degree in economics from New York University in June, 1939. From April, 1939, to September, 1940, Magoff was employed by the Works Progress Administration, National Research Project, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. From October, 1940, until July, 1944, he was employed with the War Production Board. In July, 1944, he was employed in the Department of Commerce, where he remained until December, 1946. His further employment was in Washington, D.C. Since leaving Federal employment, Magoff has been employed in New Jersey and in business for himself as a marketing counselor in New York City. He is married and currently resides in Flashing, New York, with his wife, Beatrice, and two sons.

Elizabeth S. Bentley advised that early in 1944 Earl Browner told her that Jacob Gels had been contacting the group in Washington, D.C. A date for meeting with the group had been set but because of Gels's death in November, 1943, the meeting was not made. On instructions from Browner, Bentley did meet with the group in the apartment of John Abe in New York City. She met Magoff as a member of the group and learned he was an employee of the War Production Board. During this meeting it was agreed that each representative of the group would collect such information as the various members could secure and would deliver it to Bentley at the apartment of Mary Price in New York City. Bentley said that between the Spring of 1944 and December of 1944 she met a member or members of this group in New York approximately every two or three weeks. Concerning Magoff, Miss Bentley has stated she met him on only one occasion and that during the above-mentioned meeting in John Abe's apartment, Magoff did, however, according to Bentley, furnish meager information he was able to obtain at the War Production Board.

Magoff was interviewed in April, 1947. He admitted social acquaintanceship with several members of the Purdy group and admitted knowing Victor Purdy. He denied being or ever having been a member of the Communist party. He also denied ever having attended a meeting in John Abe's apartment in New York City in early 1944.
Ingelfelt has invoked the Fifth Amendment in an appearance before a Congressional Committee in 1953.
Allen Robert Rosenberg was born April 21, 1909, in Dorchester, Massachusetts. He attended Boston Latin School, Harvard University and Harvard Law School. Subsequently he obtained employment with the United States Senate Committee on Education and Labor, known as the Fulbright Committee, as an attorney investigator. In 1937, he went to work for the National Labor Relations Board. Shortly after December 7, 1941, he obtained employment in the Office of Economic Warfare in the Division of Reconstruction and Reconversion, handling classified matters dealing with economic controls in North Africa and in Japan. He left Government service in the summer of 1945 and is residing in Massachusetts, where he is practicing law. He represented, as an attorney, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO, beginning in 1948 or 1949, and he represented the International Workers Order as counsel before the Supreme Court urging invalidation of the attorney General's list of cited organizations.

Elizabeth F. Bentley advised that Allen Rosenberg was a Communist while employed by the United States Government in 1944 and was a member of an espionage group under the direction of Victor Perlo. This group turned information over to her for transmission to her Soviet espionage superiors. Bentley has stated emphatically that Rosenberg furnished her material on Germany, which material she passed to her Soviet superiors. Rosenberg, when interviewed in 1947, refused to confirm or deny charges that he was active in an espionage apparatus in 1943 or 1944. He denied he was ever a member of the Communist Party.

Rosenberg has claimed the privilege of the Fifth Amendment during an appearance before a Congressional Committee in 1952.
Donald Niven Wheeler was born October 23, 1913, at White Bluffs, Washington. He received B.A. degrees from Reed College, Portland, Oregon, and Oxford University, England. He received his M.A. degree from Oxford University. He was a Rhodes Scholar. He is married, has four children, and resides on a farm at Sequim, Washington. He was employed from April, 1939, to June 6, 1946, by the United States Government. In September, 1942, he entered the employ of the Office of Strategic Services where he became chief of the Eastern European Section. He thereafter entered the employ of the State Department where he was in the European Intelligence Section, Economics Branch, Europe, Near East and Eastern Intelligence, Office of Research and Intelligence. Wheeler was investigated under the Hatch Act of 1943 and was interviewed. He denied membership in any organization advocating disloyalty to the United States Government.

Elizabeth J. Bentley advised in November, 1945, that early in 1944 through Earl Browder, she met the Perlo group, a Communist espionage group operating in Washington, D. C. At this meeting she learned Donald Wheeler, an employee of Office of Strategic Services, was furnishing information from the files of the Office of Strategic Services. Wheeler, through Perlo, furnished information until the summer of 1944, when "Bill," Bentley's Soviet espionage superior, requested Wheeler be advised to discontinue activities for six months due to being under suspicion by the Office of Strategic Services. Bentley so instructed Wheeler.

Elizabeth J. Bentley has advised that a list of Reds in the Office of Strategic Services was made available to her by Duncan Lee during this period, and that among those named on this list, which was turned over by her to the Soviets, was the name of Donald Wheeler under the category of "Known Communist Party Member."

Wheeler was interviewed on May 29, 1947, and refused to answer questions as to espionage activities.

Wheeler invoked the Fifth Amendment in an appearance before a Congressional committee in 1953.
Jacob Gold, also known as
Jacob Antin

Jacob Gold, whose real name was Jacob Antin, was born April 26, 1890, at Kotsimolin, Russia. His wife's name was Golda Ginzberg Gold. He entered the United States on August 24, 1908, and was naturalized as a United States citizen on December 29, 1915, in the Supreme Court, Bronx County, New York. He died November 28, 1942, in New York City. For many years he had been the head of the travel agency known as World Airways, Incorporated. Golda pleaded guilty to an indictment in March, 1940, along with World Airways, Incorporated, charging failure to register as agents of the Soviet Government. Golda received a fine of $200 and a jail sentence of three months to one year, which sentence was later changed to probation.

Louis Francis Budenz in his book "Men Without Faces" states at pages 350 and 361 that Jacob Gold was an expert in Soviet espionage. At page 35 of this same book Budenz stated, "Golda, himself an alien, was an authority on the subject (policy of the Comintern) 'for his World Airways agency was for years one of the chief means by which the Soviet dictatorship moved its spies and other agents into this country and out again. It was a "false-passport factory" of no small dimensions.'

Elizabeth R. Bentley stated in November, 1942, that she knew Jacob Gold from 1928 until his death on December 28, 1942. She stated that through her acquaintance with him she became involved in Soviet espionage in New York City and Washington, D.C. She stated that Gold operated two espionage groups known as the Silvermaster Group and the Jaffe Group. These groups were composed of government employees who furnished information available to them through their positions. Bentley's information concerning principal members of the two groups is handled separately under the individual's name in this summary.

Bentley stated that Gold explained the setup of the foreign branch of the Russian intelligence organization to her. She stated further that in December, 1940, while under investigation by the Dies Committee he brought a package containing material. Thirty or forty American passports were in the material as well as an identification card or credentials which bore Gold's picture and on which appeared the letters \textit{SOV}. Gold burned all this material, according to Bentley, to her fireplaces.
Joseph Bernard Gregg, also known as Joseph Greenshtein

Gregg, as Joseph Greenshtein, was born in Columbus, Ohio, on May 2, 1902. He married Rose Laff, Canadian-born naturalized American citizen in 1924. He served with the Loyalist Army in the Spanish Civil War in 1937 and 1938, and his wife traveled to Spain as a representative of the Social Workers Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy during that period. From 1942 to 1943, he was employed in the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs (COAA) in Washington, D.C.

Elizabeth S. Bentley, in her statement on November 30, 1945, named Gregg as a Communist and as a party who also supplied information to Jacob Selas, Bentley's superior. Bentley contacted Gregg from early 1942 to December, 1944, while he was employed by the COAA. Bentley stated during this period Gregg furnished information he had obtained in the possession of the Office of Naval Intelligence, O-2 and FBI reports in the form of typewritten or dictated notes or on undeveloped film.

Investigation revealed that Gregg was friendly with others allied by Bentley to have been engaged in Soviet espionage such as Robert Helmut Miller, Harry Hulperin and Helen Tunney. Gregg moved to Canada in about May, 1946, and he and his wife were granted permanent entry into Canada, September, 1946.

He is at present a partner in a crop business with his father-in-law, William Laff and Company, in London, Ontario, where he resides.
Gromov was born on November 29, 1927, in Moscow, Russia. In December, 1983, Gromov was an Attaché to the Soviet Embassy in London, England. He was assigned to London until January 29, 1944. During his London assignment, Gromov, accompanied by his wife, both carrying diplomatic visas issued in Moscow, entered the United States at San Francisco, California, on November 15, 1944. Gromov was indicated to be a Soviet official attached to the Department of Foreign Affairs, Moscow, whose final destination was Moscow via New York. On September 15, 1944, the Gromovs arrived in the United States by plane. Gromov assumed the duties of First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C. He held this position until his departure on December 7, 1946, indicating his destination as Berlin, Germany.

Elizabeth F. Bentley identified Gromov as her Soviet superior in 1944. She considered Gromov to be the Russian in charge of the espionage activities in which she and her associates were engaged.
Unseen Chaplin Lee was born in Hankow, China, on November 10, 1891, of American-born parents. From 1901 to 1905, he attended Yale University, receiving a B.A. degree. He attended Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar from 1905 to 1906. From September, 1909, to June, 1939, he was in attendance again at Yale University. He practiced law in New York City from September, 1939, to July, 1941, when he was appointed to the Office of Strategic Services as an attorney in the office of the Director, William J. Donovan, head of the law firm with which Lee had been employed in New York. At that time, he received a reserve commission with the United States Army. He was separated from the Army in January, 1946, and in September, 1946, became associated with a Washington, D.C., law firm. In 1952, Lee, together with his family, moved to Bermuda, where he was employed by American International Underwriters, Incorporated. Lee was ordered deported from Bermuda in December, 1952, and left Bermuda in February, 1953. In 1957, he was employed and resided in New York City.

Elizabeth T. Bentley has advised that in 1945, Mary Rice, on the instructions of Jacob Coles, obtained information from unseen Chaplin Lee. Thereafter, in order to more fully develop Lee as a source, Bentley met Lee in Washington and obtained from him Office of Strategic Services information of a varied nature. Bentley recalled that one of the items furnished to her by Lee was the list of "Reds" compiled by Office of Strategic Services.

During an interview in 1957, Lee denied Bentley's allegations regarding him. He admitted knowing Elizabeth Bentley and Jacob Coles. He described Jacob Coles as a "left wing" and "progressive." On August 10, 1946, Lee testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in public session. He admitted having been introduced to Jacob Coles by Elizabeth Bentley at the time of his second meeting with Bentley. He stated he saw her approximately fifteen times during the period October, 1945, to December, 1946.
Robert Albott Miller III was born on April 3, 1910, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1932, at which time he received an A.B. degree. Miller visited Russia in 1934 and married Jenny Levy there in 1935. Miller resided in Russia for two and one-half years and represented a number of British newspapers. In 1937 and 1938, he resided in Cairo, France, and worked as a newspaperman for the Spanish Loyalist Government News Service. In 1939 and 1940, he served as president of "Bestsphere Corporation" in New York City, publisher of a weekly economic and financial news bulletin. In 1941, he obtained employment with the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs in Washington, D.C., and from June, 1944, to December, 1945, he was employed by the State Department. In 1947, he became associated with a public relations firm in New York City. He currently resides and is employed in New York City.

Elizabeth F. Bentley has alleged that Miller was a false-denying communist who came her information from the files of the office of the coordinator of inter-American Affairs. Bentley stated she transmitted this data to Jacob Golev, who had introduced her to Miller in 1931. Investigation showed that Bentley had knowledge of the espionage activities and the fact that he was a communist. Bentley allegedly knew Bentley and Golev and several persons identified by Bentley as members of an espionage conspiracy in Washington, D.C., in the late 1930's and early 1940's.

On April 14, 1947, Robert Miller was interviewed and readily admitted acquaintance with various members of the Silvermaster group. He denied giving Bentley any prepared reports or any information on communist or Russian activities in South America. He admitted, however, that he may have discussed confidential matters with her generally and in a casual sort of way.

On April 21, 1947, on reinterview, Miller admitted that he had been pre-Soviet ever since his trip to Russia in the middle 1930's, but added he had harbored no anti-American sympathies.
Mary Price was born on March 31, 1896, in North Carolina. She attended the University of North Carolina from 1916 to 1920. From July, 1932, to June, 1943, she served as a secretary to columnist Walter Lippmann in Washington, D.C. From September, 1943, to January, 1945, she served on the editorial staff of "Business Week" magazine in New York City. From August, 1945, to February, 1946, she was Executive Secretary of the Committee for North Carolina of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, and from February, 1946, to December, 1948, she was chairman of the Progressive Party of North Carolina and a candidate for Governor of that state on the Progressive Party ticket. From June, 1949, to December, 1949, and from June, 1950, to December, 1950, she worked as a secretary at the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Washington, D.C. She traveled in western Europe in the company of Charles Adamsen, a known Washington Communist, from November, 1930, to October, 1939. Upon her return from Europe, she resided in Washington and in late 1939 moved to New York City.

Elizabeth F. Bentley has alleged that Price was involved in Soviet espionage activities in the early 1940's while Price was secretary to Walter Lippmann. Bentley stated that Price furnished information from her files to Bentley, which information she passed on to Jacob Golos. Bentley also stated that in 1944 various members of the Pope espionage group met in Price's apartment in New York City. Investigation has disclosed that reliable informants have identified Price as a member of the Communist Party and that she affiliated with Communists and Communist front organizations.

Price was interviewed in April, 1947, and admitted acquaintance with certain individuals identified by Bentley as members of a Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington, D.C., in the late '30's and early '40's, but denied Bentley's allegations.
Rhodes was born on December 30, 1911, in Manila, Philippines Islands, and entered the United States in November, 1931. He claims citizenship through the naturalization of his father. He received an A.B. degree from Columbia University in 1933 and an M.A. degree in 1936. From 1934 to 1936, he attended Oxford University, England, on a graduate fellowship. He began federal employment with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) on October 10, 1941, in the Foreign Broadcasting Monitoring Service. His status was changed to foreign editor, National Defense Activities, FCC, in London, England, on December 1, 1941. On March 18, 1944, Rhodes was separated from the FCC and entered the employ of the Office of War Information in London, England. In 1946 and 1947, Rhodes was employed in the writing of novels in New York. In 1948, he entered the employ of Rudi Susti, a public relations firm in New York City. Rhodes is presently employed by James Jones and Company, Paris, France, and resides at 11 Rue de Berri, Paris 16. Rhodes married Irene Boulanger, a school teacher at Peterlee, Belgium, June 27, 1936. Rhodes and his wife left the United States in 1952.

Elizabeth J. Bentley has advised that in the latter part of 1942 Jacob Cole told her that he was acquainted with Rhodes, and that he had received information from Rhodes which was of direct interest to him, Cole. Later in 1942, according to Bentley, Annette Francey, her Soviet superior, at that time acquired of her as to the whereabouts of Rhodes. John Lattner, according to a "New York Times" article of October 10, 1952, entitled "In-Red Department City Teachers Allege," stated in testimony given before a Subcommittee of the Senate Internal Security Committee, that Peter Rhodes was a Communist Party member.
Helen E. Tenney was born June 13, 1910, at Wantanock, New York. She attended Carnegie Institute of Technology from 1926 to 1930, receiving an A.B. degree. She resides at Horatio Street, New York City, and is presently unemployed. She is presently married to Milton Gudeman, whom she married September 9, 1949, New York City. She was employed by the Office of Strategic Services in Washington, D.C., from approximately November, 1943, to July 19, 1946.

Elizabeth F. Bentley, admitted Soviet agent, named Helen E. Tenney as a member of her Soviet espionage network during 1943-1945. Bentley stated that Jacob Coles, her superior, was introduced to Tenney by Grace Granich, at which time Tenney was employed by Wireless Research, which organization supplied radio scripts and personnel for the Office of War Information and other agencies engaged in the propaganda field. Bentley advised that subsequently, under the direction of Coles, Tenney went to Washington and obtained employment with the Office of Strategic Services. Bentley was thereafter introduced to Tenney by Jacob Coles and, from that time on, Helen E. Tenney furnished Bentley written material in the form of Office of Strategic Services reports and memoranda. Bentley recalled that some of this information pertained to a project to rescue Office of Strategic Service personnel from Greece. Other material concerned the political situation in Iraq. Other material concerned the fact that Generalissimo Franco was fed up with the Office of Strategic Services organization playing politics in Spain and desired that the Office of Strategic Services be withdrawn from Spain.

Tenney suffered a nervous breakdown in 1946. She had taken an overdose of sleeping powder and there has been a question as to whether she sought to commit suicide. According to Bentley, Tenney, while delirious, screamed that she was a Russian spy. Bentley advised that she learned that Tenney's nervous breakdown had been brought on by the FBI investigation of Soviet espionage being conducted at that time. Upon interview by Bureau agents, Tenney stated that her memory had been greatly impaired by her nervous breakdown, mentioned above. She denied espionage activity.
Sonney has claimed the privilege of the Fifth Amendment in an appearance before a Congressional Committee in 1953.